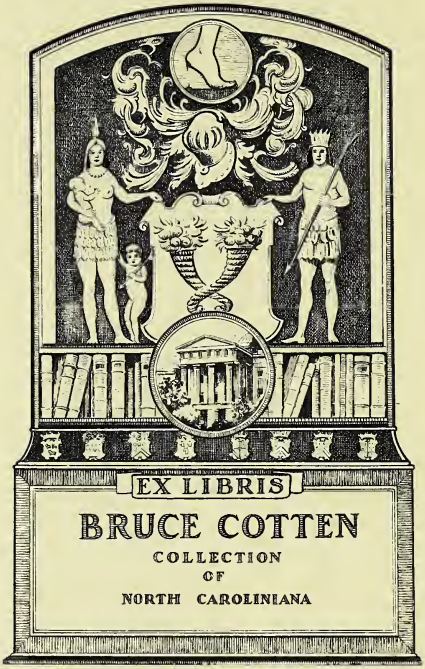
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NORTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

VOL. XII.—1892-'93.

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CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

CONTENTS.

Page.

Admission of Foreigners into Office in the United States. *James K. Polk* 196
Amadas and Barlow, What Inlet did they Enter? *John D. Davis* 242
Bath, Landmarks of the old Town of. *Mrs. B. F. Mayhew* 151
Cincinnati, Original Members in North Carolina. *Major Graham Daves* 267
Cincinnati, Society of in North Carolina. *Major Graham Daves* 1
Conflict of Forces. *F. C. Harding* 8
Caldwell, Dr. Joseph. *Mrs. C. P. Spencer* 45
Continental Troops, Reorganization of. *Major Graham Daves* 268
Davy, Sir Humphrey. *Charles Baskerville* 56
Davie, General William R. *Hon. John Manning* 98
Education in the South. *Dr. E. Gushee* 8
Elegy, The Great. *Edwin M. Wilson* 185
Fairy Mythology in a Midsummer-night's Dream. *Victor E. Whitlock,* 91
Gale, Chief Justice of North Carolina. *Marshall DeLancey Haywood,* 137
Institutions the Result of Growth. *F. P. Eller* 61
Letter, An Old War 106
Martin, Francis Xavier. *H. M. Thompson* 203
North Carolina, Motto and Seal of Province. *Graham Daves* 209
Newbern in 1819. *H. C. Jones* 212
Saunders, Colonel William L., Tribute to. *Col. R. A. Brock* 156
Student as Child, The. *Norman Hopgood* 147
Tariff Hints. *Clarence Greeley* 66
Trent's William Gilmore Simms. *Hon. John Manning* 160

POETRY.

Barbara's Rose. *Arthur Willis Colton* 68
Lake, The. *James A. Delke, LL. D* 145
Lover, The Silent. *Sir Walter Raleigh* 194
Débutante's Soliloquy. *Perrin Busbee* 272
Jacqueminot Roses *Ednah Proctor Clarke* 202
Terra Incognita. *Henry Jerome Stockard* 98
From My West Window. *R. T. Wyche* 263
Via Sacra, The Way of All. *Arthur Willis Colton* 69
Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. *Marshall DeLancey Haywood* 258

EDITORIALS.

Athletics 17
Hazing 16
Magazines, The Aims of 108
University 16, 72
University Press, The Need of 221
University Press Association 165
University Sermons 19
Water-works 73
Society of Cincinnati 281

661593

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD.

Athletics 85, 87, 173
Apex Bill 229
Appropriation for Repairs 229
Course in Geology Elective 74
Course in North Carolina History 82
College Politics 115, 174
Gratuities 29
Greeley on Negro Problem 230
History Prize 82
Honor System of Examinations 231
Tar-Heel 166, 235
University Day 83
Weekly Paper 231

BOOK NOTICES.

Battle's Climatology of North Carolina. *C. H. W.* 172
Burnett's Giovanni and the Other. *C. C* 111
E. A. B. S.'s Virginia Dare. *E. A.* 168
Hart's Formation of the Union. *K. P. B.* 167
Hutchinson's Extinct Monsters. *C. C.* 225
Huxley's Essays Upon Some Controverted Questions. *C. C.* 167
Lane's Two Satires of Juvenal *K. P. H.* 226
Laurie's Institutes of Education. *H. H. W.* 170
Lee's Making of a Man. *H. H. W* 169
Page's Elsket and Other Stories. *H. H. W.* 23
Quarterly Register of Current History. *E. M. W* 112
Royce's Spirit of Modern Philosophy. *H. H. W* 81
Shaler's Interpretation of Nature. *C. C.* 223
Daves's Maryland and North Carolina. *K. P. B.* 285
Sloane's French War and the Revolution. *K. P. B.* 286
Thoreau's Autumn. *C. C.* 111
Trent's William Gilmore Simms. *H. H. W* 110
Williams's Review of the Systems of Ethics. *H. H. W.* 224
Wilson's Division and Reunion. *K. P. B* 283

PORTRAITS.

Alexander, Eben ..... opp. 243
Davie, William R ..... " 91
Foot-ball Team ..... " 88
Gale, Christopher ..... " 137
Martin, Francis Xavier ..... " 203
Raleigh, Sir Walter ..... " 185
Jones, L. O'B. B ..... " 260

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OLD SERIES VOL. XXIII. NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

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CONTENTS.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN N. C.,	*Maj. Graham Daves,*	1
THE CONFLICT OF FORCES,	*F. C. Harding*	8
EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH,	*Dr. E. M. Gushee,*	13
EDITORIALS,	*J. E. Ingle, Jr.,*	16
EXCHANGES,	*W. P. Wooten,*	22
LOCALS,	*T. J. Cooper,*	24

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NORTH CAROLINA

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THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI IN NORTH CAROLINA.

BY MAJ. GRAHAM DAVES, NEW BERNE, N. C.

The General Society of the Cincinnati was founded in May, 1783, by the officers of the several States Lines of the Continental Army, then in Cantonment on the Hudson River. One of the committee of officers appointed to draft the original "Institution," as the written organization of the Society is called, was Major-General Robert Howe, of Brunswick county, Noth Carolina, whose name is signed to that instrument as adopted.

The name of the Society was taken from "That illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus," and it was resolved that "The following principles shall be immutable and form the basis of the Society:"

"An incessant attention to preserve inviolate those exalted rights and liberties of human nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high rank of a rational being is a curse instead of a blessing."

"An unalterable determination to promote and cherish between

the respective States, that union and national honor, so essentially necessary to their happiness, and the future dignity of the American Empire."

"To render permanent the cordial affection subsisting among the officers—this spirit will dictate brotherly kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial acts of beneficence, according to the ability of the Society, towards those officers and their families, who unfortunately may be under the necessity of receiving it."

Only such officers of the several States' Lines as had served a certain length of time in the Continental Army, or had been honorably discharged, were eligible to membership in the Society, which was "to endure as long as they shall endure, or any of their eldest male posterity, and in failure thereof, the collateral branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members."

State Societies were provided for, which were to meet annually on the 4th of July, or oftener as the Societies might elect, and were to appoint delegates to meetings of the General Society to be held every third year, on the first Monday in May.

Several of the State Societies were formed at once, some in June, 1783, others later, and that of North Carolina not until October, 1783, when it was organized in Hillsborough with General Jethro Sumner, of Warren county, as President, and Rev. Adam Boyd, Brigade Chaplain, of Wilmington, as Secretary. This is attested by a letter of Boyd, dated Wilmington, 29th Dec'r, 1783, on file in the archives of the General Society, announcing the formation of the State Society, and by a letter of Gen. Sumner, also on file there, to the same effect. No list of members is given. Gen. Sumner writes also from Halifax, under date of Oct. 20th, 1783, to Baron de Steuben, acknowledging the receipt of the "Institution," and of a letter from the Chevalier de la Luzerne. On file with these is another letter of Boyd, Secretary, dated 28th October, 1783, to Major-General de Steuben, on business of the Society.

Adam Boyd was of Wilmington where at one time he published *The Cape Fear Mercury*, a paper established by him in October, 1769. To this newspaper Gov. Jo. Martin alludes several times in

his wrathful Proclamation of August 8th, 1775, and mentions having seen in its issue of July 14th previous, "a most infamous publication importing to be the resolves of a set of people stiling (*sic*) themselves a Committee for the County of Mecklenburg most traiterously declaring the entire dissolution of the Laws, Government and Constitution of this Country." It was this proclamation that the Provincial Congress, on August 25th, 1775, denounced as a "Sedicious libel," and ordered to be burnt by the common hangman.

Boyd's first commission as Chaplain, as appears by the roster, bears date of Oct. 1st, 1777, but previously to that time he appears as Judge Advocate, in which capacity he served on a Court Martial held at Trenton, New Jersey, July 18th–22nd, 1777, of which Colonel James Hogun was President. Rev. Mr. Boyd married Mary Ivie, widow of Moses John DeRosset, so well known for his spirited and patriotic action as Mayor of Wilmington in the exciting times of the "Stamp Act." He settled eventually in Natchez, Miss., where he died in 1800. It is said that he was Rector of Trinity Church in Natchez—whether truly or not the writer does not know. But if he were, it is a coincidence worthy of note that the present Rector of that church is Rev. Frederick A. DeRosset, great-grandson of Moses John DeRosset above mentioned.

At a meeting of the State Society of the Cincinnati, held in Hillsborough in April, 1784, delegates to a meeting of the General Society were elected, and their certificate of appointment, which is still preserved, has been said—erroneously however—to be "the only known evidence in existence that there was a Society of the Cincinnati in North Carolina." The certificate is as follows:

North Carolina, Hillsborough,
April 18th, 1784.

Lieut. Col. Com't (Archibald) Lytle, Major (Redding) Blount, and Major (Griffith J.) McRee are delegates to represent the State Society of the Cincinnati in the General Convention to be held in Philadelphia on the first Monday in May next.

Attested,
Jethro Sumner, Pres't.

C. (Curtis) Ivey, Sec'y, P. T.

The Christian names of the delegates and secretary pro. tem.,

do not appear in the certificate, but are inserted by the writer, in brackets, for information only. The certificate is of interest, but it is by no means the "only evidence known" of the existence of the N. C. State Society of the Cincinnati. This has been shown in part already, and will further appear in this paper.

Of the three delegates names, Majors Blount and McRee attended the meeting of the General Society, which began its sessions in Philadelphia on May 4th, 1784, and the published proceedings of that meeting show that Major Blount was one of a committee to "amend, revise," etc., the "general system" of the Society.

Colonel Lytle was originally an officer of the 6th Regiment of the North Carolina Line, and in the re-assignment of the officers to the regiments to the new levies at Ponpon, S. C., Feb. 4th, 1782, he was gazetted to the 4th. In September 1781, in Hillsboro', he, with Governor Burke and others, was captured by the noted Tory David Fanning, and in spite of his energetic protest that he was already a prisoner of war and on parole, he was carried to Wilmington and Charleston. For this outrage, and for maltreatment by Major Craig, in command at Wilmington, he long, but vainly, tried to obtain redress through Generals Washington and Lincoln.

Major Blount was a resident of Beaufort county. He held a commission first in the 5th Regiment of N. C. Continentals, and in the re-arrangement of officers mentioned, he was assigned to the 2nd. Major McRee, a native of Bladen county, served first in the 6th Regiment of the N. C. Line, and was assigned to the 3rd of the new levies. After the War of the Revolution he served for some time in the regular army of the United States.

A letter of Rev. Adam Boyd, Secretary, among the papers of the Maryland State Society, dated "Cape Fear, N. C., 10th January, 1785," states that at a meeting of the N. C. State Society, held July 4th, 1784, the "Institution" of the General Society as amended, was approved, and that by-laws were adopted. This amended Institution was afterwards rejected by a majority of the State Societies. The letter mentions also that the General Assembly of the State had been asked to take charge of the funds of the Society, but that the request had been refused. And here it may be of interest to show, from the organization of the General Soci-

ety, how funds for the State Societies were to be provided: "In order to form funds, which may be respectable, and assist the unfortunate, each officer shall deliver to the Treasurer of the State Society one month's pay, which shall remain forever to the use of the State Society—the interest only of which, if necessary, to be appropriated to the relief of the unfortunate."

The place of the meeting of July 4th, 1784, is not given, but another letter of Boyd, among the same papers, encloses a copy of by-laws in force at a meeting of the State Society held in Fayetteville, July 4th, 1785, and in the same letter he mentions that some one—but does not say who—had been ordered to draw up on parchment and send a complete list of the North Carolina Cincinnati. This important list could not be found, but as there is no reason why such a list should have been sent to the Maryland Society only, copies of it may lie hidden away in the archives of some of the other State Societies. It is not among the papers of the General Society where it was required to be.

There is preserved by the State Society of New Jersey a copy of the Pennsylvania *Packet* of August 12th, 1786, in which is printed a letter from Halifax, N. C., giving an account of a meeting there on July 4th of that year, of the North Carolina State Society. The meeting was held in the morning; there was a dinner in the afternoon—a list of the toasts at which is given—and a ball at night. The names, however, of neither officers nor members are mentioned. In this letter, too, alllusion is made to another meeting of the Society, held at Fayetteville some time previously in the same year.

General Sumner died in March, 1785, and was succeeded later as President, by Lieut. Colonel John B. Ashe. Capt. Howell Tatum was made Secretary in 1787, in place of Adam Boyd, and Major Robert Fenner was Treasurer. A record of these changes is filed with the General Society.

Jethro Sumner was the first Colonel of the 3rd Regiment of the North Carolina Line, and was promoted Brigadier-General January 9th, 1779. His remains were removed from his private burial ground in Warren county in 1891, to the battle-field of Guilford Court House, where, in the perpetual care of the Battle Ground Co., a neat monument marks his grave. Meet resting place for the old hero.

× 60 original members.

Lieut. Col. John B. Ashe was of New Hanover county, and an officer of the 6th N. C. Continental Regiment. At the battle of Eutaw Springs he commanded, under Sumner, one of the battalions of the new levies.

Major Robert Fenner served as a line officer in the 2nd Regiment in all the grades, and as paymaster. Capt. Howell Tatum was of the 1st Regiment.

The delegates to represent the North Carolina Cincinnati at a meeting of the General Society held in Philadelphia on May 7th, 1787,—according to the minutes of that meeting—were Colonel Wm. Polk, Major Redding Blount and Major Robert Fenner. Of these Major Fenner only attended the meeting. He was one of an important committee to report upon, and adjust, the indebtedness of the General Society to the Marquis de la Fayette, and to Major l'Enfant, for funds advanced for the Society, and for purchases made.

Col. Polk was of Mecklenburg county, and first saw service, as an officer of regulars, in the 9th Regiment of the North Carolina Line, in which he held the rank of Major. At the battle of Germantown, where his Brigadier-General, Francis Nash, received a mortal wound, Major Polk was also severely wounded. He admired his General greatly—a man of much ability and a fine physique—and often related the circumstances of Nash's death—usually with much emotion. Gen. Nash's figure was handsomely set off by the dress, particularly the knee breeches, then in vogue, and in telling of his death, the pathos of Col. Polk's narration was sometimes somewhat marred by the following hearty outburst of admiration: "And, sir, he had the handsomest pair of legs that ever were hung to a man!"

Col. Polk's certificate of membership of the Cincinnati was for a long time in the possession of his son, General Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana, from whose house it was taken after the occupation of New Orleans by the Federal forces during the late Civil War. A similar fate is said to have befallen the certificate of Major Redding Blount of Beaufort county.

Colonel Benjamin Hawkins, of Warren county, represented the North Carolina Cincinnati at a meeting of the General Society, which sat in Philadelphia, beginning on the 4th of May, 1790.

The records of that meeting report Col. Hawkins as acting on a large committee appointed to prepare an address to General Washington, President General of the Society, and then also President of the United States. Col. Hawkins was an accomplished linguist and he was thereby brought into intimate association with Washington, to whom his fluency in French was of great assistance, in the latter days of the War of the Revolution, in interpreting between our French allies and the General.

89 In 1790 Col. Hawkins was elected one of the two first Senators from North Carolina to the Senate of the United States.

Since 1790, so far as is now known, there is no record of any transactions of our State Society, nor even of its existence. What became of its funds, which, as has already been shown, the State Legislature refused to take charge of—or of its records, is not known. There was much jealousy of, and opposition to, the Society in this as in many of the States, it being then regarded as an attempt to establish a military order based upon the laws of primogeniture. The records, could they be found, would be very interesting and a valuable addition to the history of the times just subsequent to the Revolutionary War.

The State Societies of New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Virginia went out of existence about the beginning of this century, the records of the New Hampshire Society being deposited with their State Historical Society, and the funds of the Virginia Society were transferred to the endowment of what is now the Washington and Lee University at Lexington.

The Connecticut and Delaware Societies were dissolved in 1804, and the Georgia Society shortly before, leaving its funds as a legacy to the General Society.

The Rhode Island Society, however, has been revived, and the State Societies that have preserved their organization continuously from their formation until now, are those of Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina and Pennsylvania. The last named will erect very soon, in the city of Philadelphia, a costly equestrian statue of General Washington, the first President General of the Cincinnati.

In the archives of the State Societies, still in existence, may doubtless be found much that is interesting concerning the State Society of the Cincinnati of North Carolina.

THE CONFLICT OF FORCES.

WINNING REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH, DELIVERED AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF 1892.

Action and reaction is one of nature's strongest laws. For every force in the physical world, there is one of an opposing character, equal in energy and opposite in direction.

Were it not for the conflict of the two opposing forces, the onward force of the flowing waters and the opposing action of the dam, yon neighboring mill would cease to grind, and the people of this vicinity would want for bread.

Were it not for the restraining power of the iron bands, the expansive force of steam would be lost forever, and the mighty engine, dashing along its iron road, would slack its speed and stand motionless—a monument to a power that is useless and gone. The sea-going vessel of commerce, that has changed continents into countries, and made the world but a single nation, would rock in its ocean cradle, without the motive force to leap from its watery bed, or would float upon the ocean waves, lifeless and listless of its own dictation,—a silent signal of a languishing commerce, and a civilization slowly dying.

Whatever may be said of this conflict of forces in the natural and physical world, is equally true in the world of thought, in science and in civilization.

Great movements in all ages; the greatest revolutions and reformations either in politics, religion, or society have never been the results of the steady and unmolested growth of a single principle; but they are the results of conflicting forces, the clash of opinions and the contest of opposing parties. It was the conflict between the two opposing forces—belief and disbelief in the divinely ordained supremacy of the Pope, that caused the Papal Apostacy. It was the contest between belief and counter-belief in the rights of conscience, and the supremacy of the Scriptures that caused the Protestant Reformation. A bitter and constant rivalry of two opinions for and against the original equality of man and his consequent claim to universal freedom caused the American Revolution. The struggle and conflict of the two opposing forces, belief

and disbelief in the falsity of the Bible and the orphanage of the universe; that human immorality and future retribution were a fable, produced the French Reign of Terror, "the bloodiest picture in the Book of Time."

Thus recounting the world's history, we find that the pivotal points upon which its civilization has turned, are the fields upon which conflicting forces have met and struggled for supremacy; each limiting, yet developing the other; neither wholly successful, neither totally lost; but by their conflict forming a resultant force, a golden mean, from which the world in every age, has drawn its richest prosperity and its brightest inspiration. This action of counter-forces is the life of all progress among every people who have reached a civilized state of existence. There are no limiting lines between different civilizations—so definitely located as are the boundary lines of states and nations. Civilization, like some balmy wind, has sprung from sources common to all nations.

The progress of every people is centered in the action of the individual and the condition of society. Man as an individual, and society as a whole, are both invigorated and developed by this action of counter-forces. The lives of great men would be vicious and unruly were they not balanced by a restraining power. Society would grow wild from the love of reckless frivolity, without the checking influence of a moral law. It is from this constant struggle and rivalry of varied elements, each limiting and restraining the other, that man reaches his highest intellectual development and society its highest and purest state. It is from this action of counter-forces that civilization receives its strongest impulse toward an enlightened and cultivated existence.

The life and vigor that springs from the conflict of forces may be seen with equal interest in the moral and religious world. Christianity, the morning star of an enlightened age, was never made to shine with greater brilliancy upon the minds and hearts of its adherents, than by its struggle in deadly conflict with Mohammedanism on the field of Tours; and, as the budding grain, after the clouds and showers are over, grows into fruit-bearing harvest, so the Christian religion, after the war-clouds of that memorable battle had rolled away, was no longer a name to be maintained with doubting fear, but from that struggle and conflict grew into

a vital principle that sank deep into the hearts and minds of men, and changed the thoughts and life of a nation.

In that most eventful period of English history, when the Royal power was growing more and more despotic with each successive year, a new power was silently growing up which was to shake Europe to its centre, and shape the destiny of coming nations. The Reformation and Puritanism was springing into new life, gathering strength with every increasing day, giving vigor and encouragement to freedom of thought. Between these two opposing forces, the Royal prerogative on the one hand and the Reformation and Puritanism on the other, a conflict was inevitable, for history teaches that religious liberty in every age favors and promotes political freedom. That conflict came and melted down the cementing mortar that bound together the building material of that vast structure of temporal and ecclesiastical power, that for two centuries pressed upon English heads and Roman hearts with bands of iron tyranny. From this conflict of opposing forces sprang a resultant force, whose influence reflected across yon ocean mirror to the continent of America, has given to the people of a new world a wise and complete solution of that once momentous problem—the separation of Church and State.

We cannot overestimate the effective power of this action of counter-forces in the political world. History tells us that the growth of nations depends on this conflict; that harmony itself is a resultant force springing from the struggle of conflicting elements. We see it manifesting itself early in the fourth century, at a time when Europe was shaken by the Teutonic invasion; when the Latin nation was overrun and convulsed by Germanic tribes impelled onward by the desire of roaming conquest. From the mingling of the Latin and the German, from the conflict of two races, different in people, different in opinions and different in character; from this constant struggle of varied elements sprang a force which was to shape the lives and the destiny of a new people. With the Roman, the State was the source of all law; while with the German the source of law was the individual. The Roman fought for his idea of nationality; while the Teuton laid down his life on the same field, maintaining his idea of Germanic personality. From the mingling of these opposing ideas of law

and order has issued a resultant power which is the vital principle upon which is based the Government of the American people. The child of that union is the American Republic, in which is witnessed a happy blending of both the Germanic idea of individual freedom and personal liberty, and the Roman love of national spirit.

Why has China, blessed with her broad possessions, lain dormant for twelve long centuries, wearing with submission the epithet of "The sleeping nation of the world?" There is but one answer—a spirit of oneness and sameness has reigned supreme in that country. She is wanting in that active principle of rivalry and friction of forces, which alone can enthuse life and energy into the pulse of a nation. Among that vast number of Chinese people, only one principle of civilization has prevailed, and from this principle of unchanging action her society has become stationary; simplicity has produced monotony; inactivity has produced stagnation: there is no principle of action and reaction underlying the lives of that people; and the Chinese nation to-day lies torpid and inactive.

But not so with European nations which have imbibed the life-giving principle of modern civilization. England, grand and glorious England, the honored mother of the American people! whence has come her power and her greatness?

The varied and numerous elements which form those strong cords of influence which she wields to-day in the galaxy of nations, have been reaped and garnered from the fields of conflicting forces.

There is action and reaction manifested in the pulse-beat of the English nation. All the principles of social organization live in common, side by side at the same time: powers temporal and powers spiritual; monarchical, aristocratic and democratic elements, all classes of society and social situations, as well as finite gradations of liberty, of wealth and of influence, all exist together and mingle in one common nation. These numerous powers are found existing in a state of continual struggle, neither having sufficient force to overcome the other; all becoming limited and modified, all being interwoven, and all promoting the full development of a strong and mighty nation. There is no action of counter-forces

existing among the Chinese people, and the nation is dead. There is action and reaction existing in the lives of the English people, and there is life in the nation's heart.

Action and reaction, or the Conflict of Forces in the world of thought, in science and in civilization, means new creation. It means new birth; it means life itself.

F. C. Harding, Class '93.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

By Dr. E. M. Gushee, Cambridge, Mass.

One great need in the South to-day is the diffusion of correct information among the masses—about what people are doing, and what people are thinking all over the country. Another great need is a higher education for young men and women than that which is generally furnished in embryo colleges. When one part of a nation suffers, the whole nation suffers, and so we may say that what is wanted for the welfare of the nation, so far as the South is concerned, is just these things above mentioned. When they come other good things will come with them.

As regards the first matter, the most effective agency would be an enlightened press—fairly instructive newspapers. Because, in the South, as here, newspapers do more to mould public opinion than any other agency does. From the nature of the case, in a country with few large cities and a widely scattered population, with considerable illiteracy, the press is inadequate. For the most part, probably, it does more harm than good. It is unable to collate facts and truths. It disseminates erroneous impressions. There is a great deal of sectionalism in the South, due to unintentional ignorance and misunderstanding. The Southern papers, the winter of 1891, discussed the election bill to the exclusion of almost all other topics. The Southern people reasoned, therefore, that the whole North was equally interested in the matter, and absorbed in this one issue. It would be almost impossible to convince an untravelled Southern man of the Northern indifference about this political measure. To be sure, it might be said in rebuttal that, were it not for the misunderstanding of the South by the North, the election bill would not have been allowed to live before the country as long as it did. But, on the other hand again, the death of the election bill is to be attributed mainly to the pressure brought to bear by the Northern press. Partisan papers in both sections of the country propagate untruths; but a few able and decently independent journals exercise an immense educational influence on the masses.

The other need, in the South, is the higher education of, we will say, even a few of their young people. By higher education we

mean the providing for young men and women opportunities for being trained by the best methods of instruction, for hearing something about the best thoughts of the day, for livining in an atmosphere purified as much as possible from sectionalism or sectarianism or undue antiquarianism, charged with the investigating spirit and with the hope of large future achievements. One college of this sort in the South would be a point from which would spread out an influence that would have a more marked effect on Southern life than the influence of hundreds of colleges that are in existence there or have been born since the war. Such an institution is no more necessary in the South than in the North. But such a need is more intense in the South, where society is readjusting itself, and where so much, for the country is to be expected of the next generation.

One great obstacle standing in the way of progress in this direction in the South is denominationalism. We have been disenthralled ourselves so lately, and not entirely so either, that we cannot appreciate the evil without an object lesson. The object lesson we can get in the Southern States if we have an opportunity for observation. To be sure there still lingers with us, in some quarters, an idea that Baptist Latin and Methodist Greek and Universalist mathematics have a peculiar flavor, and some occult theological virtue. The notion will probably survive the year when we write 19—. Some of our denominations have their colleges on their hands and will continue to work them for denominational purposes. Better than this, some of these colleges will constitute a part of the philanthropic work of these denominations for the good of the land, denominationalism in them being reduced to the minimum. Probably some new denominational colleges will be established and endowed North. On the other hand, if any religious body is urgent to bring to bear a religious influence or a denominational influence on young men in their college days, it will be found, and it is found, that it can be done quite as successfully without having to manage the educational and financial affairs of an institution. In other words, neither religious culture nor denominationalism necessitates any longer the encumbrance of college management.

But in the South this is still less apparent than in the North.

Northern people who have not fully realized what has transpired and is transpiring in the South, and not understanding what the conditions are, in many cases, send their money South to endow or aid denominational institutions. They are actuated by a desire to do two things: namely, to help their denomination and further the cause of education in the South. They would not always be gratified to know that they are perhaps strengthening their denomination, but not always doing very much for education, and in fact in some cases retarding the cause of higher education by an undue multiplication of institutions, and so putting off the day when true university work shall do for the South what our best universities and colleges have done for us.

It is very important, therefore, that our people should be informed about some of these things. There are a few good State universities in the South, such as the State universities of Virginia and North Carolina. Even these universities are not always entirely untrammelled by denominational jealousies. These, however, are the institutions which are to be regarded as the great hope of the South. Indeed it will not be long before the alumni of these universities will themselves be a power in Southern life and Southern society. As they gradually exert their influence in favor of educational institutions freed from the necessarily narrowing influence of denominationalism, and advocate a higher education than can be given now, a long step will be taken in the South in a direction that will redound to the benefit not only of the South but the whole country.

EDITORIALS.

—With this issue the MAGAZINE has become rejuvenated both as regards the age and experience of its editors. In making our debut into the world of college publications, we do so with a due sense of our novel and responsible position; but take to ourselves the comforting assurance that we are not the pioneers of editorial temerity. And, as fledgeling editors have in the past learned to wield the pen and scissors with discretion, we say with the philosopher, "*Quid homs facit, homs faciat.*" And so, with classical modesty, we commend ourselves to the college world at large, and to the charitable criticism of our contemporaries.

—Under the able management of our recently elected President, the University seems to have taken a new lease on life. Never since the days of her *ante bellum* glory, when legislatures were generous and the University of North Carolina was the pivot on which turned the literary culture of the South—never since those palmy days have the prospects of the institution been more flattering or encouraging to all concerned. Her numbers are greater than they have been at any time since the "late unpleasantness," and several valuable additions have been recently made to the faculty. Among other things the chair of Political Economy and Social science occupied by Dr. Winston, assisted by Dr. Greely, of Yale, is a long wished for and attractive feature, which adds much to the value of our already excellent curriculum. All things considered, the University is in a very flourishing condition, and the spirit of mutual satisfaction and "hearty co-operation" which pervades the transactions of faculty and students is a subject for much congratulation.

—In laudable emulation of last year's soph. class, the present class have totally abolished and discountenanced that relic of barbarism, hazing, and the youthful freshman's first night is no longer fraught with terror inspired by the masked and sheeted sophomore. The "wise-fools" have at last shown their wisdom, and its good effects are already recognized, although resolutions on this subject were passed last year for the first time in the history of the institution. In the past "freshing" has been a fruitful source of discredit to the University, and has kept away many men of nervous temperament or delicate constitution who would otherwise have taken advantage of the opportunities here offered them. We may well be thankful that hazing at the University of N. C. is forever "numbered with the things that were."

—The new board of editors have decided to throw open the editorial department of the MAGAZINE to contributions from any source connected with the University; subject of course to the discrimination of the editor of that department. We make this new departure that those students or alumni, who do not care to write long papers on the subjects which interest them, or whose themes do not warrant lengthy articles, may have a medium through which to express their opinions on subjects of local or general interest, and to make such suggestions as they see fit in regard to the University. We hope many will take advantage of the opportunity to assist us in our editorial labor.

—The MAGAZINE wishes to offer its congratulations to the *North Carolina Teacher* on attaining its tenth birth-day. It is an excellent publication, and Mr. Harrell, by his untiring efforts, has made it what it is. Its perseverance and public spirit have done much for the cause of education in North Carolina, and it has been chiefly instrumental in developing that *esprit de corps* and spirit of united action which have displayed themselves in the meetings of our Teachers' Assembly. We wish both the *Teacher* and its editor long life and continued prosperity and usefulness.

—Of the duplicate books belonging to the University and to the Societies, more than six hundred and fifty dollars worth had been sold, or exchanged for other books not in the library, at the opening of this session. Only duplicates have been or will be disposed of; and at least two copies of books likely to be in demand have been kept. Many valuable works are still unsold. A partial list of these works, including those of particular interest, will be found on page 19 of this issue of the MAGAZINE.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

—The outlook for this year's foot-ball team is most encouraging, and we may well be sanguine of our long delayed success Hoke, Barnard, Biggs, Currie, Snipes and Austin of last year's team are back and with the score of new material the team should be good. The men have had two weeks preparatory exercise in the gymnasium and on the track, and have since been playing games every afternoon. Ferguson will be missed horribly this fall but Rice is a prominent candidate for the position. He is a strong punter and will make a kicking half as he has the requirements of speed and weight. Among the candidates for half are Devin, the old Wake Forest full back '89, Stevens, Oak Ridge's pitcher, McFadgen, Shaw and Baskerville. Snipes will probably play center. A prominent candidate for tackle is Guion. He is one of the liveliest men on the team and plays with wonderful dash. Besides these, however, there are some dozen men of slightly inferior shades of play but of great possibilities who will certainly win places in a year or two, if they develop in proportion to the

time. What we want this year is team work and this can only be accomplished by a good second team. This is the only thing that will win games. We wish the men who are working for positions to remember this. There may be no possibility of "making the Varsity" this year unless some accident happens, but we can say truthfully there is an absolute certainty of making it the next or the following, if you will work. Then again this accident may happen and you will then be needed. There is nothing in an honor that we can get without work. We would like to see more of the foot-ball men at the training table, though there are a dozen there now, and above all we hope the spectators of the afternoon practice will show Capt. Hoke a little courtesy and their own good sense by keeping outside the touch-lines during the play.

—We commend to our readers the article, Education in the South, from Dr. E. M. Gushee, of Cambridge, Mass. Dr. Gushee has seen a good deal of life. He has spent several months in Chapel Hill. He has a calm, candid way of talking. We believe he sees clearly and truly when he says that "one great obstacle standing in the way of progress in the South is denominationalism." Not only Education but every sphere of our life is carrying the burden of this hybrid, ecclesiastical monster. Even the candidate for political preferment promotes his interest by writing an open letter to say he is a member of a given church. It has come to pass that men are trading in sacred things. Again the "temple is made a den of thieves." We pray for a deliverance from denominationalism in our State. We expect the University to lead us to this end. Let us have more religion, less hypocrisy.

—Mr. Fogartie has entered upon his third year of graduate work in Philosophy. He expects to receive the degree of Ph. D. at the next commencement. He is at work this year in the Kritih der seinese Vernuaft. His thesis will be upon this subject: To what extent did Kant answer Hume? This thesis will be printed and twenty-five copies presented to the University. Mr. Fogartie is not only a hard and persistent student—he is a strong student. His example will live on in the University. The work he is doing shows that our student-spirit is getting more character—it is growing in courage, in breadth and in depth. Another year or two, and the day will be gone when our good students are seen hunting an easy course. We have come to the stage of a deeper scholarship.

—There is no doubt that when the present and until now most wide-awake chapter in the life of the University comes to be written, a good place will be given to George Graham and Perrin Busbee. It is to these two men that the present condition of athletics is first due. They were the advocates of athletics when to be an advocate was no honor among us.

They brought athletics from its low estate. Largely through them we have now a right understanding of the place, the value, and the possibilities of athletics in college life. A deep and righteous foundation has been laid. The lines have been laid for a large structure. This care for the foundations is largely responsible for the fact that few victories have come to us. We believe our day of victories is at hand. Our lives have been laid alongside a series of successes. We are not satisfied that athletics has revolutionized the physical life of the University. We are not satisfied that athletics stands at the door of each lecture room, and, pointing to such men as Baskerville, Biggs, Hoke, Wooten, Little, Snipes, says to the Instructor, "Lay on the work hard, heavy and strong; my men have the health and spirit to do the best labor." These are blessed results; but we want more. And unless we read amiss the signs, Capt. Hoke and Manager Baskerville will open the new order of things this season.

—There are many good things that have come to pass under the inspiration of our new President. He is truly a man of ideas. We wish to refer now to one of the very foremost of the "many good things," the University sermons inaugurated last year by the Y. M. C. A. We believe the good results of this experiment cannot be over estimated. They were felt throughout the University, and felt in deepest fashion by the Y. M. C. A. It had the consciousness of helping a friend in need. One rarely sees so grand a sight as a whole University, men of all manner of thought and feeling, gathered together in worship. This year the University is larger, the need is greater, the sight will be grander. We feel sure the Y. M. C. A. will be true to its opportunity. Let us hear this winter the leading preacher in Richmond and in Atlanta.

—Adam's Roman Antiquities, .70; J. Q. Adams's Lectures on Rhetoric and Oratory, 2 vols, 1.50; John Adams's Life and Works, 10 vols., 10.00; Addison's Poems, .45; Alison's Essays on Taste, .50; American Men of Letters, including Cooper (by Lounsbury), Ripley (Frothingham), Thorean (Sanborn), Noah Webster (Scudder), and Irving (Warner), .70 per vol.; Bacon's Works, 3 vols., 4.00; Milton's Poems, 2 vols, .80; Boswell's Life of Johnson, 3 vols, 3.50; Brassey's Around the World in the Yacht *Sunbeam*, 1.20; British Classics, including the Adventurer, Connoisseur, Guardian, Idler, Mirror, Rambler, Spectator, and Tattler, in 26 vols., 15.00; Brougham's Political Philosophy, 3 vols., 1.80, and Speeches, 2 vols., 2.25; Burns's Works, .50; Carlyle's Past and Present, Chartism, and Sartor Resartus, 1.00; Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature, 2 vols., 3.00; Chesterfield's Letters, 3 vols., 2.00; Christian Library, 44 vols., 6.60; Coleridge's Aids to Reflection, .50, and Biographia Literaria, 2 vols., 1.00; Coleridge, Shelley and Keats, 1.00; Collins's Poems, .30; Cram's Atlas,

1.25, Dabney's Stonewall Jackson, 1.20; Dana's Two Years Before the Mast, .50; Dante's Inferno, .65; De Quincey's Narrative and Miscellaneous Papers, 2 vols., 1.00, and Confessions of an English Opium Eater, .50; De Remusat's Memoirs, 1.10; D'Israeli's Amenities of Literature, 2 vols., 1.00, and Curiosities of Literature, 3 vols., 2.00; Dryden's Works, 3 vols., 1.50; 9 vols. of Miss Edgeworth's Works, 4.20; Elliott's Cotton is King, 2.50; Emerson's Essays, 1st series, .30; Encyclopædia Metropolitana, 30 vols., 15 00; Potter's Euripides, 2 vols., 1.20, Æschylus, 1.25; Eustace's Classical Tour Through Italy, 2 vols., 1.75; Everett's Orations, 2 vols., 2.50; Fielding's Joseph Andrews, 2 vols., .60; Franklin's Works, 3 vols., 5.00; Gaskell's Charlotte Bronte, 2 vols., 1.00; Gay's Poems, 3 vols., 1.50; Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works, 5 vols., 2.00; Goethe's Faust, .80; Goldsmith's Works, 5 vols., 2.50; Gray's Letters and Poems, 70; Hallam's Literature of Europe, 2 vols., 2.00; Hare's Guesses at Truth, .85; Hart's American Literature, .80; Hazlitt's Dramatic Literature, 50; Health Primers (Exercise and Training, Alcohol, the House, Premature Death, Baths and Bathing), 5 vols., each .25; Hudson's Journalism in the U. S, 1.50; Hughes's Alfred the Great, 1.00; Humbolt's Cosmos, 2 vols., 1.00; Inchbald's British Theatre (a rare collection of old plays), 24 vols., 15.00; Irving's Columbus, 3 vols., 1.75, Conquest of Grenada, .75, History of New York, 2 vols., .80, Mahomet, 2 vols., .80, and Life of Washington, 4 vols., 2.00; Bishop Ives's Trials of a Mind in its Progress to Catholicism, 1.20; Mrs. Jameson's Female Sovereigns, 2 vols., 1.00; Thos. Jefferson's Works, 3 vols., 5.00; Jerrolds Life and Remains, .75; Samuel Johnson's Works (Straham's edition), 12 vols., 15.00; Knight's England, 6 vols. in 4, 8.00; The Koran, 2 vols., 2.00; Lamertine's Revolution of '48, .65; Layard's Nineveh and Babylon, 1.25; Leland's Abraham Lincoln, .60; Lockhart's Napoleon, 2 vols., 1.00; Lord Lytton's Athens, 2 vols., .85; Marsh's English Language, .85; Marshall's Washington, 2 vols., 2 00; Mathews's Oratory and Orators, 80; Middleton's Life of Cicero, 3 vols., 2.00; Miller's Cruise of the *Betsey*, .60; Milner's History of the Church of Christ, 5 vols., 4.00; Mitford's History of Greece, 10 vols., 4.00; Lady Mary Montagu's Works, 5 vols., 3.50; Montgomery's Poems, 3 vols., 1.25; Max Muller's Chips from a German Workshop, 4 vols., 3.50; Munsey's Sermons, .60; Niebuhr's Rome, (5 vols. in 2), 1.50; Notes Ambrosianæ, 5 vols., 3.75, Proceedings and Debates of the Convention of 1835 (N. C.), 3.00; Otway's Works, 2 vols, 2.00; Paley's Works, 5 vols., 6.00; Parton's Famous Americans, 1.00; Wendell Phillips's Speeches and Lectures, 1.40; Pope's Works, 6 vols., 2.50; Bishop Ravenscroft's Works, 2 vols., 4.00; Rees's Cyclopædia, 47 vols., 18.00; Rogers's Table Talk, .75; Rollin's Ancient History. 2 vols., 1.20; Ruskin's Lectures on Architecture and Painting, .50, and Seven Lamps of Architecture, .70; Sanderson and Waln's Biography of the Signers of the Declaration, 5 vols.,

5.00; Schaff's History of the Christian Church (A. D. 1–311), 1.25; Schiller's Thirty Years War, 2 vols., 2.00, and Poems, .50; Schlegel's Lectures on the History of Literature, 2 vols., 1.50, and on Dramatic Art and Literature, 50; Scott's Antiquary, 2 vols., .60, Chronicles of the Canongate, .70, Guy Mannering, 2 vols., .90, History of Scotland, 2 vols., 1.25, Lives of the Novelists, 2 vols., 1.60, Tales of the Crusaders, 4 vols. in 2, .80, Tales of a Grandfather, .75, and Poetical Works, 1.00; Shakespere's Works, edited by Reed, 10 vols., 4.00; Shenstone's Poems, 2 vols., 1 20; Shepherd's History of the English Language, .50; Sheridan's Dramatic Works, .75; Sismondi's Italian Republics, .75, and the Literature of the South of Europe, 2 vols., 1.60; Smiles's Life of George and Robert Stephenson, 1.30; Adam Smith's Works, 5 vols., 3.00; H. and J. Smith's Rejected Addresses, .75; Smollett's England, 2 vols., 2.25; Southey's Life of Nelson, .50, and Common-Place Book, 2 vols., 2.25; The Spectator, 8 vols., 5.00; Spenser's Poems, 8 vols., 5.00; Sprague's Masterpieces in English Literature, 1.00; The Statesman's Manual, 2 vols., 2.50; Sterne's Works, 2 vols., 1.00; Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered, 2 vols., 1.80; Bayard Taylor's History of Germany, .70, and Travels, 7 vols., 5.00; Jeremy Taylor's Works, 15 vols., 10 00; Thompson's Works, 3 vols., 3.00; Tickell's Poems, .40; French's English Past and Present, .50; and Study of Words, .50; Tooke's Divisions of Purley, 5 vols., 5.00; Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, .60; Universal History, 20 vols., 8.50; Walpole's Letters, 2 vols., 3.00; Daniel Webster's Private Correspondence, 2 vols., 3.00; Wheatley on the Book of Common Prayer, .60; Wheeler's Reminiscences and Memoirs of North Carolina and Eminent North Carolinians, unbound, 2.75; Whipple's Essays and Reviews, 2 vols., 1.25; White's Natural History of Selborne, .40; Williston's Eloquence of the U. S., 5 vols., 3.10; Wirt's Patrick Henry, 1.00; Woodfall's Junius (2 vols. in 1), .85.

EXCHANGES.

—About 4,000 of the 65,000 students in American Colleges are preparing for the ministry.—*Ex.*

—The United States is the only country in the world which spends more money upon education than upon war or preparations for war.—*Ex.*

—Students at Oberlin are to run a hotel at the World's Fair to get money for a gymnasium.—*Ex.*

—We are glad to note the advent of a new publication into the world of college magazines. *The Silver and Gold* is published weekly by the students of the University of Colorado. It is named from the colors of the University, is very attractively gotten up, and reflects credit on its editors.

"Non paratus," Junior dixit,
Cum a sad and doleful look;
"Omne rectum," Prof. respondit,
Et "Nihil" scripsit in his book.

—*Exchange.*

The teacher asked, "And what is space?"
The trembling student said:
"I cannot think at present,
But I have it in my head."

—*Exchange.*

—Yale has lately taken the first step toward opening the University to both sexes. An official announcement of the action of the faculty states that twenty scholarships, yielding the amount of tuition of $100 each, and five fellowships of $400 each, have been created. These will be open to graduates of all colleges, and the strictly post graduate course and the doctor of philosophy on and after the fall of 1892 will be open without distinction of sex. It is explained that this is not intended to compete with the colleges for women or with co-educational institutions, but to give the graduates of these institutions as good opportunities for advanced research as can be secured in Europe.—*Ex.*

—Our readers this month will certainly pardon the meagreness of the exchange department of this issue when they remember that it is published near the beginning of the college year, and that, consequently, very few exchanges, comparatively speaking, are yet on our table.

—Book Reviews.—*Elsket and Other Stories.*—Under this title Charles Scribner's Sons, of New York, publish a neat volume of five stories by Thomas Nelson Page. They are all charmingly written and very entertaining, but the one among them most worthy of notice is, as the title would imply, the first one, *Elsket.* The plot is simple but the interest is sustained throughout. A young Norse girl living happily with her father and lover in her native mountains loses her heart to a young Englishman. He, after winning her whole love and confidence, basely deserts her. The sudden disclosure of his perfidy unsettles her mind and wrecks her health. The undying devotion and sedulous care of Olaf for his unfortunate daughter is very touchingly portrayed. He lets no one but himself serve her in any way. Even in his overwhelming sorrow at her death he will not allow his friend to assist him in performing the last sad duties. On the whole this is among the most affecting, most touching pieces of modern literature. The next two stories are broadly humorous sketches of ante bellum life in Virginia. They are both overdrawn in certain particulars, "*George Washington's Last Duel,*" being especially exaggerative, but both of them are highly interesting and highly amusing. Mr. Page's command of the negro dialect, as shown in these stories, while not perfect, is certainly far above the average. The two last stories of the book are probably of less interest than the others but they are both good, especially the last one, in which the bravery and devotion of the old "Soldier of the Empire" stand out in pathetic contrast to the cowardice and desertion of his son. The volume will not prove uninteresting to any who choose to read it.

LOCALS.

—Bart. Gatling, '92, is studying law at Harvard.

—Herbert Ferguson is teaching school in Waynesville.

—Frank Mebone, '92, is teaching school in Hillsboro.

—George Connor, '92, is principal of the High School at Goldsboro.

—Tom Faust, '92, is principal of the High School at Clinton.

—S. L. Davis, '92, is principal of the High School at Ingram, Virginia.

—V. H. Boyden, of Salisbury, has been elected Washington's Birth-day orator.

—De Berniere Whitaker, a member of the present senior class in Engineering, is assistant in the Physical Laboratory.

—Hunter Harris, B. S., '89, and J. V. Lewis, B. S., '91, have secured fellowships at Harvard, and will start for there in a short time to receive special instruction in Geology.

—Freshman B. (*to Prof. C. in a very smarty-Alecky tone*) "Well, Capt*in* I suppose you are a-going to join the the Freshman class?"
Prof. C. (*with lost irony*) "I hardly think I will."

—Fresh Med. Student (*to Prof. G. at Universtty Station*) "Do you know who that handsome young lady in the waiting room is?"
Prof. G. "Yes, she is my wife."
The Freshman has not been heard from since.

Mr. W. P. Currie has been elected by the Dialectic Society to fill the vacancy left on the editorial staff by the death of Mr. Eller. We gladly welcome Mr. Currie among our brotherhood.

—The citizens of Chapel Hill have organized a Democratic club. Political enthusiasm is running high and the club promises to be very active and effective.

—Mr. Collier Cobb has been appointed Assistant Professor in Geology. Prof. Cobb has been instructor in Geology in Harvard University, and also in the Mass. Institute of Technology.

—Political Science, formerly taught by Dr. Battle, in connection with Constitutional and International Law, has been made much more comprehensive and placed in charge of Dr. Winston.

—Mr. W. E. Rollins, '92, arrived at Chapel Hill Sept. 20th, and spent a few days with his friends in the University previous to starting to Yale where he will take an advanced course in Theology.

—We were glad to see the genial and familiar face of Peter Murphy circulating among his friends of the University during the first of last month. Pete is a great center-rush, and announces his intention of returning next year to take Law and Foot-ball.

—About fifty of our boys went to Durham on the 16th to hear General Stevenson's address. June Parker, a graduate of the University, had the honor of introducing to the audience the next Vice-President of the United States.

—Prof. Williams preached in the Methodist church on the 1st Sabbath in this month. There was a very large audience present and it is said to have been one of the profoundest sermons ever heard in that church.

—Prof. Greeley preached on the Sabbath following in the same church. His text was: "For we have not a high priest which cannot be touched with a feeling of our infirmities; but was in all points tempted like as *we are, yet* without sin." Mr. Greeley did full justice to his text.

—Dr. Battle, at the instance of the Y. M. C. A., has consented to give lectures on the New Testament History. These lectures take place in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at 8:30 o'clock Sunday mornings, and every student in the University should attend.

—Dr. Carroll is preaching a series of sermons at the Baptist church especially for the young men of the University. Dr. Carroll is a very earnest and able man and his efforts will no doubt be accompanied with good results.

—Charlie Mangum left a few days ago for Jefferson College, Phila., to attend lectures in medicine. Charlie was one of the brightest and most popular boys in the University, and we predict for him a pleasant and profitable year.

—The German Club met Sept. 3rd, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Crawford Biggs, President; Mike Hoke, Vice-Pres.; and Charlie Turner, Sec. and Treas. George Peschau was elected leader for the dance which came off Oct. 11th.

—Dr. Hume has been invited to deliver a series of twelve lectures before the National School of Methods at Chicago next year. Dr. Hume's literary ability is becoming known all over the United States, and the University may well be proud of its distinguished Professor.

—Mr. Henry Jerome Stockard has been appointed Assistant Instructor in English. Mr. Stockard is a man of fine literary talent and attainments, being the author of several sonnets which have been published in the leading magazines of the country. He has also been a Prof. in Graham College.

—Charlie Turner, while engaged in athletic sport on the 8th of Sept., jumped on a piece of broken glass, making a very ugly and painful wound in the bottom of his foot, from which he was compelled to take a "week off." He has since returned to the "Hill."

—"Punch" Currie is taking law at Harvard this year. He says it cost him $400 per year to go to the University of N. C., and $800 to go to Harvard, and he can't see on any principle of political economy why that extra $400 should be wasted; therefore he goes to Harvard and spends it.

—A Committee of the Trustees, consisting of Messrs. P. L. Murphy, J. W. Fries and A. M. Lewis, visited the University Sept. 22d, to inspect the arrangements being made for supplying water in the University buildings. They found the work under efficient management and progressing rapidly enough, and doubtless were able to make a satisfactory report to the Trustees.

—The hall in the new West Building, formerly occupied by the Dialectic Library, has been ceded to the faculty and is now being fitted up for a Latin Recitation Room and Seminarium. Sufficient space for the Society's Museum, Records, &c., was reserved and cut off by partitions. The hall belonging to the Philanthropic Society has been used for a similar purpose for some time.

—Capt. Hoke is drilling the foot-ball team preparatory to playing the University of Va., the University of Ga., Vanderbilt University and Trinity College; however, the dates of these engagements have not been definitely arranged. Judging from the interest manifested in athletics by the students and faculty, and the material to select from, our ball teams this year will surpass any we have had in the past.

—Dr. W. B. Phillips delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture, the first of the series, to the students and faculty on the 13th of Sept. His subject was the Industrial Progress and Prospects of the South. Dr. Phillips graduated at this University with the first class after the reopening in 1877; and has filled successively the chair of Agricultural Chemistry and Mining in his *Alma Mater*, and the chair of Chemistry in the University of Alabama; and is now on the editorial staff of the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York City.

—The Rev. Clarence Greeley, a Congregationalist minister who graduated at Yale, has been recently appointed a Fellow in Sociology. Having devoted a good many years to the study of this subject, Mr. Greeley is eminently fitted for the position, and the course will be of great interest and usefulness to those who take it. It aims, by the systematic study of general principles and a few special problems, to prepare the student for the intelligent investigation of all analagous social problems.

—The Glee Club is being organized again and promises to be even better than it was last year, although it loses some of its most talented members. Up to the present the leaders have been employed in testing voices previous to making permanent selections and so far the results have been satisfactory. The Glee Club has become a recognized feature of the University, being an agreeable means of advertisement for the institution, and a pleasure to the students and the public.

—At the last meeting of the Quiz Club, Messrs. A. M. Scales, Fred Moore and H. F. Seawell, in behalf of the Law Class which has just left the "Hill," presented Dr. Manning and Judge Shepherd with a handsome meerschaum pipe and cigar case, together with a case of nice tobacco and cigars. Both recipients responded with a feeling speech, and ended up by giving the class some good practical advice in regard to the serious business of life. In all departments of the University there is that free intercourse and mutual confidence which are so essential to the highest progress.

—The following little incident, which happened at Durham the other day, is an amusing illustration of the phenomena of a guilty conscience. A freshman, who had gone there without permission was marching very majestically up the street when his lordly eye chanced to fall upon a picture of Dr. Winston hanging out in front of a photograph gallery; whereupon he sneaked back down the street, without passing it; and when he had gotten a safe distance away, began asking in eager tones of every one he met: "Is Dr. Winston in town?"

"How oft' it haps that when within
We shrink at sense of secret sin:
A feather daunts the brave;
A fool's wild speech confounds the wise;
The proudest princes veil their eyes
Before their meanest slave."

—The following Law students went down to Raleigh on the 21st of Sept. to be examined before the Supreme Court: Messrs. J. A. Albritton, R. E. Austin, J. W. Brooks, S. Bryan, P. H. Cooke, J. Crudup, W. W.

Davies, M. F. Foster, P. C. Graham, T. C. Harrison, J. A. Hendricks, G. H. Howell, M. L. John, F. S. Johnson, D. M. Luther, A. B. McElyea, E. R. McKethan, S. H. McRea, F. Moore, A. M. Scales, A. A. Seawell, H. F. Seawell, F. Tisdale and E. F. Watson. No one failed to get license. This was perhaps the largest and best prepared class ever sent out by the University, which indicates the growing efficiency of the public schools and colleges of the State.

—During the past vacation the Chemical Laboratory has been greatly enlarged and improved. At the end of the seventy foot addition made in 1886, a duplicate of the front part, the original Person Hall has been erected, giving the entire building somewhat the form of an H. The effect architecturally is pleasing and imposing. The addition contains five rooms and affords space rendered absolutely necessary by the growth of the University. The whole laboratory now covers about 6,000 sq. ft. It is 138 ft. in the longest direction, by 56 ft. in its greatest breadth. There are in all eleven rooms. The many classes included in the department can now find space and appliances for their work. The re-fittings have also greatly improved the interior. Old desks and shelving have been removed and improved desks substituted for them. No money has been put in finery and decorations. The funds at hand have been used so as to provide just those things needed for earnest, thorough, scientific work. The fine pitch, the high, broad windows, the arrangement of the rooms all combine to make this one of the best laboratories in the South.

—The Historical Society of North Carolina held a meeting on the 20th of September in the History Room, Dr. Kemp P. Battle, its President, being in the chair. Mr. H. A. Banks, the Secretary, having left the University to engage in editorial work, Mr. H. M. Thompson was chosen in his place.

Dr. Battle stated that several years ago vigorous efforts had been made by the issue of circulars to hundreds of the most intelligent people of the State to induce them to take an active interest in the society, but with little success. The Society has languished for want of funds wherewith to employ somebody to push its work. The Trustees have granted a small sum and it intended to engage in a vigorous collection of historic material. There had been received from the executors of Mrs. Eleanor Swain by the University a large number of manuscripts collected by her husband, Hon. David L. Swain, which will be catalogued and made available for investigation and historic study.

As the Presidents of the University have been, except for a short interval when Hon. W. A. Graham, Rev. Dr. William Hooper and Hon. John Kerr, held the office, Presidents of the Society, Dr. Battle preferred to

resign the Presidency and did so at this meeting, nominating President Winston who was unanimously elected.

President Winston, on taking the chair, made some wise observations in regard to the lines of work in which the members of the Society should engage and announced his intention to call another meeting shortly with the view of perfecting the plans.

Dr. Eben Alexander was then elected Treasurer, and Messrs. Geo. T. Winston, Kemp P. Battle and E. M. Wilson were appointed the Executive Committee. A number of students joined the Society.

—Below we give the University Rules which have been changed since last year.

GRATUITIES.

Seniors.—Recitations: 13 Fall Term, 17 Spring. Prayers: 35 during the year. Senior gratuities may be taken in any order.

All Others.—Recitations: 13 Fall Term, 17 Spring. Prayers: 7 Fall Term, 9 Spring. Not more than one gratuity can be taken on one day.

The gratuities taken in any study must not exceed one-fourth the number of recitations and lectures required in that study. Any student violating this rule will not be admitted to examination in the study.

A student who takes no gratuities from recitations or lectures during any term may deduct one from the number of hours of elective studies required for the corresponding term during the Junior or Senior year. This privilege extends to the Senior year. By using it for three years a student may gain three hours of electives in his course. But a student who is absent more than fifteen times during a term from sickness or other necessary cause cannot use this privilege for that term.

All absences from recitations will be counted by the Registrar as gratuities, unless excused at the time of the absence by the written certificate of the Physician or the written permit of the President, which must be deposited with the Registrar. Students who are tardy will do well to see the professor and have correction made at once. If a professor reports a tardy to the Registrar as an absence, it will be so counted except at the written request of the professor.

CONFLICTS.

No conflicts are allowed, except by special permission of the Faculty.

In case of permitted conflicts only one of the conflicting studies will be counted for the time of conflict.

GRADES.

In estimating grades for any time, the term stand counts two, the final examination one.

PROBATION.

Students who are "on probation" are not allowed to have any gratuities

from prayers or recitations, to absent themselves from the Hill, or to take part in any athletic match-games or musical concert or other public performance.

REGISTRATION.

All old students are required to register in twenty-four hours and new students in forty-eight hours after reaching the Hill.

There is no doubt but that these changes have been for the better; but they might be still further improved by allowing all classes below Seniors 10 gratuities from prayers in the Fall Term and 20 in the Spring, in order that they may be exempt from attendance on prayers during the examination periods when time is so precious. Or it might be still better not to require any student to attend prayers during examinations.

T. J. Cooper.

—The Shakespere Club had its first monthly meeting on the 27th of Sept. Dr. Hume with his characteristic brilliancy and humor, made a few introductory remarks concerning the subject in hand (King Richard III.), followed by Messrs. Busbee, Jones, Wilson and Pugh, who discussed and read papers on the various features of the play. Before the club adjourned Dr. Hume was re-elected President and Prof. Toy, J. M. Cheek and Howard Rondthaler were elected Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

—It is our painful privilege to chronicle the death of Mr. Larence Jones, a member of tne Senior class, who was taken ill at the University Sept. 17th and returned to his his home in Roxboro where he lingered until Oct. 9th, surrounded by sumpathizing friends and relatives. His body was then removed to Raleigh and interred in the family burying place in Oakwood Cemetery. Several of his class-mates and fellow-students attended his funeral in testimony of the University's regret and esteem.

—Mr. J. F. Gaither, who has been away for some time on account of sickness, has returned to the University.

—A. H. Patterson, '91, spent several days in Chapel Hill at the opening of the University. He is now at Harvard pursuing a course in Electrical Engineering.

Tu Venator of an owl,
  Non natus in the woods;
Cur facis tu ever growl,
  Quum delusus by white goods?

—*Contributed.*

The following is a list of the new students who have entered the University this year:

Name.	Place of Residence.	School or College.	Course Selected.
R. G. Allsbrook,	Scotland Neck,	Scotland Neck Mil. School,	A. B.
V. Armstrong,	Bryon, Texas,	Bingham School,	Optional.
M. B. Austin,	Greenville, Tenn.,	Bingham School,	A. B.
F. F. Bahnson,	Salem,	Salem Boys' School,	Ph. B.
G. S. Baker,	Louisburg,	Louisburg Male Academy,	B. S.
T. W. Bickett,	Monroe,	Wake Forest,	Law.
R. W. Blair,	Wytheville, Va.,	Wytheville Mil. Acad., Va.,	Optional.
W. P. Blair,	Blair Station, Pa.	Curry University, Pa.,	Law.
R. W. Blackmore,	Warsaw,	Warsaw High School,	Optional.
J. D. Boger.	Morganton,	Davis School,	Ph. B.
W. S. Boyce,	Sardis,	Due West College,	A. B.
W. T. Bradsher,	Olive Hill,	Public Schools,	Optional.
T. D. Bryson,	Bryson City,	Emory & Henry College,	Ph. B.
D. R. Bryson,	Bryson City,	Emory & Henry College,	"
D. M. Buie,	Clarkton,	Clarkton High School,	A. B.
W. D. Carmichael,	Little Rock, S. C.,	Oak Ridge Institute,	Ph. B.
J. C. Carroll,	Raleigh,	A. & M. College,	"
P. T. Cheek,	Greensboro,	Bingham School,	A. B.
Thos. Clarke,	Winston,	Winston Graded School,	B. S.
J. H. Coble,	Louisburg,	W. G. Quakenbush's,	A. B.
Lee Cohen,	New Berne,	New Berne Graded School,	Medicine.
F. N. Cooke,	Louisburg,	Louisbnrg Male Academy,	A. B.
J. R. Craig,	Gastonia,	Reed & Baird's School,	"
S. M. Crowell,	Union Co.,	Trinity,	B. S.
J. S. Crawford,	Goldsboro,	Goldsboro Graded School,	A. B.
C. P. Crudup,	Franklin Co.,	Wake Forest,	Medicine.
W. A. Devin,	Oxford,	Wake Forest.	Law.
R. C. Eliason,	Statesville,	Davis School,	C. E.
J. C. Eller,	Berlin,	Moravian Falls Academy,	Ph. B.
C. R. Emry,	Weldon,	Horner's School,	B. S.
L. B. Evans,	Idaho,	W. G. Quakenbush's	A. B.
F. W. Faircloth,	Snow Hill,	Horner's School,	Optional.
J. W. Ferguson,	Waynesville,	Waynesville Academy,	Law.
C. E. Fuller,	Franklin Co.,		Optional.
D. F. Foy,	New Berne,	Davidson College,	Ph. B.
G. W. Gaskill,	New Berne,	W. R. Skinner's,	Pharmacy.
E. B. Graham,	Charlotte,	Horner School,	A. B.
H. A. Grady,	Wallace,	Peabody Institute,	B. L.
R. L. Gray,	Raleigh,	Morson & Denson Academy,	A. B.
E. C. Gregory,	Halifax,	Horner School,	"
J. A. Gwyn,	Springdale,	Ravenscroft High School,	Ph. B.
J. W. Halstead,	Lilly,	Elizabeth City Academy,	Optional.
A. H. Hammond,	Charlotte,	Charlotte Graded School,	B. S.
H. S. Harris,	Falkland,	Rev. B. S. Brown's,	A. B.
F. R. Hartt,	Charlotte,	Reed & Baird's,	Ph. B.
J. G. Hollowell,	Elizabeth City,	Elizabeth City Academy,	"
F. H. Holmes,	Clinton,		Medicine.
G. A. Hood,	Newton Grove,	Glenwood,	"
T. M. Hooker,	Hookerton,	Hookerton Collegiate Inst.,	B. S.
W. P. Hubbard,	Clinton,		Law.

Name.	Place of Residence.	School or College.	Course Selected.
R. P. Jenkins,	Elizabeth City,	Elizabeth City Academy,	Optonal.
Peter John,	John's Station,	Guilford Academy,	B. S.
T. J. Johnson,	Franklin,	Franklin High School,	A. B.
G. H. Kirby,	Goldsboro,	A. & M. College,	B. S.
D. A. Kirkpatrick,	Greensboro,	Guilford College.	Optional.
C. D. Koonce,	Richlands,	New Berne Col. Inst.,	B. L.
A. Lassiter,	Aulander,	Davis School,	Law.
F. M. Laxton,	Morganton,	Gilmer's School,	Optional.
W. B. Lemly,	Salem,	Salem Boys' School,	B. L.
J. D. Lentz,	Mooresville,	Mooresville Academy,	Optional
J. S. Lewis,	Goldsboro,	Goldsboro Graded Schooi,	Ph. B.
S. T. Liles,	Archer Lodge,	Bingham School,	A. B.
J. E. Little,	Long's Store,	Union Institute,	"
A. H. London,	Pittsboro,	Horner School,	B. S.
S. H. Love,	Wilmington,	Fishburne School, Va.,	Optional.
H. G. Lucas,	Middleton,	Oak Ridge,	Ph. B.
G. R. Lybrook,	Winston,	Davis School,	Optional.
A. Masters,	Red Hill,	Turner's School,	Ph. B.
J. A. Maxwell,	Whiteville,	Whiteville High School,	A. B.
T. J. McAdoo,	Greensboro,	Guilford College,	Optional.
E. B. McKenzie,	Salisbury,	Church High School,	Ph. B.
J. W. McAlister,	Ashboro,	Bingham School,	"
R. B. Miller,	Goldsboro,	Goldsboro Graded School,	"
R. H. Mitchell,	Middleburg,	Middleburg High School,	Optional.
W. A. Mitchell,	Kinston,	Kinston College,	B. S.
J. P. Monroe,	Thagardsville,	Thompson Institute,	Optional.
W. G. Muckenfuss,	Charleston, S C,	Wafford College,	A B.
J. McC. Morgan,	Benson,	Smithfield Col. Inst.,	Law.
R. P. Nantz,	Table Rock,	Gilmer's School,	Optional.
J. F. Nooe,	Shelby,	Shelby Graded School,	Ph. B.
W. J. Patterson,	Chapel Hill,	Ellis's School,	Pharmacy.
J. H. Peedin,	Pine Level,	Turlington Institute,	Medicine.
H. H. Person,	Franklinton,	Horner,	
H. B. Peschau,	Wilmington,	Cape Fear Academy,	A. B.
J. H. Ramsay,	Seaboard,	Suffolk Military Academy,	Optional.
J. G. Rankin,	Asheville,	Asheville Graded School,	B. S.
W. Roberson,	Chapel Hill,	Chapel Hill School,	A. B.
H. G. Robertson,	Franklin,	Franklin High School,	"
E. R. Russell,	Rockingham,	Va. Military Institute,	Medicine.
T. F. Sanford,	Mocksville,	Mocksville Academy,	Ph. B.
J. M. Scott,	Table Rock,	Wake Forest,	"
J. F. Shaffner, Jr.,	Salem,	Salem Boys' School,	"
T. H. Sharpe,	Pineville,	Pineville Academy,	"
F. H. Short,	Washington,	Bingham School,	B. S.
M. T. Spier,	Pactolus,		Medicine.
B. E. Strauz,	Kinston,	Horner School,	Ph. B.
G. G. Stephens,	Oak Ridge,	Oak Ridge,	"
J. S. B. Stevens,	Asheville,		Law.
W. C. Smith,	Greensboro,	Greensboro Graded School,	A. B.
E. S. Smith,	Lake Side,	Summerville,	B. L.
J. W. P. Smithwick,	Windsor,	Trinity College,,	Medicine.
L. N. Swink,	Winston,	N. C. College,	A. B.
A. Syme, Jr.,	Raleigh,	Raleigh Male Academy,	Ph. B.
John Thomas,	Sherwood,	Thomasville College,	Medicine.

Name.	Place of Residence.	School or College.	Course Selected.
H. M. Thompson,	Statesville,	Statesville Graded School	Ph. B.
W. R. Thompson,	Statesville,	Piedmont Seminary,	"
R. S. Turlington,	Bennettsville, S. C.,	Tileston Normal School.	Medicine.
R. VanLandingham	Charlotte,	Horner School,	Ph. B.
S. Wallace,	Statesville,	Davis School,	"
Thos. J. West,	Salisbury,	Hill High School,	Ph. B.
J. T. West,	Raleigh,	Morson & Denson's Academy,	"
J. A. Wellons,	Four Oaks,	Smithfield Collegiate Inst.,	Law.
P. B. Wells,	Charleston, S. C.,	Wafford College,	A. B.
C. H. White,	Ledger,	Vanderbilt University,	A. B.
D. H. Wiley,	Winston,	Winston Graded Schools,	C. E.
J. S. Williams,	Clover,	Bingham School,	A. B.
R. T. Wills,	Greensboro,	Oak Ridge Institute,	"
G. S. Wittson.	Charlotte,	Reed & Baird's,	Ph. B.
W. H. Woodson,	Salisbury,	Prof. Hill's,	A. B.
C. W. Yates,	Wilmington,	Cape Fear Academy,	B. S.
L. L. Taylor,	Seaboard,		B. S.
A. V. Graves,	Hendersonville,		A. B.
J. C. Bradshaw,	Edenboro,		B. S.
W. V. Powell,	Asheville,		A. B.
J. Crudup,	Louisburg,		Law.
W. O. Howard,	Coneto,		"
F. S. Johnson,	Franklin,		"
H. S. McRae,	Fayetteville,		"
Fred Moore,	Brasston,		"
U. L. Spence,	Albemarle,		"
A. F. Thompson,	Wadeville,		Medicine.

HALL OF THE DIALECTIC SOCIETY,
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sept. 9, 1892.

At a meeting of the Society a motion being made to that effect, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. F. P. Eller, which are as follows:

WHEREAS, God, in his inscrutable wisdom, has been pleased to remove from the scenes of this life, our late fellow-member, F. P. Eller, of Ashe county, him whose last years had been spent within the walls of this institution, and whose connection therewith had been distinguished by so much generosity, mutual confidence and affection—him whose noble nature and superior talents had already marked out a career of honor and usefulness; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a man, his conduct kind, gentle and considerate; and as a student, his habits patient, persevering and energetic, were worthy the imitation of everyone who desires to attain the highest scholarship and virtue.

Resolved, That the Dialectic Society has lost a most able and active member, the University a most firm and faithful friend, and North Carolina a most loyal and promising young man.

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the dispensation of Divine Providence, we cannot refrain from dropping a tear of regret upon the premature grave of one we loved so much and one whose past achievements were indicative of a future so brilliant.

Resolved, That while we would not intrude on the sacredness of domestic grief, we offer our deepest sympathy to the friends of the deceased, and bid them be comforted with the hope that their dear one is enjoying a happier existence in that better land.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family; that they be spread on the pages of the Secretary's book; and that copies be sent to the *Ashe Reporter*, *Winston Sentinel*, *Asheville Citizen*, *News and Observer*, and the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, with a request for publication.

T. J. COOPER,
A. B. ANDREWS, JR., } Committee.
J. E. BROOKS,

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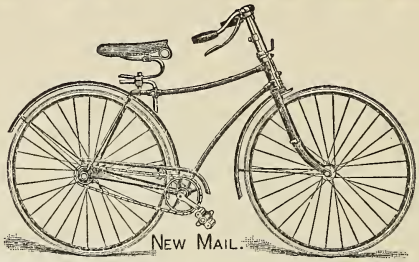

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Joseph Austin Holmes, B. S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

Joshua Walker Gore, C. E., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

John Manning, LL. D., Professor of Law.

Thomas Hume, D. D., LL. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.

Walter Dallam Toy, M. A. Professor of Modern Languages.

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William Cain, C. E., Professor of Mathematics and Engineering.

Richard Henry Whitehead, M. D., Pofessor of Anatomy, Physiology and Materia Medica.

Henry Horace Williams, A. M., B. D., Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Henry Van Peters Wilson, Ph D., Professor of Biology.

Karl Pomeroy Harrington, A. M., Professor of the Latin Language and Literature.

Collier Cobb, A. B., Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

INSTRUCTORS AND ASSISTANTS.

Howard Burton Shaw, A. B., B. E., Instructor in Mathematics and Drawing.

Charles Baskerville, B. Sc., Assistant in Chemical Loboratory.

Henry Jerome Stockard, Instructor in English.

Arthur J. Edwards, Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.

DeBerniere Whitaker, Assistant in Physical Laboratory.

OFFICERS.

J. W. Gore, Secretary and Registrar.

Eben Alexander, Librarian.

F. L. Willcox, Student Librarian.

W. T. Patterson, Bursar.

1892.

OLD SERIES VOL. XXIII. NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

No. 2.

CONTENTS.

		PAGE.
DR. JOSEPH CALDWELL,	*Cornelia P. Spencer,*	45
SIR HUMPHREY DAVY,	*Chas. Baskerville,*	56
INSTITUTIONS THE RESULT OF GROWTH,	*F. P. Eller,*	61
TARIFF HINTS,	*Sociology,*	66
BARBARA'S ROSE,	*Arthur Willis Colton,*	68
THE VIA SACRA IS THE WAY OF ALL,	" " "	69
TRIBUTES OF RESPECT,		70, 71, 76, 77
EDITORIALS,	*J. E. Ingle, Jr.,*	72
EXCHANGES,	*W. P. Wooten,*	78
LOCALS,	*J. M. Cheek,*	82

PUBLISHED BY THE STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

1892.

NORTH CAROLINA
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OLD SERIES VOL. XXIII. No. 2. NEW SERIES VOL. XII.

EDITORS:

DI.
W. P. M. CURRIE.
J. M. CHEEK.

PHI.
W. P. WOOTEN.
J. E. INGLE, JR.

T. J. WILSON, A. H. KOONCE, } Business Managers.

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DR. JOSEPH CALDWELL.

A STUDY.

The life and labors of the first President of our State University have been so frequently delineated and dwelt upon in public addresses, in memoirs and essays by various hands, that there is now nothing new to be related of him. His life presented but few incidents, being as uneventful as the lives of most scholars and teachers. He gave his whole mind steadily and unostentatiously and with simplicity to the duties of his office, and it is probable that neither he nor his contemporaries appreciated the full extent of his work and the share he had in the making of the North Carolina that we know.

To estimate a man fairly, and see him at his full stature among the men of his day we must have the perspective that time alone can give. At fifty or a hundred years distance we can look and observing how far he really did overtop his contemporaries, may find it useful to consider the reason of such eminence.

Such a study is its own reward, and I am under obligations to the Editors of our UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for their invitation to undertake it in the present instance.

It lacks but a few years of being a century since Joseph Caldwell, not yet twenty-four years old, acting as Tutor in Princeton College, was offered the Professorship of Mathematics in our infant University. He came, a total stranger, having but one acquaintance in the State. He had no special reputation as teacher or scientist to herald him, and was without fortune or family *prestige* to back him. But he had not been here three years before he was perceived to be the master spirit of the Institution, and in fifteen years through all changes he was universally understood and acknowledged to be such, and the University was virtually committed to his keeping and remained in his hands till his death in 1835.

How did he attain this eminence, and what were its fruits to the State?

In every tribute paid to his memory by those who knew him personally as friends, or as pupils, or who have made it their business to form an estimate of his labors—noticeably the admirable sketches by Judge Walker Anderson (1835), Dr. Wm. Hooper (1859), Hon. P. C. Cameron (1885) and President Battle (1889),—the reader will be impressed by the spirit of *veneration* that pervades them. In all the letters addressed to him by the gentlemen of North Carolina prominent in his day as officially connected with the University, such men as Haywood, Harget, Sitgreaves, Davie, Hogg, Jones, Cameron, Murphy, and others, it is evident that they approached him with deep respect, and gave him their fullest confidence. He was well understood to be a man of learning, essentially a scholar and student all his days. But it is not his attainments that gave him such weight. He seems not to have been an orator in the pulpit, or elsewhere. He was certainly not a great writer, and in society largely given over, as was the case in North Carolina one hundred years ago, to French Philosophy, or open Atheism, to the card-table, the race-track and the punch bowl—he had no such social graces as fitted him to shine.

"Character is Destiny," said the Greek sage. I think we may say of Dr. Caldwell that it was the force of his private personal character that gave him the consideration and influence he enjoyed during life, and that still surrounds his memory with an aureole of strong regard. He became known as a man of high public spirit as well as of inflexible integrity and fidelity to principle. He had

in him that "hempen fibre" which we call Resolve, and could abide by his own stand once taken, and could hold on. He was a disciplinarian and could enforce obedience to law. He was a Christian, and not ashamed to avow it, or to live up to the rules of his faith. Such a character set in a high place acts the part of a Light-house.

Dr. Caldwell left behind him a M. S. autobiography, (published in the N. C. U. Magazine, Vol. 10, 1861,) which, like all other autobiographies, curiously enough stops short just where we are most anxious it should go on. He takes a large sheet to begin with, gives a minute account of his ancestry, (Huguenot and Scotch Irish,) and their settlement in America, &c., and the pursuits of various relatives more or less remote, presents imaginary conversations held in his childhood with his grand-mother, much like those discourses which the ingenious parson Weems, ascribes to George Washington and his father, describes carefully several narrow escapes from drowning in his boyhood, and his serious reflections thereupon, takes us through school and college with great particularity and brings us finally as far as Philadelphia on his way to Chapel Hill in the month of September, 1796. There he breaks off.

At whatever time in his life this record was written, it must have been when a Johnsonian regard for long words, and involved sentences were held in esteem. As a literary production it is an amusing curiosity. The Doctor improved afterwards. The letters he wrote for publication on the subject of "Internal Improvements" were in a vigorous and popular style. In this autobiography, at any rate, we see what his raising had been, and we see the man himself.

He came of religious stock on both sides. He had the inestimable advantage of parents, and grand-parents, who feared and served God and were strict to teach their children so. As far as the great body of Calvinistic emigrants to America were able, they inculcated that sense of duty which Daniel Webster declares is with us ever. A profound belief in God the Father Almighty, and His appointed way of salvation from sin, a firm belief in heaven, in hell, and in the great day of judgment to come—these solemn thoughts were familiar in their households, and gave the

humblest of them dignity. Their boys and girls were brought up not so much with a view to the enjoyment of unlimited sweetness and light and the having of a good time generally, as to the consciousness of their responsibility and the inevitable obligations of Duty.

Our future President had such training and evidently grew up thoughtful, serious, conscientious. He says also that he never knew the time when study was not a delight. His reflections and conclusions are all sound to the core this day, and will be found to be so one hundred years hence. For instance:

He adverts to a practice among gentlemen common then as now, in terms which it would be well to broadcast among our Alumni: The reverting in public or mixed society to disorders and outrages and infractions of law committed by them while students in college. "*All such memories should never be recalled by a man of correct feeling without compunction and chagrin.* I have seen men advanced in life have no hesitation in recounting gleefully the disorders of their college life in the presence of youth and even of their own sons."

The bad taste and the ill consequences of such reproductions of the vices and follies of a man's youth are shown up in vigorous language.

Young Caldwell came to North Carolina somewhat oppressed by a strong feeling of modest diffidence, though supported by an equally strong resolve to do his whole duty. As he drove along the post-road in his stick-back sulky, or "chair," through the sparsely settled country, from Princeton to Philadelphia, to Alexandria, to Richmond, to Petersburg, and through the almost unbroken forest from Petersburg to Hillsboro, arriving at Chapel Hill after a month's travel, on the last day of October, his mind must have been full of speculation as to the scene of his new duties, and of inquiry as to his fitness for them.

Prof. Charles W. Harris, who had known him at Princeton, and had secured his election here, had warned him not to expect much: A new and raw and poor beginning just cut out of the woods; a rude and uncultured community; a $500 salary with contingencies, and so on. Still Harris thought there were hopes for the future, he believed the University was destined eventually

to succeed, and he believed Caldwell had staying power and was the man to build its fortunes. In all this his judgment has been justified.

But when Caldwell arrived, his dismay and disappointment were severe, as he confessed to a friend many years afterwards. Everything was to begin. The only thing clear or defined was that the State had resolved to have a University, but how it was to be built up, or maintained, on what meat it should be fed was apparent to no man. There were a dozen of the best and strongest men in the State who were deeply interested in the scheme—there were two or three men who gave what they could toward its establishment. The State had given nothing and had no disposition to give. If you gentlemen want a college you may have it, but you must pay for it.

Much in the same way the Trustees treated the students who, complaining of the fare at Steward's Hall and petitioning that they might have butter with their dry bread and coffee, or bread and milk at supper, were kindly assured that they might have butter, of course, *on condition* that they themselves paid for it; nor should the *account* therefor be sent to their parents.

Whatever were the young Professor's feelings of disappointment as he gazed upon the feeble beginning at Chapel Hill, he gave no sign. He was at no time a man of many words, and at such a time we may be sure he said nothing. He set to work.

We are to remember that the ground-swell left by the struggle for American Independence was still running high and the waters were turbid. The public mind was unsettled and embittered by party spirit. Lawlessness and irreligion prevailed and ignorance and prejudice were rampant. The boys who came to college brought proofs of their home breeding. Insubordination was the rule, rudeness and idleness the examples. There were no books, no newspapers, no communication with the outside world. There were no standards of authority to appeal to, nothing to work with, and above all was the all-prevailing poverty, or at any rate, want of money.

There are but very few letters extant written by Dr. Caldwell himself. What he thought is known by what he did. He reduced the chaos around him to order and regularity. He intro-

duced discipline and enforced obedience to law. He raised the standard of study and attainment, advanced the *curriculum* from that of a grammar school to some semblance of a college course, which in a few years gave the Institution a right to be recognized among the colleges of the land, and made its power to confer Degrees respectable.

During these early years he met of course with opposition and excited enmity secret and open. One of his own Faculty seems. to have intrigued against him. But his own courage never failed, nor his confidence in the final triumph of right, and he had continuously the support of the best and most active members of the Board of Trustees. Gradually the whole State grew to regard Dr. Caldwell as one of its bulwarks.

Writing to a friend in 1807 he alludes briefly to the "difficulties, trials and anxieties," he has encountered, but adds that he is "likely to spend the remainder of his days here." That year he received an invitation to the Mathematical Professorship in Columbia College, S. C., with a salary of $2,000, and the reversion of the Presidency when it should be vacant with $3,000. He declined it quietly and stood by the University of North Carolina, his salary then being $1,000 and a house. He had begun a good work here and desired to watch its progress and promote it. This showed him a true builder.

The Trustees interfered with his management from time to time, and often injudiciously as Trustees are known to do. In every such encounter and invasion of his authority he came off victor. Two or three times he resigned the Presidency—a seat of high honor and little ease—and in every case was entreated to resume it as being the only man for the place. Once we find him offering to take a Professorship and to relinquish $200 of his salary that an endowment may be formed by which the salary of the President may be raised permanently so as to entice a new man from abroad for the office.

He is invited to join the commission appointed to settle the southern boundary of the State as an expert, and hesitates to accept lest it should be inconsistent with the proper discharge of the duties he owes the State here that he should absent himself for other work. He had not long before lost his wife and child and

the trip was affectionately urged upon him as likely to benefit his health and spirits after the endurance of such affliction. He finally accepted the work.

He is urged to undertake the unpleasant business of soliciting in person funds to enable the Trustees to finish the South Building then standing roofless, and the plea Treasurer Haywood urges to induce him to accept is that as no man has made more sacrifices than he for the good of the University, so no man can be more confidently appealed to for fresh exertions. This too he undertook and was successful, heading the list with a liberal subscription from himself.

I have spoken of him as a disciplinarian. He had some austerity of aspect, and great dignity of manner, and these, united with his well-known disposition to inflexibility in the administration of justice, gave him a reputation for greater severity than he deserved. To an impenitent, hardened sinner, he could be a terror, but to a repenting and returning offender he would show the truest paternal benignity. These are the characteristics that call out the warmest and most lasting gratitude and affection.

There was trouble from time to time with the college boys of course; when are not boys a trouble? But it was largely the case then as now, that the good name of the body of the students was tarnished by the thoughtlessness and insubordinate temper of a few. In every hundred there are always half a dozen ready for mischief. I doubt if after 85 years of further civilization in North Carolina, there could be gotten up a more satisfactory address to the President of any of our colleges by any of its students than the following voluntary tribute addressed to Dr. Caldwell by his Senior Class in 1807. I select it because it is from the students and written by one of the signers, and proves that Dr. Caldwell's work was telling on them.

Chapel Hill, June 5, 1807.

Mr. Caldwell:—Having so long witnessed your exertions in behalf of this Institution, having so sensibly experienced the advantages of your fostering care and attention, we cannot consistently with our feelings omit paying you this tribute of respect.

Your situation involves a variety of interesting and important duties. When we reflect on the relations in which you stand,

when we witness your capacity and fidelity in training to habits of piety, temperance and industry the youth committed to your care, we think it a spectacle which superior natures may contemplate with delight.

You have been the director of our pursuits, our guide, our teacher, our *friend.* Under your guardianship and instruction we have acquired the rudiments of that knowledge which is to fit us for the active and important scenes of life. You have often inculcated upon our minds, with the zeal and solicitude of a parent, the great and instructive lessons of moral rectitude.

> "You have taught our young ideas how to shoot,
> Our wayward passions how to move."

In view of such essential services, how cold and lifeless, how insensible to every generous motive must be the heart that does not swell with strongest emotions of gratitude and love.

Be assured, sir, that we duly appreciate your worth. We fain would hope that the sentiments inspired by your lessons may never be erased. Your admonitions shall be remembered when we are far removed from your presence. They shall rise on our minds at evening light to guide and refresh us.

That you may live in health and peace, and see these plants of your care flourish and produce much fruit; and that you may long continue a blessing to the world, is the hearty wish of

Your friends and pupils,

GREEN H. CAMPBELL, (N. C.)
1. JOHN L. TAYLOR, (Chatham County.)
2. JOHN R. DONNELL, (Newbern.)
JOHN C. MONTGOMERY, (Hertford Co.)
3. GAVIN HOGG, (Raleigh.)
4. STEPHEN DAVIS, (Warren County.)

Such letters as have been preserved from our Trustees to Dr. Caldwell on the business of the University are very sufficient testimonials not only to his worth and the estimation in which they held him, but to the capacity of the writers themselves, and the

1 Chief Justice Supreme Court North Carolina.
2. State Solicitor 1815. Judge Superior Court.
3. Tutor University of North Carolina. Lawyer.
4. Physician.

consequent value of their good opinion. They were men of education, of refinement, of excellent good sense. They were patriots and they were high-toned gentlemen. I doubt if on the continent there were any public men at that day who could have surpassed Davie, or Sitgreaves, or John Haywood in the art of letter-writing. Treasurer Haywood's letters are really models for sense, prudence, sprightliness and *bon hommie.*

In 1812 Dr. Caldwell was again urgent to be relieved of the cares of the Presidency, and he was instrumental in the election of Dr. Chapman to succeed him, while he returned to the more congenial chair of mathematics, and the completion of an elementary work on Geometry, which at times had occupied him.

Dr. Chapman had an uncomfortable four years of it. He was a Federalist, and the tide in North Carolina was set in favor of Republicanism. He resigned in 1816, and returned to the work of the ministry, and Dr. Caldwell was again entreated to resume the reins which no one else could hold so steadily. He resigned them again only with his life.

His Geometry was published about 1822, and after his return from Europe he used his pen in communications to the Raleigh newspapers, urging the subject of Internal Improvements, the building of Railroads, domestic manufactures, and the like. These papers were re-published in book-form, and would be useful if in circulation now. They are written in homely style, are plain and forcible, and show him to have been far in advance of his time. Dr. Caldwell was in truth a clear headed and prompt man of action as well as a scholar. His very walk, alert and rapid, the keen glance of his eye from under his bushy eye brows betokened the energy of his spirit. If North Carolina could then have slipped off the shackles of party, could have stayed the creeping paralysis consequent upon sectarian jealousies, could have been roused to follow the way the stout old President was striving to marshal her, she, who had so heroically stepped out in the van of "The old Thirteen," might still have held a proud place in the front ranks, and not been relegated to the rear for the next half century.

The visit to Europe was at the invitation of the Trustees, for the purpose of purchasing scientific instruments, and laying the foundation of the University Library. That such a commission

should have been given, was a striking proof of the value of Dr. Caldwell's thirty years work on the public mind, and it shows too the quality of the men who composed the executive of the Board of Trustees. The want of books had been a sore vexation to Dr. Caldwell and to his Faculty, among whom were now numbered Andrews and Hooper and Mitchell and Olmstead. As well expect a carpenter to work without tools, as a scholar without books. Dr. Caldwell laid a solid and judicious foundation for a good Library, as well as for some other things, which after his death were neglected.

As a preacher, Dr. Caldwell's ministrations were no doubt after the fashion of the Presbyterian pulpit of that day, somewhat formal, and too scholarly to be generally popular, but always sound, and to those who would listen, instructive. He offended no man's taste, irritated no man's prejudices, but he set reason at work and roused the conscience. I remember to have heard old people speak of "old Dr. Caldwell's" preaching with great unction, and characterize it as "first-rate."

It was a bitter cold Sunday early in January 1835, that he preached his last sermon to a small and shivering congregation in the village school-house, standing then on the present site of the Presbyterian Church. I remember the occasion for I had been compelled to go, and had gone very unwillingly. I shivered with the rest of the audience, for stoves were not, as yet, and probably a wish to see them introduced would have been considered an effeminacy.

I carried home only the remembrance of the text, which children were always required in those days to repeat on returning from church. He read and discoursed upon the whole of the 23d Psalm." The Lord is my Shepherd——." I retained for many years a vivid recollection of his strongly-marked benignant countenance as it appeared over the desk of the square wooden pulpit placed diagonally across the corner of the room; for before the month had ended he had passed through the dark valley.

On the whole, viewing our first President, and his forty years administration of the University on all sides, we believe him to have been a great man, a good man, and a blessing to North Carolina in whichever capacity you take him. His influence was good and nothing but good. His service was that of laying founda-

tions. He had first to create a love of letters, to inspire a respect for learning, to awaken a desire for knowledge and for self-improvement. He had to excite emulation and ambition, and to stimulate liberality, and in every way to promote the progress which he himself had inaugurated.

This he accomplished, and this he would have attempted in vain, had he not been himself a man to be trusted, revered, beloved.

All honor to his memory.

CORNELIA P. SPENCER.

CHAPEL HILL, November 18, 1892.

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

I've learned to judge of men by their own deeds;
I do not make the accident of birth
The standard of their merit.—*Mrs. Hale.*

I have neither riches, nor power, nor birth to recommend me; yet, if I live, I trust I shall not be of less service to mankind and to my friends than if I had been born with these advantages.—*Davy.*

Sir Humphrey Davy, the son of a carver, was born in Penzance, Cornwall, on the 17th of December, 1778. Saving the fact that he possessed a very retentive memory and vivid imagination in his childhood and early youth, he gave no particular evidence of the high position he was afterwards to attain.

On the death of his father, just after he had completed his common school education, at the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to a Dr. Borlase, who was at that time a surgeon-apothecary in Penzance. Here, as man's ideas are always more or less affected by his environments, he became imbued with the desire to make a physician of himself. With this object in view he began and maintained a systematic mode of study, devoting all of his leisure time to this self-education.

Regarding it necessary to know something of chemistry, if he desired to be a physician of the first order, he read most carefully Lavoisier's "Elements of Chemistry" and Nicholson's "Dictionary of Chemistry." His deepest interest was aroused and he was soon criticising some of the great Frenchman's ideas most vigorously and evolving from his own fertile imagination theories which he regarded as the foundation of chemical science. Not satisfied with thoeries advanced wildly, he began experimenting, for he maintained, most truly too, that "it is only by forming theories and then comparing them with facts, that we can hope to discover the true system of nature."

Science at that time was in a state of unrest—a new theory opposed to the phlogistic theory had been advanced, but its success was not assured–pneumatic chemistry, a recent thing, was still flourishing under its distinguished discoverers, (Black, Scheele, Priestley

and Cavendish.) Analytical, and technological chemistry, both were still less advanced, and agricultural chemistry was in its infancy. A sedulous student, as Davy was, therefore soon mastered what was then known and became enthusiastically desirous of learning what was unknown and to settle what was unsettled.

In his enthusiasm he attracted the attention of Dr. Beddoes, who appointed him Superintendent of the Pneumatic Medical Institution just after it had been established. He then made his first discovery—the fact that silica constituted the hard parts of the external surface of certain plants. He was also the first to try the effect of breathing nitrogen oxide. It is none the less interesting than exciting to read of the daring with which he experimented with these gases, whose physiological and toxicolocical effects remained unknown until he made known his experiences. He breathed with impunity any and all the gases, unhesitatingly subjecting himself to all the risk necessarily attendant on such experiments, so long as he thought science or humanity might gain by his experience.

Such a bold and frank experimenter, as he was, could not long remain in seclusion, so he was soon recommended to Count Rumford as a suitable person for the vacancy recently made in the Royal Institution.

Six weeks after his appointment as assistant lecturer, on May 31st, 1802, he was elected full Professor. With much interest one reads of his peculiar reception there and how unconsciously he cast to the winds all prejudice, for he was rather negligent of some of the minor observances of society. People who came to his first lecture, (on "Galvanism") through curiosity and to hear what that gawky fellow would say, were completely captivated by his ease and impressiveness. Being animated and clear in his discourses, his ingenuity and happy facility of illustration immediately attracted crowds of the most elegant and cultivated people of London to the Institute and he is said to have frequently lectured to more than a thousand people. The people were then in a state when they required something with which to occupy their minds, so his popularity became immense. He was courted by society and no assembly was regarded complete without his presence.

Chemistry, a science having then passed its childhood, was

enjoying a vigorous age of youth, and at the same time was not too far advanced to be unintelligible to the comprehension of minds of ordinary powers who could devote but a moderate amount of time to it. Those seeking to be interested desired to know how chemistry was being applied to the useful arts of life, as well as serving to explain and make clear some of the functions of animal life. By this the value of a chemist to a nation is shown. England at that very time was threatened with a great famine on account of a succession of bad harvests and the closure of the ports of the continent due to the war. Davy lectured to the Board of Agriculture for ten years giving them some of the principles of Agricultural chemistry. In this way his teachings became known over the island and the people giving proper consideration were relieved most wonderfully.

One of his earliest communications to the Royal Society, of which body he was elected a member in 1803, was a description of a new battery consisting of one solid and two liquids, one of which latter should oxidize the solid. In 1806 he read his first Bakerian lecture to the Royal Society on "Chemical Agencies of Electricity," in which he claimed that combinations and decompositions are referable to the law of electrical attractions and repulsions, and that "chemical and electrical attractions are due to the same cause but acting in one case on particles and in the other on masses." In the following year in the second lecture he had the pleasure to announce the successful application of his laws as enunciated by the discovery of the metals potassium and sodium. For these discoveries he received a prize of three thousand francs from the French Institute. But the labor of these experiments was so great and the strain on his mind so prolonged that he fell a prey to fever and for weeks lingered between life and death. But

"Death his dart
Shook, but delayed to strike,"

and in 1808 he discovered magnesium and strontium.

In the third Bakerian lecture he showed beyond all doubt the elementary character of potassium, which before had been regarded by many chemists as composed of hydrogen and some unknown base. The false dogma of Lavoisier, that all acids consisted of a base and more or less oxygen, prevailed at that time—science was

therefore shackled and its advance impeded; so a great impulse was given it when in his fourth Bakerian lecture he made known the elementary character of chlorine, which had been called previously "oxy-muriatic acid."

About this time the degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Trinity College and on April 8th, 1812, he was knighted by the Prince Regent, and his marriage with a Mrs. Appreece, a wealthy widow, took place only three days later. This seemed rather to give him renewed energy, for in his rapid working he issued his "Elements of Chemical Philosophy;" succeeded in manufacturing nitrogen chloride, by adding chlorine to a weak ammonia solution. In experimenting with this very explosive compound he escaped receiving very serious injury; his sight was so injured that he all but lost one of his eyes completely. Even though he was now handicapped by his poor vision, he succeeded in expelling flourine by chlorine and found it to be a most active body, forming instant combinations with metals and attacking glass most actively.

Securing a permit from the French government, accompanied by Faraday, his "assistant in experiments and writing," he went to Paris and there met Courtois, who had but lately discovered iodine. The elementary character of iodine was proven by Davy, at once, and the same year he went to Geneva. There he succeeded in igniting a diamond with a lens, borrowed from the Museum of Natural History, and found that once ignited it would continue burning if held in oxygen.

The number of explosions of fire-damp in the coal mines in England was increasing alarmingly, with a corresponding increase of loss of life, so at the instance of a Dr. Gray, he turned his attention to the discovery of a method of preventing these explosions. At first it appeared to be a problem without a solution, as many efforts in the same direction had been put forth, such as increased an artificial ventilation. His ideal was to have a lamp which would burn in the contaminated atmosphere and use at the same time, as a fuel, the fire-damp there present. It is extremely fascinating to follow his line of experiment; how careful he was of observing every little detail; how finally he was led around by his inductive method to decide upon the present lamp as a means of preventing the evil. A series of experiments was first under-

taken as to flame, its nature *in toto*, explosive mixtures of gasses, and the point at which ignition would take place. A detailed account of these has filled several volumes, so I may only state that he succeeded in making the present "Davy Lamp" and gave it as a free *bonus* to the suffering colliers of England, refusing to patent that which he hoped would not only benefit mankind, but would also be in the reach of the poorest laborer. For this he was presented with a silver service valued at £2,500; received the Rumford medals in 1815, '16 and '17, and, in 1818 was created a baronet. In 1820, on death of Sir Joseph Banks, he was elected President of the Royal Society, which office he held for seven years, when, after a stroke of apoplexy, his physician ordered him to the continent to travel.

While in Rome in 1828 he received a stroke of paralysis just as he imagined he was recovering. Although he suffered much, he continued his work as much as possible, and sent a communication to the Royal Society, the presidency of which he had now resigned, on the "Electricity of the Torpedo." On May 29th, 1829, he died in Geneva and, according to his own request, was buried in the burial grounds just outside of the walls of that city.

As to a true estimate of his whole character one can judge but little, for the writers differ, some say he was sweet natured, loving, others that he was irritable and nervous. Nevertheless we do know that he was ethereal and imaginative, as seen in some of the vast amount of poetry and philosophy he wrote. He was also a rapid experimenter, and a man of great power and perspicuity, as well as originality, whose aim was not to earn the plaudits of the multitude, but to advance science in so far as he was able, and to aid humanity in so far as his power would reach.

CHAS. BASKERVILLE.

INSTITUTIONS THE RESULT OF GROWTH.

The world presents bewildering complexity and variety, constant struggle and change, apparently without any meaning or purpose. But beneath that tangeled net work of institutions and traditions, ideas and customs, which we call society, there is a germinant seed of thought, which, expanding in the life of the individual, gives to civilization its aim and importance. The labor of history has been an attempt to render this germ, at first abstract and potential, concrete and actual in existing society as it branches into its many sided life.

Everywhere the ideal strives to realize itself in the actual, "and everywhere failing in its aim, it breaks to pieces its own work," and rushes on to new manifestations. These in turn are broken through and shattered by the pulsations and struggles of the living, developing truth within, ever striving for expression and adaptation to every different condition of mankind in the different epochs and among the various races of the world.

Man's institutions are the external forms through which his inner life works and grows in its ceasless endeavor to realize in itself that freedom of movement and symmetry of structure which shall mark the full possession of its powers.

Along the boundary line between the growing life and the rigid form, the developing nature and the written constitution, the expanding truth and orthodox creed, there is a conflict of opposing forces, giving rise to sects and parties, which rend the world in twain and strew it with the broken timbers of Church and State. The crumbled ruins of human institutions are the tribute which the temporary pays to the permanent, formal freedom to substantial freedom, lesser life to broader living. Every "Lost Cause" forms not only a necessary step in man's upward progress, but imparts its essential spirit to the higher union and acts as a living force power :

> "Oh, kingdom of the past !
> Thy forms and creeds have vanished ;

But,

> "Whatever of true life there was in thee,
> Leaps in our Age's veins."

All that was deeply good or truly great in the workmanship of the past, though shattered into inchoate fragments, ever incarnates itself anew and lives still in the freer life and broader character of the world.

When the ideas and conditions that gave life to feudalism had yielded to the gathering forces of monarchy, the whole fabric of Chivalry, with its customs and institutions, broke to pieces, and a nobler edifice of thought and government rose from out the dismantled ruins.

In the course of human progress, all creeds and institutions, however temporary or imperfect, have contained a truth and prepared the way for a longer stride and broader view. At a time when the Roman Pontiff laid claim to the headship of temporary power and demanded implicit obedience from his followers, the restrictions and bars to political privileges, laid upon Catholics, were both necessary and just. But when those demands had proven futile and been withdrawn, the rights of man and the interests of State alike called for Catholic Emancipation.

The outward forms of society have been wrought out by an invisible thought, and when its volatile essence dissolves to re-form under a higher law, a broader generalization, or a more perfect ideal, the antiquated architecture of its past life must fall away and a new train of institutions follow in its wake.

The Drama of Universal History, which has Ages for its acts, Nations for its scenes, and Races for its characters, has for its lofty theme, running throughout its tragic struggles, the development of individual and national character. Living character, like the mythical life-tree, Igdrasil, is rooted down deep in the dead kingdom of the past. But, where the sap rises from its hidden roots into the mighty trunk of existing society, its institutional branches stir and move with life, and invisible forces sweep to and fro in its swaying crown, as they draw nourishment from the free air of heaven.

The graduated march of progressive life is by approximation, and even the best institutions are valuable only as means to nobler ends, stepping-stones to nobler heights. They are the setting of the diamond, the Time-vesture of the Eternal, the rude scaffolding of the queenly structure of national character. When these

vestments of national life, whether of sack-cloth or "wrought of crimson and cloth of gold," have served the purpose of their creation and become weathered and worn, they must crumble piecemeal away that the fitter garments may press up from beneath. When man is dissatisfied with his present condition and aspires to a higher life, when a fresh sowing of human thought is yellowing for the harvest, when a new ring of growth has expanded from within, the fixed institutions without must yield along the diverging lines of growth to the warm breath of reform, or the shattering shock of revolution will lay them in the dust. There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so unnatural and convulsive, as the attempt to preserve institutions unchanged while "all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress." The determination of the Stuarts to govern according to the absolute principles of the Tudors kindled the stern virtues of Puritanism, which dashed the divine rights of Kings to pieces forever.

In government, itself, however true its principles may be, there is no warrant for its safety and permanance, save as it reflects the character, and images forth the thoughts of its time and people. The Roman citizen centering his trust in the outward forms of government, in the Consulate, the Tribuneship, the Comitia and all the ancient bulwarks of Roman Law, and forgetful of the Roman spirit that gave them life and meaning, saw the reins of government concentrated in the hands of Augustus without the violation of written law or the overthrow of formal freedom. The obscure minority becomes the ruling majority, heresy grows into orthodoxy, the Constitution yields to its interpretation, throughout society under-currents swerve its life-stream from out the forms of to-day into the forms of to-morrow.

No institution can be mathematically constructed, fitly jointed and bolted together, so as to bid defiance to decay and change. But, they must be historically evolved from the people's life, and periodically adjusted to the wants and necessities of the times, so that, growing with the transmitted vitalities of the past, they shall be elastic with the living blood of the present.

In no country can the nervous column of popular tradition be sundered with impunity; but all reform and change of government must move along the lines of national growth. Napoleon

could no more force the free ideas of the Revolution upon Spain, than Philip II could force those of the Inquisition upon Holland. There is no patent for making institutions to order.

The "Grand Model'" though conceived by the state-craft of Locke and Shaftesbury, and designed for the moulding of a perfect State, when applied to Carolina, failed in every part. The late attempt of the French to blot out their nation's past, reverse its character, and start anew upon the basis of theory, ended amid scenes of blood and chaotic confusion. All manufactured governments, forged by momentary enthusiasm, reared high above the people, finding no lodgement in the nation's character, will be wrecked by the reactionary wave of popular indignation. Mexico and the South American States, having adopted constitutional governments without sufficient preparation in the races' past, ride upon the shocks of revolution and ask for the name of the new President. Their germinating independence must ramify throughout the people's life, and grow into a complex organism of government, inlocking in its strong and elastic branches the love and confidence of succeeding generations, before its free forms of government can become living realities.

The English Constitution unites freedom and stability because it has been a growth of development of the Teutonic genius through conservative progress into the crowning glory of English Liberty. No Magna Charta, Petition of Rights, or Bill of Rights ever created or attempted to create any new liberties for the English people. Their forms and principles of government, founded upon experience and conservative of precedent, have expanded with the swelling tide of modern thought and been adjusted to the new conditions of their world-wide conquest.

The Constitution of the United States faithfully reflects the cast and genius of our people, because its principles have been evolved by the slow working process of growth in the English race and in the American Colonies. Its framers, studying the principles of the English government, drawing essential aid from the Constitutions of the different States, and improving on the shattered wreck of the Confederation, builded a structure new, whose every stone had been quarried from former governments. And yet, all that

savored of mere theory or was not in harmony with the nation's growth has proven inadequite and worked with sore friction.

The Democratic idea, incarnated in our Constitution, in its convulsive struggle of growth, in its progressive actualization in the life of the individual, bursts through all boundaries and works constantly for the regulation of American thought and the readjustment of American institutions.

The noble formula of Jefferson that "All men are created free and equal," has grown in a fuller meaning, abolishing slavery, extending the franchise, and leavening the masses with political education.

The politics of the country is a practical adjustment of its institutions to this unfolding idea, an effort for its fuller realization and the continuous application of all principles to new conditions. This industrial age, with its great cities of inadequate governments, with its corporate wealth and restless labor, demands constant reversion to first principles, and their restatement and fitter application to existing problems.

But the American genius, which wrought from out the ruins of the past the free instututions of the present, can, if attentive to its ever-broadening life, readjust them to the needs of the future.

The virtue and integrity of a nation's character, the strength and purity of a nation's faith, and not the outward pomp of industrial statistics, nor the enchanted parchment of its Constitution, perpetuate a nation's life.

All the aspirations of the nations heart, and all the problems that tear its flesh, must draw their nourishment or read their doom from the ebb and flow of national spirit, and the rise and fall of a national character.

F. P. Eller.

Note.—Mr. Eller was a representative of the Dialectic Society and prepared this oration for the Commencement of 1892; but he was not able to deliver it because of his last illness which ended with his death on June 15th.

TARIFF HINTS.

Every science should be a means of living. It should help the common life. The end of Political Economy is Sociology. Sociology treats of society and the promotion of its welfare. It does not deal with individuals as such.

The sociologist, in discussing the tariff, e. g., is bound to consider, not simply the good of a class, but of the whole.

We know of no infallible and all-embracing principle or theory that will deliver us from the labor of thinking. Too sweeping generalization is the recognized vice of the closet or study. We are opposed to protection: not because we insist on *laissez-faire* as a universal principle; nor is it necessary for us, with Jefferson, to condemn manufactures. We oppose protection on the very sociological ground that, while it may help a class, it is injurious to our people in general. Our motto, too, if you please, is "markets, not maxims."

We content ourselves with briefly hinting at three points: (1) Indirect Taxation; (2) Infant Industries; (3) Labor.

1. INDIRECT TAXATION.

Protection is a kind of indirect taxation. This mingles taxes with prices. Is it an advantage to pay our taxes in small amounts, when we buy a little sugar or tobacco, e. g.? Some have thought so. This taxes the last dollar of the poor man who may have no directly taxable property. Men who do not see this do not complain of it. It is underhanded taxation. We pay over one-half of our total government expenses in this way. But the advocation of protection has one polemical advantage in debate; namely, mystification. We cannot tell how much we pay in indirect taxes. We know there is a screw loose, but not precisely where. Giving a bounty or prize to certain mill owners might be a bad thing; but it would have this advantage over protection—"we should know precisely what our infants cost us."

2. INFANT INDUSTRIES.

Now most protective and theological theories break down at

their supposedly strong points—they break down over "infants." Let us look at these infants.

The first tariff (1789) was mainly for revenue. There was no thought of permanence. The principle of protection with incidental revenue was not introduced until 1816. The advalorem duties in 1789 averaged 10 per cent. In 1887 they ran from 21 to 154 per cent.

To inquire why protection was needed to start these "infant industries" is like asking why the traditional fish was necessary to fill the pail already full. Neither the protection nor the fish was essential. A number of people suppose they were necessary. "I'd rather not know quite so many things than to know so many things that ain't so." Was protection ever really offered to aid in establishing an industry not already in existence? As a matter of fact, did not our industries come into existence without such aid? Read Taussig in regard to the rise of cotton, woolen and iron industries. "In the tumultuous clamor of special private interests only the powerful (full-grown infants) can hope to receive government aid." It is not the legislator so much as the rich (not poor) corporation that starts the legislation. Our little fish turns out to be a whale. It is precisely the infant that is not protected. (On this whole subject read Ely's Problems of To-Day.)

3. LABOR.

Labor competes with labor, not with goods. If the sympathetic protectionist really yearns to protect labor why does he not discourage immigration and encourage imports—this would protect the laborer both ways. (We do not say this would be desirable.) As a matter of fact the advocate of Protection does exactly the opposite: the protectionist employer often encourages and aids foreign immigration and excludes foreign goods. He protects his own pocket, it may be, but at the expense of the laborer. We do not call him a thief; but that is what the thief does.

It would be well to air other things that have been mystified. For example "Rich little Belgium has a large unfavorable 'balance of trade' while Egypt—poor and impoverished Egypt—has the most magnificent so-called favorable balance of trade in the world"!—in protection to its commerce; but these hints are designed to be suggestive, not exhaustive.

SOCIOLOGY.

BARBARA'S ROSE.

Barbara plucked a rose for me,
A red rose from her own rose tree,

And ever the brown eyes browner grew
"I wish it were white, instead, don't you?"

Well, no, I don't, dear, I like best
The thing your white hands last caressed.

No tongue, for me, has the leaf and fruit
And the soft, sweet lips of the flowers are mute,

My groping scholarship fails to trace
The paths across time's wrinkled face

That lead by way of Aryan roots,
Linguistic steps of colloquial brutes,

And in some faint abstraction reach
The ancient forms of vegetable speech;

And if by the blessed and spectacled way
I found at last what the roses say,

Would not Barbara lift her eyes to me
From the depths of an older mystery,

Where the ancient rivers of instinct flow
Saying, "I knew it long ago?"

Ah well! a man is a soulless clod,
His feet cling close to the sand and sod,

And the nearest approach he makes to a soul
Is a glimpse of his lady's aureole.

YALE, '90. ARTHUR WILLIS COLTON.

THE VIA SACRA IS THE WAY OF ALL.

"Cum rupta situ Messala saxa jacebunt
Altaque cum Sicini marmora pelvis erunt."—*Martial.*

"When on Messala's tomb the stones be broken
And the marbles of Sicinius are dust,"
Will still Messala's name by men be spoken?
And to Sicinius fame will men be just?

Will they say, So he was great, the people praised him?
Will they say, He was a warrior and fought well?
Or on the ruins of the tomb we raised him
Dream histories no man is left to tell?

For the dead are such as stand on shore Sicilian
Casting sea-pebbles in the whirlpool's roar,
The one, perhaps, is found again, the million
Go down the darkness and are seen no more.

We have fulfilled thy wishes, O Messala,
We have given thee thy position with the great,
O Sicinius, a tomb and one to wail a
Tone monody before its marble gate.

YALE, 1890. ARTHUR WILLIS COLTON.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Oct. 17, 1892.

WHEREAS, God, in the ever wise ordering of Divine Providence, has seen fit to call from our midst our late companion and class-mate, Lawrence O'Brien Branch Jones, and

WHEREAS, We desire to manifest our respect and admiration for him who had endeared himself to us by the faithful and conscientious discharge of his duties and by his noble qualities of heart and Christian character, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senior Class has lost a valuable member and the University a student who gave promise of a bright future; and be it

Resolved That the Senior Class of which he was a member, extends its earnest sympathy to the bereaved family and friends, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the afflicted family and also to the State press.

A. S. BARNARD,
J. C. BIGGS,
JNO. M. CHEEK,
Committee, Class of '93.

We, the fellow class-mates of our deceased friend, Franklin Plato Eller, of Berlin, Ashe County, North Carolina, desiring to put forth to the public and his family some manifestation of the great loss and sorrow we suffered in his death on June the 15th at this University, do adopt the following resolutions:

1. In his death our class suffered the loss of one of its brightest members and one whose friendship and kindly presence will be achingly missed.

2. That his purity of life, his gentlemanly conduct and manly character while among us, elicited our highest esteem.

3. That we, his friends and class-mates, will long bear in mind the high example of his life and remember his absence from among us with that regret which sorrow occasions.

4. We extend our sympathy to those upon whom the cruel blow of death fell most heavily—begging them to draw consolation from the recollection that his life was a worthy one.

5. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late friend, and that they be printed in the Raleigh *News and Observer* the Winston *Daily Sentinel* and the Charlotte *Observer*.

HOWARD E. RONDTHALER,
F. C. HARDING,
V. H. BOYDEN,
} Committee, Class '93.

EDITORIALS.

—Since the last issue of the MAGBZINE Mr. Cooper, one of our Di Editors, has resigned, as his University work is too heavy to admit of his devoting sufficient time to the work in his department. We regret the loss of Mr. Cooper from our editorial ranks; but extend a hearty welcome to his successor, Mr. Cheek, whose literary ability is too well known in the University to require any mention here.

—The MAGAZINE wishes to present its compliments to the students of Trinity College, and thank them for the kind and courteous manner in which they met and entertained the Chapel Hillians who were so fortunate as to witness, or take part in the foot-ball game of the 12th instant.

Trinity and the University have for some years been rivals for foot-ball honors, and it is not to be wondered at that the game was a hard-fought one, the Trinity men bravely contesting every foot of the field, but our team showed their superiority in the first charge, and from that moment Captain Daniels led a forlorn hope.

It is a subject of congratulation that the game was played and umpired throughout with as perfect satisfaction to all concerned as can be attained in that greatest of "scrapping matches," a foot-ball game.

—The present era is one of progress in the University; of active and aggressive push and energy. The University is imbued with the spirit of a progressive age, and is making mighty strides towards that perfection—if perfection be possible in human affairs—which is her ideal, the goal of her ambition.

But we would call attention to one point in which she is distanced by her competitors; yet in which she could stand among the first, were the effort only made. The University of North Carolina is yet a great way off from the first place in the world of southern collegiate literature.

This is a practical age. The battle of life is a stern reality to us, the the rising generation. Need I add that we should go forth to the strife armed with every weapon which art and nature can furnish us? A flowing pen and ready tongue will carry the youthful professional man over many a reef that would otherwise wreck the frail craft of his fortune.

But "art is long," say they, and so it is; but longer still will be the race for the golden apple of success, if the lamp of literary culture lighten not our way.

Let us be up and doing, and give to the world through the columns of our MAGAZINE a palpable and incontestible evidence—not of what we *shall* be—but of what we *are*, as college men and students of an institution which is the brightest jewel in the brilliant crown of Carolina.

—At the commencement of this term we heard a great deal on the subject of the proposed water works, which were to supply the college buildings with that most necessary commodity, and furnish the wherewithal for our gymnasium baths. Where are they now? We have looked for them, but have failed to find any material evidence of their existence, unless we except a big hole, ten feet in diameter, on the south side of the campus. If the projectors of this very excellent scheme expected to work on the celebrated "Kodak" theory, "you press the button, we do the rest," they seem to have been mistaken in their calculations; or, if not, they evidently pressed the wrong button.

Prehaps it is the need of money which has prevented their completion? Our poverty has more than once been the prime impediment to our progress; and it reflects no credit on the State, which claims to give us her sanction and support, that this enterprise—so auspiciously begun—should be allowed to fall to the ground incomplete.

It is to be hoped that our honored trustees will take steps to insure the speedy completion of these water works for which we have long wished and waited.

—At a recent mass-meeting of the student body of the University resolutions were adopted to the effect that the University of North Carolina send ten authorized delegates to the inauguration of President Cleveland in March next, not in any partisan spirit, but in recognition of his sterling qualities as a man and a statesman, and of his firm adherance to his own honest convictions, albeit these same convictions had already cost him an election.

Grover Cleveland has been, and still is, a great teacher, not such as occupy our college chairs, but on a larger and grander scale. He has taught, in the national school of the nation—the political arena of the proudest republic the world has seen—not only taught, but illustrated in his own career, those principles of public integrity and political morality which—to our shame be it said—are only too often wanting in the characters of our greatest men—from a political point of view.

It is no more than common justice that the advocates, *par excellence*, of education should publicly recognize and honor this great teacher of the people, and we hope our sister colleges and universities throughout the country will join us in this enterprise, which we have undertaken with the firm conviction that in so doing we render "honor to whom honor is due."

—It was very pleasant to see at the Trinity-University game that splendid friend of all that is true and worthy in the State, Mr. Julian S. Carr. His presence and his spirit were gracious and hospitable. In fact one rarely

meets a man that stirs so many lines of reflection. It is a question among students of life as to which profession produces the best type of man. Do we find the fittest type of man in law, in theology, in the college chair, in literature, or in business? Time was when theology had the monopoly in character-building; but the world has moved past the average preacher. Then the soldier had his day and was not. Then the man of politics was our standard. The scholar fell heir to the leadership, with his standard, truth. But business has voted the scholar an "old fogy." The men who set the standards to-day are business men. Whether we will or no, the age is Industrial in its hopes, in its methods and in its struggles. And it has time and again come home to us that the business man sets our standards to-day because of his fitness. He is open-eyed to facts; he is quick in perception; he is constructive in mental powers; he is world-wide in his interest. And are not these the works of the best manhood of the world? Certainly that which is best in North Carolina cannot complain of its treatment at the hands of that which is best in our Industrial age.

We will venture to call attention to the sermons of Rev. Frederick Towers. They seem to us to be sermons thoroughly timely. In several respects they are in harmony with the requirements of a sermon to a University community. For example, no one will deny the Industrial awakening in our State, and no one will deny that this fact shows its iufluencc in the church by building new, large and handsome buildings. In the second place, we suppose no one will affirm that there has been an intellectual awakening in the State. The interest in public education is the only large written sign of anything in this direction. The fact is, however that there are a number of young men in the State who are thinking in most serious fashion upon the deeper aspects of life. This number is increasng almost daily. And this new life is making its demands upon the clergy. It is the call of intense intellectual activity for spiritual guidance. And the guidance needed cannot come from a pulpit that snores. Only intense intellectual life can guide intense intellectual life. Mr. Towers has been quick to see the situation and he is putting himself in touch with it. We doubt if this generation has seen such another effort to minister to the rising needs of the University life, so strong in thought, so broad in feeling, so bold in hope.

—By a recent vote of the faculty, geology has been made eleective with chemistry and biology in both terms of the sophomore year of the arts course, and with physics and biology in both terms of the junior year of the philosophical course; and it has also been added to the electives in the senior year of the engineering course. Geology is thus put upon an equal

footing with biology, which has not been the case before since the department of natural history was divided. As it is also elective in the junior and senior years of most of the courses, a man may now carry geological studies tnroughout his entire course and leave here with something of a professional training in geology. An important step towards university ideals.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL,
October 21, 1892.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God in His allwise Providence to take from our midst our much esteemed and beloved brother, L. O'B. B. Jones, be it *Resolved*,

First—That in his death, we, the members of the Philanthropic Society, have lost a most worthy and respected member, and the University one of its most promising students.

Second—That as a Christian he was true, and as a companion congenial.

Third—That his presence among us is sorely missed.

Fourth—That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved relatives and trust that the remembrance of his noble life may prove a constant comfort to his grief-stricken parents.

Fifth—That a copy of these resolutions be inscribed upon a page of the minutes dedicated to his memery, and that a copy be sent to his sorrowing family and to the *News and Observer*, *Person County Courier* and UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE for publication.

D. B. WHITAKER,
V. A. BACHELOR, } Committee.
HERMAN HORNE.

PHILANTHROPIC HALL,
September 2nd, 1892.

WHEREAS, The Angel of Death has taken from our midst our companion and beloved brother, Peter P. Winborne, and while we bow in humble submission to the allwise Providence of God, still as a token of the warm affection and high esteem in which he was held by his fellow students, be it *Resolved*:—

First—That in his death the Philaathropic Society has lost a faithful and devoted member and the University a bright student, who, by his conduct, character, and scholarship while among us, gave promise of a brilliant future, which would have reflected credit upon himself and his "Alma Mater."

Secondly—That we tender our deepest sympathy and condolence to his sorrowing relations.

Thirdly—That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon a page of the minutes dedicated to his memory, that a copy be forwarded to his bereaved family, and that they be sent for publication to the *News and Observer* and UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

J. CRAWFORD BIGGS,
F. C. HARDING,
W. P. WOOTEN,
} Committee.

EXCHANGES.

—In almost every magazine which has come upon our table this fall we find a long editorial on foot-ball and other branches of athletics. Every one dscribes the vast and unlimited benefits to be derived both by individuals and the college at large from athletics. While admitting the truth of much that they say, we do not think that there is any need to keep on repeating it. It is getting monotonous and it is really refreshing to pick up a magazine which has nothing in it on the subject of athletics. We expect of course to see in college magazines *accounts* of the foot-ball games and other athletic sports in which their college have taken part, but we hope to see a marked decrease in varied repetitions of the same old *editorials* on the subject.

—Another thing which seems to us out of place in a college magazine is a political editorial. We notice a few magazines, (only a few, we are glad to say,) whose editorial department consists almost wholly of long winded discussions of the respective merits of the various political parties and candidates. Such editorials would be eminently proper in a political newspaper, but they are certainly out of their legitimate sphere in a college magazine.

—It is not the purpose of this MAGAZINE to enter into a needless wrangle with anbody over anything, but we cannot suffer certain misstatements to go uncorrected. In the *News and Observor* of recent date appeared a letter from Wake Forest stating that their team had just returned from a trip to Virginia, where they easily beat the Virginians playing foot-ball, and consequently they were the champions of the South. The fact of the whole business is, they have played only four games and won but three of these, and those two were won from teams whose playing before and since have shown them to be very inferior players. Wake Forest has played none of the leading foot-ball teams of the South, and yet, forsooth, because they have won three games in four from second-rate teams, they, with most inconceivable audacity, claim the championship of the South! Oh, what an unpardonable exhibition of gall! what sublime cheek! why not go a step farther and claim the championship of the United States? They would do so with equal justice.

The probability is that there will be no foot-ball game between Wake Forest and this University this fall, but we would like to suggest that they play the University of Virginia, Trinity, the University of the South,

Vanderbilt and others before daring to speak of holding the championship. If they play these teams we predict some of their astonishing conceit will be knocked out of them.

—The first college paper ever printed in the United States came into existence at Dartmouth College, with Daniel Webster as editor-in-chief.—Ex.

—In a German University, a student's matriculation card shields him from arrest, admits at half-price to all theatres, and takes him free to all art galleries.—Ex.

—"I was found at the club until about three o'clock last night playing poker."

"Did your wife know you were out?"

"Yes; but she didn't know how much."—Ex.

—Says President Eliot: "There are four times as many students at Harvard as there were forty years ago. Harvard's annual expenditure has trebled in the past twenty years. Columbia spends $500,000 annually; Yale, $400,000; U· of M., $400,000.

—Professor.—Dido et forte dux.

Freshie.—"They must have been awful little duck or else she was awful hungry."—Ex.

A pair in a hammock
Atttempted to kiss,
And in less than a jiffy
They landed like this
—Ex.

—Chicago will pay her full professorships $7,000 a year. Chicago is now agitated over the question of fraternities. One has already been established, but a hot discussion wages in the Faculty as to its stand. President Harper is opposed to them, but a large number of the Faculty do not object to them. President Harper favors the formation of two great literary societies like the Whig and Clio of Princeton.—Ex.

—Equal to the Occasion.—"Now, Charlie, have you done well in your examination?"

"Oh! yes, papa; I have answered all the questions."

"Indeed! And how did you answer them?"

"I answered in the negative."—Ex.

She.—"Will I pass without taking an examination?"

Professor.—"You may by a tight squeeze."

She.—"Oh, how provoking you are! But I'd even submit to that to avoid examination."—Ex.

APPLIED BOTANY.

"A kiss for each flower," I gayly said;
She had violets pinned at her breast,
But her face grew sad and she turned away,
With a sigh of deep unrest.

Then she raised her black eyes to mine once more
And I thought I saw a tear,
As her sweet voice softly, falt'ring said,
"There are only two dozen here."—Ex.

A PARODOX.

Your new watch may be costly,
The best you can command;
But, if you will notice closely, you
Will find it's second hand.—Ex.

My empty pocket book to-day
Gives cause for much repining;
Unlike the dark and stormy clouds,
It has no *silver lining*.—Ex.

New Arrival.—"Are the students here as hard up as they are said to be?"
Old Timer.—"Hard up? Well, I should say they were hard up! Many of us have so little money that we even have to be freethinkers."—Ex.

CONSOLATION.

In the advent of the fall,
With November's cold approach,
On the campus, in the hall,
Hear we of the foot-ball coach.

Then breaks forth the old refrain,
Hopeful, although somewhat drear;
Resurrected once again,
"We can't help but win this year."—Ex.

BOOK REVIEW.

THE SPIRIT OF MODERN PHILOSOPHY.—ROYCE.
Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.50.

Four years ago Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard University, was invited to read lectures to a select Boston audience. It was desired of him that he give "some account of the more significant spiritual possessions of a few prominent modern thinkers." The full outcome of the invitation was the above-named book. There is perhaps no man in this country so well furnished for this work as Prof. Royce. Prof. Royce is an idealist; and the spirit of modern philosophy since Kant has been idealistic. Prof. Royce has studied Kant for years, and modern philosophy is rooted in Kant. The proper exposition of Kant and Hegel demands a brilliant lecturer; we do not know among American workers in Philosophy one more brilliant than Prof. Royce.

We believe that an adequate understanding of our age is to be had only at the hands of modern plilosophy. And we do not know a book that will do so much to put a reader in touch with modern thought as this one of Prof. Royce.

The book contains the following divisions: The Periods of modern Philosophy, the Rediscovory of the Inner Life, Kant, Fichte, the Romantic School in Philosophy, Hegel, Schopinhauer, the Rise of the Doctrine of Evolution, Nature and Evolution, Reality and Idealism, Physical law and Freedom, Optimism, Pessimism and the moral order.

Our purpose now is not critical. We wish simply to get this fresh and vigorous work into the hands of the hundreds of earnest men who are concerned with the deeper aspects of life.

PERSONAL AND LOCAL.

—Hube Hamlen is studying medicine at the University of Virginia.

—Miss Pattie Battle, of Lilesville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Collier Cobb.

—Leonard Chas. Van Noppen (B. Lit., '92,) is studying English at Haverford College, Pa.

—W. S. Snipes (Ph. B., '90) is teaching Latin and Mathematics in Thompson School, Siler City.

—Plato Collins (B. Lit., '92,) is Assistant Editor of *The Kinston Free Press.* Plato reasons well, and, we are sure, will win laurels for himself.

—Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, '86, Professor of History in Trinity College, Durham, has recently spent several days at work among the records in the library.

—J. F. Hendren is editing a neat and newsy journal at Elkin. This paper supplies a long felt want in that community and we wish for him and *The Elkin Times un bon voyage.*

—W. D. Buie, having captured the Worth Prize in Philosophy, has decided to study psychology experimentally. He has, therefore, accepted the principalship of the High School at Whiteville and will conduct during the year a series of highly interesting, instructive and amusing experiments.

—A new course in the History of North Carolina has been established at the suggestion of Dr. Battle. The attendants on this course number twenty-three. In addition to this course, a Seminary in North Carolina History is open to special students. Dr. Battle is eminently fitted to give such instruction and it is thought that these courses will be productive of much good in awakening deeper interest in the history of the State.

—Two Prizes are now offered in the Department of History. The first consists of books relating to North Carolina, valued at fifteen dollars, offered for the best thesis on a prescribed subject of State history. The second is a prize of One Hundred Dollars established by Dr. Chas. G. Hill, of Baltimore, formerly of Louisburg, N. C. This will be given for the best thesis on a subject of North Carolina history—the thesis to consist of not less than five thousand words and to show evidence of original investigation and collection of new historical material. A high grade of work is expected from the contestants for the above prize.

—*The Fayetteville Observer* promises its readers at an early date "an extended account of the University as it stands to-day—the University Renaissant, which, almost without our knowing it and after struggles against denominational jealousies, legislative niggardliness, and all the obstacles which the men that were best before the war have had to contend against since the war, has sprung into life, launched at last, we may believe, upon a career of greater renown than even its golden age secured for it." Such zealous and intelligent interest in the University on the part of the Editor of *The Observer*, Mr. Edward J. Hale, will prove highly gratifying to the many friends of the institution.

—Dr. Thos. Hume delivered during vacation a series of thirty lectures on Shakespeare, Milton, and English Philology before the National School of Methods at Glens Falls, New York. He also lectured on "Rhetoric and Public Speaking in Colleges," before the National Educational Convention which met at Saratoga. It may be of interest to know that the attendants on his lectures at Glens Falls have presented him several of the recent volumes of the Variorum Shakespeare and that the managers have asked him to lecture before the School next year.

—October the 12th is known in our calendar as "University Day" and celebrated accordingly. On the ninety-ninth anniversary of this memorable day, the students, faculty and many visitors and villagers assembled, at 11 o'clock in the morning, to hear an address by Alex. Graham, Supt. of the Charlotte City Schools. Mr. Graham (A. B., '68,) was a pioneer in the establishment of Graded Schools in North Carolina and has long been identified with the Graded School movement. His address on Education in North Carolina was, therefore, heard with unusual interest and attention. In the evening President Winston gave a reception in Gymnasium Hall, which was largely attended. Elaborate preparations in the way of music and refreshments had been made for the entertainment of the guests. It was an informal gathering and enjoyed to the fullest extent by all present. These receptions designed to bring the Faculty and students into closer relations will be remembered among the most pleasant experiences of student life. Especially is it to be hoped that the President's Reception will become a permanent feature of Commencement. On the evening preceding University Day, the German Club gave a dance which lasted from eleven until three o'clock. The music was furnished by the Raleigh band and the German led by Mr. G. L. Peschau, Wilmington. The occasion was graced with the presence of the following young ladies: Misses Kate and Jennette Badger, Etta McVea, Lilly Hicks, Lucy Hawkins, Miss Dortch, Miss Pescud Raleigh; Misses Collins, Izabella Graham, Miss Strudwick, Hillsboro; Miss Alice Caldwell, Salisbury; Eleanor Alexander and Laura Payne, Chapel Hill; Miss Marion Mallett, Fayetteville.

—Mr. Mebane (A. B., '92,) who is teaching at Hillsboro, was on the hill University Day.

—Mr. Howard A. Banks, a graduate of Davidson College, who held the Alumni Fellowship in English at this place last year is the News Editor of the *The Twin-City Sentinel*, Winston. Mr. Banks is a young gentleman of talent and energy and will form a valuable addition to *The Sentinel's* staff.

—Senior (*authoritatively*)—There is no doubt, Sir, that the fire-fly strikes the spark by rubbing its wings together.

Freshman (*hesitatingly*)—I guess that's right. I have often read of fires being caused by a defective flew.

—The first of the series of University sermons, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was preached by Rev. Egbert Smith, Greensboro, Sunday, November 13th. The theme chosen was the character of Balaam, and instructive and forcible lessons were drawn by the speaker, who held throughout the close attention of his large audience.

—Prof. Karl P. Harrington offers instruction in religious music each Sunday afternoon in the Chapel. One hundred copies of "Harmony in Praise," in the preparation of which Prof. Harrington gave suggestions and assistance, have been provided for the Chapel by the University. The book is artistically made and contains many of the best religious lyrics.

—The Senior class met in the Chapel, November 10th, and elected the following officers: President, J. C. Biggs; Vice-President, Michael Hoke; Orator, F. C. Harding; Prophet, W. P. Wooten; Historian, Howard E. Rondthaler; Poet, E. P. Willard; Secretary, V. E. Whitlock. The time for holding class-day exercises was not appointed but will probably be moved up to Commencement week. This would be a step in the right direction. Class-day would, we think, prove an interesting feature of Commencement.

—Rarely have the citizens of Raleigh listened to so able and scholarly and sprightly an address on any historical subject as was delivered by Hon. K. P. Battle, in Stronach's ware-house on the "Centennial of the city of Raleigh." It was a thorough review of the facts connected with the location of the city and a most charming picture of the days gone by. Dr. Battle has the vivid imagination and strong sympathy that enables a speaker to restore the past and to carry you back to the society of a hundred years ago. We congratulate the people of North Carolina upon having such a scholar, thinker, investigator and writer as Professor of History in our State University.—*State Chronicle.*

—For the first time in the history of athletics at our University, the foot-ball team met on the 21st of October a club from another State. On that day Capt. Hoke proceeded to blight the youthful foot-ball dreams of Richmond College, Richmond, Va. Richmond College could not succeed in carrying the ball forward and when passed for a kick it was generally blocked by the line-breaking rushers. However, they were noticeably good in tackling, and Rucker and Captain Hasen distinguished themselves especially. The team, though a little nervous, played well, but they were not equal to North Carolina as will be seen from the score which, at the expiration of fifty minutes, stood 40 to 0 in favor of the University. The friendly spirit and cordiality of the Collegians were appreciated by the Carolinians and the umpire's decisions were satisfactory to both teams.

A harder battle awaited North Carolina next day when the Tar Heels lined up with the University of Virginia as follows:

NORTH CAROLINA.	POSITION.	VIRGINIA.
Currie	Left End	Bowden.
Pugh	Left Tackle	Catchings.
Snipes	Left Guard	Massie.
Murphy	Center	Earley
Kirkpatrick	Right Guard	Penton.
Little	Right Tackle	Thompson, (Capt.)
Biggs	Right End	Norton.
Barnard	Quarter	Dill.
Devin	Right Half	Harper.
Stanley	Left Half	Stone.
Hoke, (Capt.)	Full Back	Parker.

On the toss Virginia takes the ball and Hoke the North goal. The game is called at 3:30 by the Referee, Mr. Spicer, Virginia gains 9 yards and "off-side" play gives the ball to North Carolina. Fumbling the ball North Carolina loses 3 yards. Stanley regains two yards and Hoke punts the ball. Parker endeavors to return, but North Carolina's ends and guards having gone down the fields block the ball. Biggs falls on the ball in the ensuing scramble and Hoke cuts through the centre for touch-down. Barnard kicks goal. North Carolina 6, Virginia 0. By short rushes the ball is carried to North Carolina 52nd yard line where it goes over. Barnard makes an error and in the scramble ball is carried over the goal line. In the *melee* Virginia captures the ball. Elliott kicks goal. North Carolina 6, Virginia 6. North Carolina rushes hard, gains 12 yards and Devin makes the finest run of the game, gaining 40 yards. Virginia gains ball on four downs and Parker punts. Hoke catches and reaches the 20 yard line. The ball is then carried over and the score stands 12 to 6

in favor of North Carolina. The Virginia men fight hard now and at the end of forty-five minutes the result is 12 to 12.

The second half opens, and Virginia's V gains ten yards. Stone punts right end for 15 yards, and North Carolina gets ball on foul. Hoke gains 35 yards, then ten more, and the third run puts him beyond the goal. Result, North Carolina 18 to Virginia's 12. The Virginians make short successive gains and carry the ball for a third touch-down. Even score. During the rushes Bowden deliberately slugs Biggs and is immediately disqualified. North Carolina's V parting in the middle, Stanley gains 25 yards. After a further gain of 14 yards, the ball goes over and Virginia by short rushes makes the score 24 to 18 in their favor. Currie has his knee wrenched and is replaced by Merrirt. Virginia plays hard now, and crosses the line again. Score, Virginia 30, North Carolina 18. When it is remembered that Virginia made the last two touch-downs in the last fifteen minutes of the game, it will be seen that there was an active contest for victory. Our men played well. We have dispelled that illusive notion hitherto held that North Carolina has no athletic ability.

On retiring from the field both teams were favored with an invitation by Dr. Barringer, a loyal son of North Carolina, to attend supper. "After they had removed all desire for food and drink," three lusty cheers were given for Dr. Barringer, the Captains smoked the pipe of peace, and the Tar Heels turned their faces Southward.

—Prof. Holmes is at present engaged in making photographs of objects of interest connected with the mining industry of the State. This valuable collection will be put on exhibition at the World's Fair. During the year the work of the State Geological survey has extended over most of the counties west of the Blue Ridge and over several counties east of that line. The chief feature of the work has been the study in a preliminary way of the deposits of iron, copper, corundum, mica, marble and other valuable minerals found in the region examined. Two separate camping parties supplied with tents, wagons, horses, &c, have been in the field. Mr. H. B. C. Nitze, the iron ore specialist, assisted at intervals by Messrs. Charles Baskerville, Michael Hoke and H. L. Harris, has been engaged in a study of the iron ore deposits.

Prof. S. L. Penfield and Mr. Pratt, of Yale University studied during the summer months the minerals of the mica and corundum regions. Mr. J. V. Lewis (U. N. C., '91,) studied the building stones of the middle counties of the State. Mr. W. L. Spoon (U. N. C., '91,) has had charge of the diamond drill work in Stokes and McDowell counties. Mr. Arthur Keith, of the U. S. Geological Survey, has been engaged in a study of the geological formations of Cherokee county. Mr. W. W. Ashe (U. N. C., '91,) has been studying forest and timber resources of the State. Prof. Holmes has, as far as possible, given personal supervision to the work.

—The University can well afford to flatter itself on Saturday's result. We had never beaten Trinity on the gridiron field. We had lost last year's game by the smallest margin and we had forfeited our only other game to Wake Forest. Our base-ball games had brought us discredit from certain quarters in the State and we were losing our hold upon her athletic public. All old scores have been settled and our star is now in the ascendency. We may well feel proud in the defeat of last year's champions as the realization of that, which we have worked for, planned for, and hoped for during the past four years, seems at hand—the fruit of a slow but healthful growth. However, philosophical contemplation does not accord with the spirit of the students who left here on the special train November 12. Many had gone earlier in the evening in carriages, hacks, buggies and all manner of vehicles, even "pedibus." At 2:30 the special unloaded in front of Trinity College and the University lined up 250 strong. Soon after came the team headed by Dr. Venable, Capt. Hoke and little Barnard.

"Hold the fort, Mike Hoke is coming, so is Barnard too. Pete Murphy's in the center. Watch our line break through!" sang the 'Varsity' boys. And they did break through!

Kirk, Little, Murphy and the whole line did their full duty and the team-work was such that no special merit can be given to any one. Whatever was gained depended more on the help the players got from his comrades than that he did himself. Trinity was simply out-classed. That tells the whole story of the game. Daniels, who was expected to make long and brilliant runs, generally found three or four on his back before he had quite started, and the mighty Avery had to drag as many through the line when he was given the ball. He was head and shoulders above the rest of Trinity's team and rarely failed to gain ground. The longest run, however, that Daniels made was ten yards. A charming exception to Trinitys high-tackling was Blaylock, and he gave Gibbs his hands full to watch him. Turner, Bandy and Daniels broke the line well and Granthum is to be credited with Trinity's longest gain—20 yards.

For the University Hoke and Shaw did pretty runnning, the credit which goes mostly to the interpresence of the line. Shaw made the star plays of the game through the center, both yielding touch-downs, one from 25 yard line and one from centre of the field. Barnard tackled and blocked well and Guion got two pretty runs through right tackle for 10 yards apiece. Kirkpatrick was a tower of strength and Trinity had three men watching him. Snipes got through well and twice blocked Bandy's punt. Dropping the ball by backs when they hit the line happened with monotonous frequency and spoiled what would have otherwise been a clean game for the University. Trinity, however, were as great offenders as the University and neither side lost materially by it.

The Game.—University won the toss and as only a slight wind was blowing from the north Captain Hoke chose the ball, having the Southern goal. At 3:17 Barnard ran 12 yards in the wedge and Hoke and Devin followed with 3 yards apiece. Rushes through the line by Hoke, Shaw and Little brought the ball to Trinity's 5-yard line, when Hoke was shoved over for touch-down. Hoke held ball and Barnard kicked goal. Time: Four minutes. Score: University 6, Trinity 0. Trinity formed the V and carried Bandy 10 yards, but Turner dropped the ball and Little got it. Shaw bucked center for 8 yards, Dwire for 4, and then Hoke made a pretty run around right end for 14. With ball on Trinity's 20-yard line, Barnard fumbled and James got the ball. Granthum and Bandy bucked the centre for 4 yards, and Turner ran 3 yards around right end. Trinity fumbled but Daniels got the ball and then tried left end. No gain—so he sent Flowers around the other end for 5 yards and then made 5 more himself. Granthum bucked centre No gain. Avery and Turner ran 3 yards apiece. Bandy and Hartsell added 4 between them, but Flowers lost 8 and it was University's ball on 4 downs. Shaw tried centre for 5 yards. Devin no gain. Hoke and Shaw around each end for 2 yards apiece. Hoke no gain. Shaw 9 yards through centre and then Little was prevented from making a touch-down by a good tackle by Bandy. However, he made 20 yards. Snipes got off-side and it was Trinity ball on her 10-yard line. Daniels ran the end for 8 yards—Bandy and Turner 5 apiece. Bandy again through the centre for 3 feet. Flowers lost 15 and the ball went over. Hoke broke through right end and tackle for 5 yards, and Shaw the centre for the same. Hoke tried end—no gain, but Shaw got 4 yards. Then Hoke dropped the ball and Trinity, in her turn, did the same. Barnard got it and Shaw immediately lost it again. After Bandy had failed to gain, Avery and Granthum got 5 yards apiece. Hartsell dropped the ball, but Daniels got it and then Bandy made 10 yards through the centre, and was sent again for 5. Daniels got 3 more. Bandy no gain, and then then the ball went over. Shaw 4 yards through centre and Hoke 9 through tackle. Shaw was sent again twice and scored the second touch-down. Barnard kicked goal. Time: 40 minutes. Score: University 12, Trinity 0.

Blaylock ran 12 yards in the wedge, but dropped the ball and Guion got it. Then Shaw dropped it and Blaylock got it. Brooks fumbled twice, so Bandy kicked, but Snipes blocked the kick. Avery got the ball and Bandy went 10 yards through centre. Flowers got 8 around end, Daniels lost 5 yards and Bandy made no gains, when time was called with ball in centre of field.

Flowers took Brook's place and Tuttle played half. Flowers ran for 10 yards inside the V. Bandy got 3 and Snipes' off-side play gave Trinity 5 more. Avery tried twice and Bandy once—no gain, so the ball went over.

Devin went behind Guion for 6 yards and Shaw for 4. Then Hoke tried right tackle for 5 and Shaw broke centre for 4 more. Little couldn't find an opening. Shaw made 2 yards. Hoke couldn't gain. Little was then sent, but lost the ball to Blaylock. Daniels and Avery got 2 yards apiece and Tuttle made enough to keep the ball. Then Flowers fumbled and Devin got the ball. Shaw got 4 yards through centre and Hoke the same between end and tackle. Guion made a pretty run for 10 yards and Little got 2 around left end. With the ball on the 25-yard line, Shaw broke the centre and landed behind the goal line. Barnard kicked goal. Time: 13 minutes. Score: University 18, Trinity 0. Bandy ran in the wedge, but dropped the ball and Barnard got it. Guion couldn't hold the ball, so Capt. Daniels tried twice for touch-down, but only got 2 yards. Then Bandy kicked the centre. Granthum failed to gain. Turner got only 2 yards and Bandy lost that, so the ball went over. Guion made another pretty 10-yard run and Shaw got 3, but Murphy was caught holding James and it was Trinity's ball on foul. Tuttle lost 10 yards. Bandy failed to gain and so had to punt. Shaw tried to run it in, but Blaylock downed him. Guion and Shaw carried the ball to the centre of the field and then Shaw broke the centre and ran 55 yards for a touch-down. Barnard again kicked goal. Time: 28 minutes. Score: University 24, Trinity 0.

Bandy ran 5 yards in V and Daniels ran 10 yards around left end. Bandy tried centre but dropped the ball. Shaw got it. Three minutes of rushing by Shaw and Devin and a pretty run of 12 yards by Hoke carried the ball to Trinity's 5 yard line, when Murphy ruined everything by a foul. Bandy and Granthum failed to gain, so Bandy kicked. Snipes again smothered the punt, but Avery got the ball. Only 5 minutes remained and by heavy rushing by Turner, Avery and Bandy, and a 20 yard run by Granthum, Trinity worked the ball to University 35 yard line, when time was called.

UNIVERSITY (24)	POSITION.	TRINITY.
Biggs	Right End	Blaylock.
Little	Right Tackle	Turner.
Kirkpatrick	Right Guard	Avery.
Murphy	Centre	James.
Snipes	Left Guard	Hartsell.
Guion	Left Tackle	Granthum.
Gibbs	Left End	Armfield.
Barnard	Quarter	Brooks.
Devin	Right Half	Daniels (Capt.)
Hoke (Capt.)	Left Half	Flowers.
Shaw	Full Back	Bandy.

TRINITY PARK, November 12, 1892.

Attendance 512. Touch-downs: Shaw 3, Hoke, 1. Longest runs, Shaw, 55 and 25 yards, Granthum 20 yards. Injured, Brooks, (Tuttle, sub.)

Umpire, George Graham. Referee, Charles Turner, of Trinity.

—At the first regular meeting of the Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, held in the Chemistry Hall, Oct. 13th, a number of interesting papers were presented. Among these were the following: The Work of Science, by Mr. Baskerville, Assistant in Chemistry; Early Manufacture of Iron in North Carolina, by Mr. Nitze, of the State Geological Survey; Some Experiments on Halving Eggs, Prof. Wilson; Effect of the Earth's Rotation on Deflection of Streams, Prof. Collier Cobb.

—The University observed the National Holiday on the 21st of October with appropriate exercises. Hon. Edward J. Hale, Fayetteville, delivered an excellent address on "The English Race as a Factor in Constitutional Government." Mr. Hale graduated as valedictorian in 1860 with the largest class the University has ever sent out. He was appointed under Clevelands's administration United States consul to Manchester, England. He has won laurels as an editor and scholar and his address was worthy of his reputation. After comparing the United States with Great Britain and other nations, he proceeded to state the chief causes of their relative growth, prosperity and importance. Other exercises of the day consisted of prayer and the reading of selections from the Psalms by Dr. Hume and singing of National songs by the choir.

—The Tempest was the play under consideration at the last meeting of the Shakspeare Club. Dr. Hume opened the discussion with a recital of the plot and was followed by Mr. J. C. Biggs with a paper showing that the unities of time, place and action were carefully observed in the drama. The sources of the plot and the method of handling them were discussed by Mr. G. L. Peschau. Shakespeare's method of dealing with the superstitious and quaint fancies of the peasantry was the subject of an interesting paper by V. E. Whitlock. The discussion closed with a valuable and suggestive paper by Mr. Clarence Greeley, entitled "Cogitations Suggested by the Character of Caliban," in which he pointed out and commented on the fact that Caliban's character had given rise to philosophical, sociological and theological speculations.

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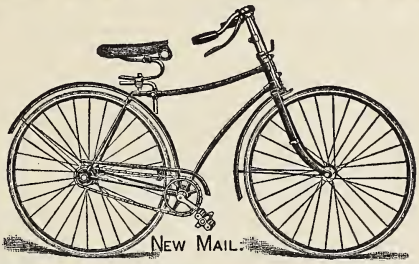

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No. 3.

NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

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CONTENTS.

THE FAIRY MYTHOLOGY IN A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM. *Page.*
Victor E. Whitlock 91

TERRA INCOGNITA. A Poem. *Henry Jerome Stockard* 98

GENERAL WILLIAM R. DAVIE. *Hon. John Manning* 98
A Review of Judge Clark's Address.

AN OLD WAR LETTER 106

EDITORIALS 108

BOOK NOTICES 110
Trent's William Gilmore Simms—Mrs. Burnett's Giovanni and the Other—Thoreau's Autumn—Quarterly Register of Current History.

CURRENT COMMENT 114

EXCHANGES 117

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD 121
Foot-ball Among Southern Colleges, 129—The Shakspere Club, 132—Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 136.

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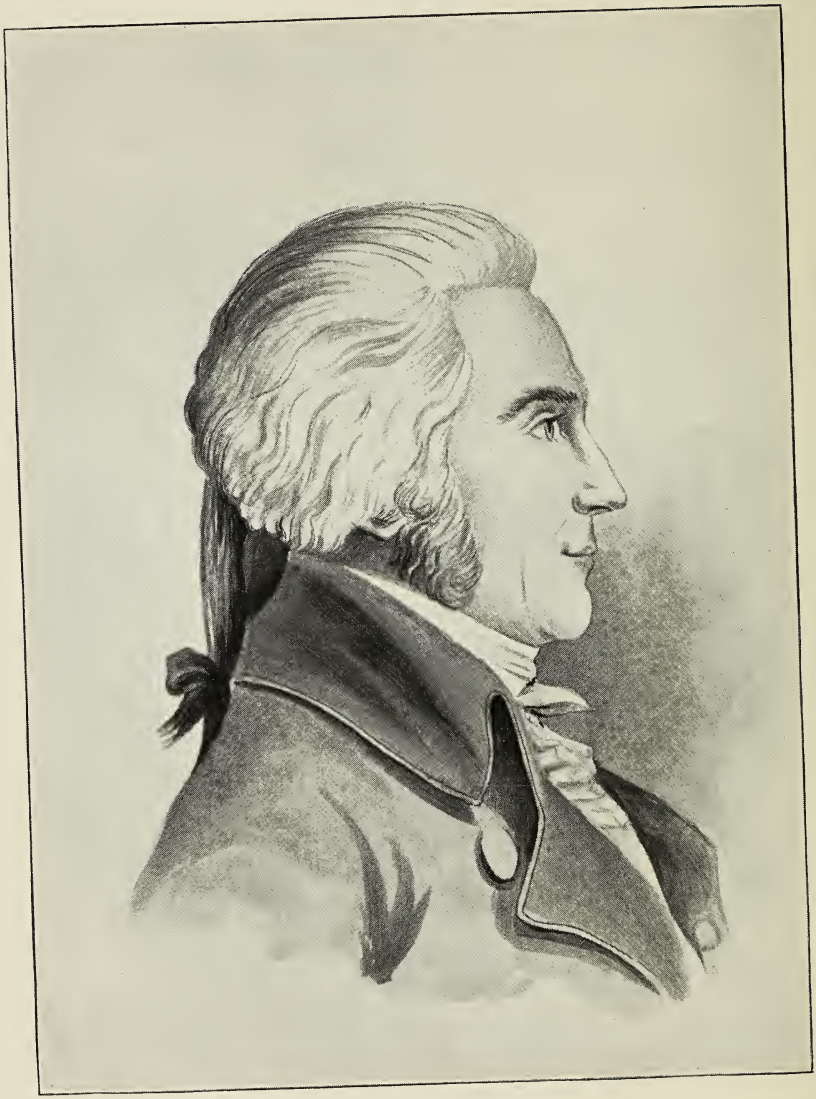

W R Davie

NORTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

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THE FAIRY MYTHOLOGY IN A MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.

It is but natural, when we pause to think of it, that a mind constituted like Shakspere's, with its boundless wealth of imagination and language, should have found vent in the charming fairy stories that we have given us in several of the author's plays. In his early life the poet was so situated as to acquaint himself with the notions obtaining among the peasantry about the fairy mythology popular in his day. The fairies popular before his day became familiar to him through tradition. We readily see of what great interest this subject was to the poet from the glowing pictures he is continually giving us of the "light fairies and dapper elves." Shakspere shows indeed the power of his genius in embodying these "airy nothings," and in investing them with the moral attributes of reason and imagination.

In any play where the action is principally carried on by beings so light and airy that they vanish in an instant, consistency demands that the human agents should be similarly characterized; hence we find in such a play that the higher personages are as much the victims of illusion

as the lower. Shakspere has in the Midsummer-Night's Dream clothed both his concrete and his more visionary personages with consistent levity.

The power of his imaginative mind and richly glowing language was exhibited for the first time, in all its strength, in that "strange and beautiful web," the Midsummer-Night's Dream. The whole structure of the play is of a light and filmy nature, and is, indeed, the embodiment of a most fanciful dream. It might be well to remark here that prior to Shakspere's time no fairy poetry had been known to exist in English literature. This effort was the more remarkable, therefore, as being an entirely new creation of a youthful poet's fancy. So much a master was he over the realm of ideal forms that, in his wonderful fancy, he has clothed the tiny elves with the powers and attributes of human beings. Such an excellent picture of the fairy system is given in this play that the author has been called the remodeller, and almost the "inventor," of our fairy system. To a man with so profound a belief in the mysterious there could be no question as to the existence of an invisible world. We can readily perceive that he was convinced of a world intermediate between man and God; *i. e.*, of a world of spirits. With a firm belief in them, his cry was not, "Accursed be the spirits!" but, "Glory be to the spirits!"

Shakspere has pictured for us a little elfin community, over which rules the royal pair of fairies, Oberon and Titania. Their miniature court is charming to behold. The shrewd and knavish Robin Goodfellow, or simple Puck, is the jester to the fairy king. Puck was the embodiment of all the characteristics that popular mythology then gave to the fairy. The little sprite is never more pleased than when perpetrating some act of mischief, or indulging in some

roguish trick. See from the following lines how he was regarded:

> "Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
> Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
> Called Robin Goodfellow: are you not he
> That frights the maidens of the villagery;
> * * * * * *
> Misleads night-wanderers, laughing at their harm?
> Those that Hobgoblin call you, and sweet Puck,
> You do their work, and they shall have good luck:
> Are not you he?"

The very name *Puck* seems to have been applied to the fairy type of being in many parts of England and in other countries. A popular appellation for Puck was "Robin Goodfellow." An old tract has been found entitled "Robin Goodfellow: His Mad Pranks and Merry Jests, full of honest mirth, and is a fit medicine for melancholy." This shows well the popular conception of the character of the madcap sprite. Puck is also addressed as a "lob of spirits," and again as the "Will-o'-the-wisp," from the fact that, under this form, he was supposed to carry on his mischief. Many incidents pertaining to fairy lore may be found scattered throughout Shakspere's works, but the comedy A Midsummer-Night's Dream reveals perhaps his happiest attempt at blending fairy mythology with classical story.

We shall now notice such characteristics of the fairy tribe as may be observed by a study of the play. It may be noted first that in all folk-lore the fairies were represented as young and beautiful, while their surroundings were always most splendid. Immortality seemed to be inherent in them by virtue of their being spirits, ghosts, or shadows. One of the fairies calls to Bottom, the weaver III, i.), "Hail, mortal!" implying her own immortality.

The idea of their miniature size has been retained by the author, as these lines, spoken by Puck (II, i.) on the meeting of Oberon and Titania, will show:

> "But they do square, that all their elves, for fear,
> Creep into acorn-cups, and hide them there."

Again we see their diminutive size referred to when Titania tells her attendant fairies, concerning Bottom, to

> "Hop in his walks and gambol in his eyes:
> Feed him with apricocks and dewberries,
> * * * * * *
> And pluck the wings from painted butterflies
> To fan the moonbeams from his sleeping eyes."

And note, too, that in The Tempest (V, i.) Ariel tells in one of his merry songs of "lying in a cowslip's bell."

All the tribe seem to have had the power of vanishing at pleasure and of changing their forms. For instance, Oberon remains to overhear Demetrius and Helena in the wood, yet vanishes from their sight, saying: "I am invisible and I will overhear their conference." We learn that both Puck and Ariel were fond of changing their forms. Especially was Ariel, in The Tempest, noticeable for his numerous transformations, appearing at different times as a water nymph (I, ii.), a harpy (III, iii.), and as the Goddess Ceres.

Fancy has made the abodes of the fairies most romantic spots indeed. What lovelier haunt could be desired than Titania's place of repose, thus beautifully described (II, i):

> "A bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
> Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows;
> Quite over-canopied with lucious woodbine,
> With sweet musk-roses and with eglantine:
> And where the snake throws her enamelled skin,
> Weed wide enough to wrap a fairy in:
> There sleeps Titania sometime of the night,
> Lull'd in this bower with dances and delight."

A curious phenomenon that has given rise to much legendary lore is the occurrence in old fields and pastures of little bright green circles. Though since satisfactorily explained, such places were thought then to be the scenes of the moonlight gambols of the fairies. One of the fairies speaks thus:

> "I do wander everywhere,
> Swifter than the moony sphere;
> And I serve the fairy queen,
> To dew her *orbs* upon the green."

I shall relate one of the numerous superstitions that have become attached to these fairy rings. This is that "when damsels of old gathered the May dew on the grass, which they made use of to improve their complexions, they did not disturb such of it as they perceived on the fairy rings, being fearful lest the fairies should in revenge destroy their beauty."

We remember how often in both the Midsummer-Night's Dream and The Tempest Shakspere ascribes music to the fairies. They appear to have been great lovers of the art. Thus Titania, when she wishes to hasten the sleep of Bottom, calls to one of her fairies: "Music! ho, music! such as charmeth sleep." It does not seem at all strange that fairies should have been lovers of cleanliness, and propriety; for they are by nature so dainty and etherial that they seem removed from all that is earthy, and hence from anything that could posssibly be else than clean. Thus Puck is made to say (V, i.):

> "I am sent with broom, before,
> To sweep the dust behind the door."

Shakspere has divested his fairies of all malignity attributed to them, and represents them in their true light as innocent and amiable beings, capable of helping mankind. For King Oberon says to his subjects:

"With this field-dew consecrate
Every fairy take his gait;
And each several chamber bless,
Through this palace, with sweet peace:
And the owner of it, blest,
Ever shall in safety rest."

Fairies were remarkable for their speediness in journeys, or when performing errands. In the Midsummer-Night's Dream Puck goes "swifter than arrow from the Tartar's bow," and when about to be dispatched on an expedition, he tells Oberon: "I'll put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes." Again Oberon says to his little fairy Puck:

"We the globe can compass soon,
Swifter than the wandering moon."

A very noticeable characteristic of fairy life, as observed in the play, is their love of tricks and mischievous sport, which they practice upon their mortal friends. The merry Puck is constantly engaged at these pranks. Listen to his own description of himself:

"I am that merry wanderer of the night.
I jest to Oberon, and make him smile,
When I a fat and bean-fed horse beguile,
Neighing in likeness of a filly foal:
And sometime lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a roasted crab;
And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on her withered dewlap pour the ale."

It was a popular notion in the old folk-lore that fairies had the power of exchanging and carrying off children. The very cause of Titania and Oberon's keeping rival courts was the jealousy of the latter at his consort's possessing "a lovely boy, a sweet changeling, stolen from an Indian king." Oberon wished to make the child a knight of his train. The similarity between A Midsummer-Night's

Dream and The Tempest lies in the blending in both of the natural with the supernatural, of a world of human beings with a world of spirits. A superficial comparison of Puck in a Midsummer-Night's Dream with Ariel in The Tempest reveals a certain similarity. Yet, when we look closer, we recognize Shakspere's genius in being able to create such different characters out of the same materials. Ariel, though a minister of retribution, has a sort of fellow-feeling, as it were, for the person he is compelled to punish. Puck, on the other hand, is so bent upon mischief that he delights to mislead his mortal friends, and is happy in his motto:

> "Those things do please me best that befall preposterously."

Shakspere succeeded in harmonizing the ideal elements of the old fairy mythology with the every-day affairs of mortals. As actors in their own mystical realm, they send and bring dreams to mortals; while in the sphere of reality, they become faithful servants. In a most beautiful way, then, has the poet interwoven the mythological traditions of years into one of the most fanciful and imaginative dramas ever written, the comedy of A Midsummer-Night's Dream.

V. E. W., '93.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

Ages ere great Columbus sailed away—
So far away from Andalusia's quays!—
Myth told of the Gardens of Hesperides
That vague and formless toward the sunset lay.
And we are told that toward life's setting day
There lies a land enisled in crystal seas,
Where scents of spice blow down its pleasant leas,
And over sands of gold the waters play.
As sailed brave Colon—but to come no more
With charts of new-found worlds beyond the tide!—
So we shall sail from life's dim, fleeting strand;
And find, having passed each insubstantial shore,—
Where avenues of sunset open,—wide,
Supreme, and permanent that Undiscovered Land!

HENRY JEROME STOCKARD.

GENERAL WILLIAM R. DAVIE.

Among the valuable services rendered the State by Hon. Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, must be reckoned his biographical sketches of the Justices of the Supreme Court, published in the October and November numbers of "The Green Bag," and his address "On the Life and Services of General William R. Davie," delivered July 4, 1892, at the Guilford Battle Ground.

That a Justice of our Supreme Court, hard-worked as the members of that bench are, should have found the time

and the inclination to prepare these valuable contributions to the history of the State speaks well for the Judge as a systematic worker, and also as a lover of his State, and gives an example that gentlemen of more leisure might well imitate.

We have no large city in North Carolina, and therefore we are more provincial than many of our sister States, and the deeds of our ancestors and of the men of our own times do not attract the attention of the general public, and are not appreciated—not because their heroism is less pronounced—but because of our isolation.

We thank Judge Clark for these pen sketches of his, and trust that, as the material is not wanting, his example will be followed by others, until our claims upon the public shall be recognized at their real worth.

Judge Clark, himself a native of the historic county of Halifax, must have taken peculiar pride in rescuing from oblivion the fame of his great fellow-countyman, William Richardson Davie.

General Davie was a many-sided man, equally distinguished as a lawyer, diplomat, statesman and soldier. Andrew Jackson was one of his guides in his attack on Hanging Rock in July, 1780. And years after, at the Hermitage, Jackson pronounced him to have been the best soldier he had ever known.

In 1780 he was appointed by General Green Quartermaster-General of the army. In November, 1798, as the dispute with France became serious, President Adams appointed Davie a Brigadier-General in the Provisional Army of the United States, and General Washington committed to him the selection of the officers for that part of the troops to be raised in this State, and in 1813, President Madison appointed him a Major-General in the United States Army, which appointment, however, he declined.

In 1799, Davie, with Mr. Murray, our minister to Holland, and Chief Justice Ellsworth, were appointed embassadors by President Adams, to treat with the French Directory. An eye-witness states that "I could not but remark that Bonaparte, in addressing the American Legation at his levees, seemed for the time to forget that Governor Davie was second in the Commission, his attention being more particularly directed to him."

In June, 1801, President Jefferson appointed him head of a Commission with General Wilkinson and Benjamin Hawkins, to negotiate with the Creeks and other Indians, for the further cession of lands; this appointment he declined. In 1802 he was appointed by President Jefferson a Commissioner on the part of the United States, in the treaty to be made between North Carolina and the Tuscaroras. The treaty was signed December 4, 1802, by which King Blount (one of whose descendants became King of the Sandwich Islands) and the residue of his tribe removed to New York. So much for Davie as a soldier and a diplomat, for it is not necessary, in this abstract of Judge Clark's address, to follow this gallant cavalry officer from the summer of 1776, when as a student at Nassau College he enlisted as a volunteer in the Patriot Army, to the close of the war. He was present at Stono under General Sumner, at Ramsour's Mills with General Rutherford, at Hanging Rock, at Wahab's plantation, where with 150 men on the 20th of September, 1780, he fell upon 300 or 400 of the enemy, completely surprised them, killed fifteen of their men, brought off ninety-six horses and their furniture, and 120 stands of arms, having in twenty-four hours (including the time of the engagement) marched sixty miles. At Charlotte, "when with 150 men and a few volunteers, he held the whole British army under Lord

Cornwallis for hours at bay, drove back repeatedly its best troops, and finally brought off his command unbroken and in good order."

Davie, by his dash, courage and skill, so distressed the army of Cornwallis on its advance to Salisbury that this officer declared that he "found a rebel in every bush outside of his encampment," and upon the defeat of Ferguson at King's Mountain on October 7, 1780, when the British General began his retreat, he was so closely pressed by our young cavalry Major that he lost part of his baggage, and on October 19 completely evacuated the State.

General Davie as Quartermaster-General of the army was present at the battle of Guilford Court House, "and distinguished himself by his efforts to rally the broken ranks and bring them again to the field." It was here, when he saw the first Maryland line permit the enemy to approach to close quarters without firing a gun, that General Davie exclaimed, "Great God! is it possible Colonel Gunby will surrender himself and his whole regiment to the British?" "He had scarce spoken when their fire, like a sheet of flame, swept off the enemy's first line."

Colonel Davie was at Hobkirk's Hill, at the evacuation of Camden, and at the siege of Ninety Six.

At the battle of Stono Davie was severely wounded, and, while unfit for service, in September, 1779, he was licensed to practice law in the county, and in the spring of 1780 in the Superior Courts.

"After the close of the war Davie resumed the practice of his profession, and in February, 1783, married Miss Sarah James and settled in Halifax. Possessing great aptitude for the law, studious, and eloquent; among such competitors as James Iredell, Alfred Moore—subsequently Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States—

Francis Xavier Martin, afterwards Chief Justice of Louisiana, and Judge John Haywood, he rose to the front rank of his profession—rode all the circuits of the State except Morganton, and in very many of them appeared on one side of every case on the docket. Judge Murphey, himself a brilliant advocate and distinguished lawyer, says, "Davie took Lord Bolingbroke for his model and applied himself with so much diligence to the study of his master that literary men could easily recognize his lofty and flowing style. He was a tall, elegant man in his person; graceful and commanding in his manners. His voice was mellow and adapted to the expression of every passion. His style was magnificent and flowing. He had a greatness of manner in speaking which suited his style and gave his speeches an imposing effect. He was a laborious student and arranged his discourses with care, and when the subject suited his genius, poured forth a torrent of eloquence that astonished and delighted his audience. They looked upon him with delight, listened to his long periods, caught his emotions, and indulged that ecstacy of feeling which fine speaking and powerful eloquence can alone produce. He is certainly to be ranked among the first orators whom the American nation has produced."

Judge Clark reminds us that General Davie represented the borough of Halifax in the House of Commons in 1786, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1794, 1796 and 1798, and that he was the junior member of the delegation from North Carolina to the Convention of May, 1787, that framed our Federal Constitution, was a member of the committee to whom was referred the question of proportional representation of the States in the Senate, a question that at one time threatened the disruption of the Convention. North Carolina had been voting with the larger States for pro-

portional representation, but on this committee he voted with the smaller States, and thus by one majority was equal representation in the Senate secured. The courage and patriotism General Davie manifested by this vote will be understood when it is remembered that North Carolina was then the third State in point of population, ranking next after Virginia and Massachusetts, and that this very provision, with others, caused the rejection of the Constitution at the Convention which met in Hillsboro.

General Davie was a member of the Hillsboro and of the Fayetteville Conventions, at which latter the Constitution was adopted. Hon. K. P. Battle, in a recent address at Fayetteville at the centenary celebration of this event, has demonstrated the wisdom, patriotism and foresight of our ancestors in this matter.

And let us here mention the fact, to which Judge Clark calls attention, viz., that after the adoption of the Federal Constitution General Washington tendered to General Davie the appointment of United States District Judge, which he declined. General Davie also declined a nomination for Congress, but in 1803 he accepted the nomination but refused to canvass, and was defeated as an "aristocrat" and an "opponent" of Mr. Jefferson.

On December 4, 1798, he was elected Governor of the State.

Judge Clark presents General Davie to us as the real founder of the University of North Carolina; for without his eloquence, tact, wisdom and foresight the charter of that institution would not have been obtained from the General Assembly of 1789. The University was then opposed as a nursery of aristocrats, and from then until now any little demagogue anxious to secure the suffrages of his ignorant neighbors *declaims* against the University

as a school for the sons of rich men, when, in fact, it has always been the school of the poor, and to-day the large majority of its students are the sons of poor men.

Judge Murphey bears this testimony: "I was present in the House of Commons when Davie addressed that body for a loan of money to erect the buildings of the University, and, although more than thirty years have elapsed, I have the most vivid recollection of the greatness of his manner and the power of his eloquence upon that occasion."

He was a trustee for years, and as Grand Master of the Masons he laid the corner-stone of the old East and South buildings.

A graduate of Princeton, with the highest honors in his class, he took a deep interest in the cause of education, and arranged the first course of studies for the University on the optional plan. So far in advance was he of his times that when Dr. Caldwell was elected President this course was abolished and the old college curriculum adopted, which for eighty years, until 1875, cramped the usefulness of the University.

In grateful remembrance of his eminent public services, and especially of his services to the University, a portrait of his handsome face adorns the walls of the Phi. Hall and a tablet to his memory has been placed in our Memorial Building.

General Davie was eminent for his social qualities, and his personal accomplishments were varied and attractive. He was the best swordsman of his day; sprightly in conversation, liberal in thought, and gay in his temperament. He intended that the University should lead in social life as well as in education, for when he laid the corner-stone of the old East he also laid off a race-track in the vicinity of Chapel Hill, which can be seen to this day. He did not

despise the noble art of dancing, for we have recently seen a letter written to Dr. Caldwell while he had a son at the University, in which he again and again enjoins that good old Presbyterian preacher to see to it that his son attends regularly the lessons of the professor of dancing, as he is very anxious for him to excel in that noble art. As evidence of General Davie's refined tastes the Judge tells us that he wrote all his letters on gilt-edge paper.

General Davie was born in Cumberland county, England, June 20th, 1756, was removed by his father in 1763 to South Carolina and placed under the charge of his uncle, Rev. William Richardson Davie, who adopted and educated him and left him his large estate.

After the death of his wife and his defeat for Congress in 1802 he removed to his estate of Tivoli, in South Carolina, where he died November 18, 1820, and was buried at Waxhaw Church, Lancaster county.

Too much praise cannot be given Judge Clark for this delightful address, and we feel that we have not done him justice in this abstract.

The address being too long for publication in the MAGAZINE, we have prepared this abstract with the hope that it may stimulate the reading and study of this "Address."

JOHN MANNING.

AN OLD WAR LETTER.

A few days ago, in turning over some old war-papers, telegrams, reports of scouts and similar historical matter, I came across an unpretending slip which gave a sad reality to the dreams evoked of those days of hardship, of cruel fighting, of hopes and of defeat. The letters from Jeff Davis, the urgent requests from Beauregard for more troops, and the brief orders of Lee, told about the leaders, their heroism and anxieties, but the great silent mass of nameless heroes had only this bit of folded note-paper to fill their side of the picture.

The writing was in pencil, faint from age. Perhaps the stock of a gun or the side of a canteen had served as a desk, and the writer, who was no practiced hand, slowly and laboriously worked out his task in the light of the early morning, before the music of the cannon had begun:

"BATTLEFIELD, May the 7th.

"DEAR PARENTS,

"Another day has dawned upon our existence and finds us in line of battle about ½ mile from the place whare I wrote yesterday. Shortly after I wrote yesterday our troops made an attack on the right got repulsed broke and fled in disorder and the rebbels got in our rear and had it not been for its being so near dark we would have all been taken prisoners as it was we were obliged to form a new line in the rear which we now occupy entrenched in rifle-pits. I must acknowledge that things look verry dark but it is said that the darkest time is just before day and I hope that day will soon dawn. Our officers are all drunk the men are discouraged and demoralized and will not fight. We have an army that are large

enough to eat up that of Lee's but his superior Generalship is what will conquer us if we are conquered A great number of the men's time is out in a short time and they will not fight as well others have come for large bountys and for that only others enlisted in heavy artilery regiments and have been turned into infantry and they will not fight and take it all in all we have got a miserable camp.

"I am determined to do my duty untill my term expires to have all the courage and hope I have always had and then I shall have a clear conscience.

"there are thousands of rumors but none that can be believed all we know is what we see ———"

Boom, Boom, the cannons begin. The rattle of musketry calls the writer to his duty and the letter, unpunctuated, unfinished, is roughly folded and thrust into a pocket. Has the darkest hour yet dawned? How long will it be "untill his term expires" and he can go home to those parents who taught him to "do his duty," and above all else to value a "clear conscience?"

That this fragment of a letter is unfinished and bears no signature and never reached the "dear parents" of whom the true heart was thinking, but lies here in the hand of a stranger, tells the sad story. It scarcely needs the faded indorsement across the back:

"To Gen. Lee
Compliments
Col. Henag (part rubbed out). This letter
was taken out of the pocket
of a dead Yankee this morning."

The tragedy of a life, one of the thousands of tragedies of a war, lies before us.

EDITORIALS.

It is the object of the editors to make the MAGAZINE the best expression of our college-life in all its phases, and to represent the strongest and soberest undergraduate thought at the University. The material advancement of the South, the growth of our State in intellectual and religious freedom, and the enlarged usefulness of the University seem to justify the establishment here of a magazine wider in its scope, more serious in its tone, and more critical in its character, than anything we have heretofore attempted.

Whatever may be said of our *ante-bellum* glory, we are to-day more in touch with the world in her intellectual life than we have ever been before. More of our students go to the larger universities of the country for advanced special work, and in all these larger schools beyond our borders the position held by North Carolina students is one of which we are justly proud. It is also a significant fact that more and more men return to Chapel Hill for further study after graduation, and that the graduate department is becoming as much of an attraction for our *alumni* as the professional schools have been. Much of the gain in numbers this year has been in that department, and the presence of such a number of older and more serious men has its effect upon the undergraduates.

Our ideals for the MAGAZINE cannot be reached in a day. It must grow from its environment, and be the best product

of that environment. It will probably be always the undergraduate magazine of our University, but if it gives full expression to the best thought of our lives here, we need never be ashamed of it.

The extension of the elective system has enabled each man to give more attention to what he likes best than was possible with the old curriculum, and this concentration of interest should find its expression in the MAGAZINE. While the paper will retain its literary character, it will not confine itself, in any strict sense, to literary subjects; but it will receive gladly, and publish, any work from any department, if of sufficient merit.

Open letters upon college questions will be welcomed at any time. It makes no difference what you have to say, if it is worth thinking about, and your meaning is clear.

BOOK NOTICES.

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS. By William P. Trent. With Portrait. 16-mo., gilt top, $1.25. Boston: *Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*

This is one of the "American Men of Letters" series. The author, William P. Trent, is Professor of History in the University of the South. He is a native of Virginia. He studied at the University of Virginia and was a Fellow in History at Johns Hopkins. The subject of the book, William Gilmore Simms, was born in Charleston, S. C., 1806, and died there in 1871. He was poet, romancer, and politician.

This book interests us from two points of view. The life of the man covers a period in history of passionate interest to us. And the man was a leader in South Carolina and a representative of Southern life. In the second place, the book is an effort on the part of a Southern man to deal with this chapter in our history in a purely scientific interest. The book is thus at once worthy of the most serious and most candid consideration.

The book interests us because it is evident that Professor Trent is trying to get at the facts. It is a piece of honest work. And we take it to be no fault of the author that the facts do not come out. Professor Trent is candid and honest, but he is not psychological. He does not trace home his phenomena. He leaves us in doubt on every point save one. It is clear that Mr. Simms did not come from the aristocracy of Charleston. But whence did he come? We say this lack in the book is not the fault of the author. The time for the application of the psychological method to our war history is not come. Every fact is wrapped about with passion. Professor Trent is aware of this. He feels the fact so clearly that he is constantly bracing himself to the task. In dread of being disobedient to his method, he at times seems in sympathy with the North. Like the boy asserting his manhood, his courage demands an occasional explosion. In the deep purpose

of the book we forget these things, however, and see in it the beginning of a new day. The problems in our war history ought to be solved by our own men. We must, however, allow our men to work in the scientific method rigidly. Work done in any other spirit must be done over again. We commend this book not for what it achieves, but for what it promises. The spirit of it is satisfactory.

GIOVANNI AND THE OTHER. Children who have made stories. By Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. Illustrated by R. B. Birch. Square 8-vo., $1.50. New York: *Charles Scribner's Sons.*

Many of us doubtless sympathize with the little Chapel Hill boy who wanted to cut off Lord Fauntleroy's curls and roll him in the dirt until he made of him a real boy, and to such Mrs. Burnett's new book will not be unwelcome. It is a collection of a dozen short stories of live little people, and they pertain to incidents in the lives of her own two boys and to other little folks whom the author has known. The stories are sweet, pathetic and delightful. One of the best stories in the book is that entitled "What Use is a Poet?" in which the author relates her attempts at answering this question for a youngster who knows all about telephones, electric cars, etc., but who fails to see any earthly use for a poet. We heartily commend the book.

AUTUMN. From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. 12-mo., gilt top, $1.50. Boston: *Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*

Notwithstanding the extracts composing this book are from a journal written in the years from 1837 to 1861, the book comes to us with a freshness rarely met with. It is fragmentary in its nature, and does not afford us any history of Thoreau's life, but it gives us many delightful glimpses of the Concord naturalist, and brings us into sweet and wholesome intercourse with nature. He says things in that delightfully simple and natural way which makes us believe that we have thought them all the time, while he has only put them into words for us. He makes us to *see* things which we have only *looked at* before, and to remember things which we have run thoughtlessly by in our

strolls without knowing at the time that we took the least notice of their existence.

But Thoreau lived in the world of nature, and cared very little for the world of men and women about him, who looked with something of pity upon the man who preferred to walk the field and woods and to sail upon the river alone. For his part, he says, "For sympathy with my neighbors, I might about as well live in China. They are to me barbarians, with their committee-works and gregariousness." He writes under date of October 28, 1853: "For a year or two past my publisher, falsely so called, has been writing from time to time, to ask what disposition should be made of the copies of 'A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers' still on hand, and at last suggesting that he had use for the room they occupied in his cellar." So Thoreau bought the 706 copies remaining out of an edition of 1,000 and spent more than four years in paying for them. He writes, "I now have a library of nearly nine hundred volumes, over seven hundred of which I wrote myself . . . my works are piled up on one side of my chamber half as high as my head . . . I can now see what I write for, the result of my labors. Nevertheless, in spite of this result, sitting beside the inert mass of my works, I take up my pen to-night to record what thought or experience I may have had, with as much satisfaction as ever."

The book is a delightful one to dip into from time to time, and must always prove refreshing. *Spring*, *Summer*, and *Winter* have gone before, and the man who adds *Autumn* to his library will never lack something for pleasant and profitable reading during his hours of leisure.

The December number of *The Quarterly Register of Current History* reveals an amazing breadth of scope and variety of topics treated. This magazine occupies an unique position in our periodical literature, in that it treats only of recent happenings of importance that have been verified by sufficient lapse of time, and have become matters of history. One of the features of the current number is the frontispiece, a representation of Columbus at the court of Ferdinand, the Catholic, and Isabella of Castile,

reproduced from a painting by Vacslav Brozik, the Bohemian artist. Another important feature is the portraits of many distinguished men: Justice Harlan, Chairmen Harrity and Carter, Lord Roseberry, Rt. Hon. John Morley, and others. Among other international affairs of importance the Behring Sea Dispute is discussed in an able and exhaustive manner. In the department of European Affairs the articles on British Elections, the British Parliament, Irish Agitation, are of peculiar interest; while in the American budget, "United States Politics" will necessarily be very entertaining to those who desire an accurate, impartial account of the late political campaign. The Necrological Register contains brief, pointed biographies of several distinguished Americans who have recently died: Cyrus W. Field, Sir Daniel Wilson, George William Curtis, and John G. Whittier. Each article is accompanied by a portrait of the deceased. The articles are all written in a clear, easy style that makes them very readable, and are both brief and comprehensive enough to suit the busy American who wishes to keep up with the times, yet desires more accurate and condensed accounts than are furnished by the newspapers.

CURRENT COMMENT.

WE NOTE with pleasure that four of the Presidential electors from this State (C. B. Aycock, '79; Locke Craig, '80; N. J. Rouse, '81, and S. C. Weil, '85) are *alumni* of the University. Governor-elect Carr and his Lieutenant-Governor, R. A. Doughton, were also educated at the University of North Carolina.

In past years many men have gone out from our halls to take prominent places in the political and professional conclaves of the nation, and it seems from present indications that they will continue to do so.

President James K. Polk and Vice-President William R. King were both *alumni* of this institution, and the former paid a visit to his *Alma Mater* during his administration.

We are glad to see ability thus recognized, but the theme is one on another phase of which we have long sought an opportunity to dilate, and we cannot let this one pass.

In the past college honors have been contested by two parties, each supporting its own nominees, and such contests have not always resulted in the best man's securing the best place. In these contests questionable stratagems have sometimes been employed to effect ends otherwise unattainable, and these have left their imprint on the after-life of many.

It is to be hoped that, in the general improvement and renovation of institutions in our midst, college politics will receive their due share of attention, as, aside from the fact that they have been evil in themselves, they have frequently bred ill feeling where a better system would have fostered nothing but good-natured rivalry.

THE EDITORS of the *Hellenian* for '93 have organized, and Mr. T. B. Lee has been elected Editor-in-chief, with Messrs. Ellis and Turner as Business Managers. Mr. Lee, as a member of the editorial board of the *Hellenian* for '92, has already shown his ability for such work, and as he is, by virtue of this connection, acquainted with the methods to be pursued he is eminently fitted for his present position.

The *Hellenian* is no longer an experiment, it is an established fact. It has become a constituent part of the University—a mirror in which is reflected all the sunny side of our college-life. We hope to see an improvement in the next *Hellenian* on its predecessors, not that they were not all that they should be, but because wider possibilities and a broader field are open to the present editors.

There is no limit to the possible excellence of an annual except the want of material, and as we are abundantly supplied in this respect, and

each year adds something to our experience, so should each year produce a better annual than the preceding one.

WE WOULD like to call the attention of the faculty to a movement which is yearly gaining ground among our colleges—that of allowing the editors of their magazines compensation; generally by counting their editorial work as so much—be it more or less—towards graduation.

The work of a college magazine is distinctly literary—at any rate it is literary in intent—and as such has a claim to some consideration on the part of the faculty.

The work required to edit properly a college magazine occupies more time than the average student has to spare from his regular duties. At the same time it is of a nature to improve and train the mind, and, if a student's chosen vocation is a literary or journalistic one, his work on the magazine would be of inestimable value to him in after-life.

We hope the faculty will pardon our presumption in this suggestion, but as part and parcel of the editorial board we are prepared to speak feelingly on the subject. And if the powers that be will only weigh the facts of the case in the balance of their wisdom we are persuaded they will be convinced of the advantages of some such arrangement.

Under the present management the editorial board practically constitutes a school of journalism.

OUTSIDE OF the regular curriculum of the University there is one thing that we need above all others, and that is a weekly newspaper. Harvard, Yale and Cornell each has its daily or weekly paper, and there is no reason why such a weekly should not be self-supporting in a university like our own.

At present the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE has to do duty both as a literary monthly and a personal and local chronicle.

This is not as it should be. The pages of such a magazine are not made attractive by personal and local items which are stale and out of date by the time the magazine is printed, and detract greatly from the literary *ensemble* of such a publication. Two years ago a semi-monthly paper, called *The Chapel Hillian*, sprang like Minerva, "full armed from great Jove's brain," but Jove was at that time a blooming Sophomore and its belligerent attitude towards the faculty, coupled with bad management, soon wrought its ruin.

Since that time our numbers have increased; our relations with the outside world have become broader and more various; we have secured a "local habitation and a name" in college athletics, and last, but not least, the MAGAZINE has formed new hopes and new ideals which cannot be realized while it is under the necessity of carrying a dead-weight—for it is nothing else—of personals, locals, and college chit-chat. When these

are consigned to the province of a weekly paper the MAGAZINE will be free to go on its way rejoicing.

A stock company might furnish the necessary capital, and there is plenty of local talent to edit successfully a sheet which will be interesting not only to the citizens and students of Chapel Hill, but to the *alumni* all over the State.

It is to be hoped that men of push and energy—we have many such—will at an early date undertake, as a private venture, the publication of a weekly paper which will not be too dignified to break a lance with rival claimants of contested honors, nor too flippant to work for the advancement of the University in all things.

THE MEMBERS of Dr. Battle's class in Constitutional History have been much gratified by the reception of a copy to each of Hon. E. J. Hale's very able, thoughtful and timely address on the principles of our Federal Constitution. It was delivered while he was Consul at Manchester, England, before the Manchester Statistical Society, at their request, and was published by them. It contains a thorough exposition of the checks and balances of our system of government, of the legitimate powers of the United States and of the reserved rights of the States, and is eminently useful in these days of wild theories as to Congressional power. It met with great favor in England, some of the great newspapers devoting one or two columns to laudatory criticism of its masterly discussions.

ON FRIDAY, the 16th inst., a society was organized at Chapel Hill for the double purpose of law enforcement and applied sociology, including organized charity. Remarks were made by President Winston, Professors Alexander, Holmes and others, and efficient officers were chosen, representing both town and gown. This is in line with the signs of the times, and has careful reference to the sanitary and other public interests of Chapel Hill. Mr. H. H. Patterson is president of the Society.

AT THE request of the two literary societies Professor Collier Cobb has assumed the general management of the MAGAZINE. The editors and their departments remain the same as heretofore, but the name of this department has been changed from "Editorial" to CURRENT COMMENT. Professor Cobb is no new hand in the field of journalism, having edited a paper in Shelby, N. C., before he was ten years old, and having contributed much to the papers in recent years. His book-reviews, articles in *The Schoolteacher* on our colonial history, and letters from Cambridge published in the *State Chronicle*, are best known to us.

EXCHANGES.

THE *University Magazine*, published in New York, is one of the most valuable publications which reach our table. Each issue contains a record of the more important current events at the principal universities, as well as giving all the intercollegiate news of general interest. It also contains from time to time portraits and short biographies of the more noted university graduates. Among these we notice in the November number a brief sketch of the life of Mr. William G. Peckham, a graduate of Harvard University and an able member of the New York bar. It will be remembered that Mr. Peckham is the owner of the "Chapel Hill Hotel," which he has recently had renovated, and that he is at present engaged in making extensive improvements and additions to his property in this place. This number also contains a splendid cut of the President-elect, Grover Cleveland, beneath which are the words of Chauncey Depew: "The college professors did it." The quality of the illustrations in the *University Magazine* is always exceptionally good.

ONE OF the strongest arguments against compulsory attendance at chapel exercises which has come under our notice appeared in a recent number of the *Harvard Monthly* under the title "Six Years of Voluntary Chapel." In it the author gives the story of a fair trial of voluntary attendance at prayers. He says: "The prayer-bell is no longer a lash for sleepy idlers, it is an invitation to renew the relation of the human soul to God. Even when a meagre number are thus gathered together 'In His Name,' there a genuine and strengthening service occurs, and He is in the midst of them." This article is peculiarly suggestive to us at present, as compulsory attendance on prayers is now in the second year of its trial with us, and, utterly contrary to the result at Harvard, has shown itself to be the best system yet tried here. However, there is still room for debate on the subject, and any one desiring a strong argument on the other side of the question would do well to read this article.

ONE OF the brightest magazines which appears on our table is the *Vassar Miscellany*. The college girl always possesses a peculiar charm for the college boy. Whether this same charm is exercised by her publications or not, we cannot say; at any rate we are very much attracted by the neat dress and refreshing contents of the *Vassar Miscellany*. In its department "*De temporibus et moribus*" its pages are thrown open to essays and sketches by the students on all subjects of interest. In fact,

the magazine consists almost wholly of the work of undergraduates, even the stories, poems, etc., in the literary department being contributed by students. In this respect we think it is in a great degree worthy of imitation by our own and some other college magazines. We are sure the editors of our UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE would willingly publish any stories or other articles of merit submitted by the students, and would be only too glad if they would assist in this way to make its pages attractive.

THE *Harvard Graduates' Magazine* made its first appearance in October, and will be issued quarterly by the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association. Its cover from an artistic stand-point is almost perfect and would not offend even the most æsthetic taste, and its contents are up to a high standard of excellence. Its object and scope are best expressed in its own words: "Whatever is of interest to Harvard men in connection with their University; whatever will add to the value of the life which began at the University, and which still expresses itself through classes, clubs, and *alumni* associations; whatever would raise and broaden the ideals of the University itself, must find its most fitting place in these pages. Let it be understood, however, that the *Magazine* itself has no opinion to utter, no suggestion to offer, no praise or blame to distribute, and no clique or party to serve."

THE *Niagara Index* is again on the war-path. For the past three or four years it has been making the fur fly from all of its exchanges which chanced to be so unfortunate as to incur the disapproval of its editor, but this fall a new man came in, and at first he promised to do better. However, something seems to have gone wrong and he has fallen into the evil ways of his predecessors, and visits his wrath upon his exchanges. We don't know what has upset him. He may have lost money on the election, or his best girl may have gone back on him. At any rate, from some cause or other he is making things hum. He is not only "raising Cain" with his old enemy, the "Pacific Pharos," but is demolishing everything right and left; so, beware, exchanges, that ye offend him not! It is really interesting and amusing to observe the way he does "give it to 'em," for however much we may disapprove of his attacks, we must confess that they are all made ably and well.

THE THANKSGIVING number of the *Red and Blue* gives as a supplement an engraving of the foot-ball teams for 1891 of the four universities composing the intercollegiate foot-ball league.

THE NOVEMBER issue of the *Trinity Archive* is an unusually good number of that always interesting magazine. The leading article is an address on Dr. Brantley York, delivered by R. Z. Linney at the unveiling of the York monument.

A RECENT number of the *Southern Educator*, a magazine which zealously strives for the advancement of education in North Carolina, contains a cut of Dr. John F. Crowell, the efficient president of our neighboring institution, Trinity College.

ONE OF our best and most regular exchanges of the lighter kind is *The Occident*, a weekly magazine published by the students of the University of California. Its editors certainly deserve great credit for getting out such a bright little weekly.

WILL IT never stop? Will this deluge of indifferent prose and worse verse on Columbus and Tennyson never subside? During the whole of the past session exchanges have been pouring in between whose covers there is not an article of any pretensions whatever which does not, either directly or indirectly, touch upon the death of Tennyson or the discovery of America. While some of this great avalanche of essays and verse is tolerable, and in a small way even creditable, yet the most part, by far the most part, of it is simply execrable. It is our firm belief that if Tennyson could have foreseen the incredible amount of wretched doggerel which was to be inflicted on the unoffending world at his death, it would have broken his heart; and if Columbus could have had but the faintest conception of the vast number of philosophical dissertations and school-boy compositions which his name would one day call forth, he would have pondered long and well before taking such an important step as discovering a New World. Perhaps it was some such prophetic thought as this which made him to his dying day declare that it was no New World but simply an island of the East Indies which he had discovered. At any rate, let us hope that after the Christmas holidays are over our exchanges will cease harping on the same old string and take up something new.

THE *University of Virginia Magazine* comes to us this fall in a new dress very closely imitating the *Harvard Monthly*. The appearance of the magazine is greatly improved thereby and, while its editors would have shown much more originality by designing a different cover and selecting some other size and shape, they would probably not have shown half so much taste. It is a little amusing to find in the first number which appears in this new dress an editorial loudly decrying what it calls a strong tendency developing in certain quarters of the University to "ape" the Northern colleges. Now the *University of Virginia Magazine* is, as we have said above, much handsomer in its "borrowed feathers," but wouldn't it have been just a little more consistent if it had omitted this editorial?

THE *Wake Forest Student*, though a little late in making its appearance for November, is behind-hand in no other respect. It is one of the best edited college magazines published in this State.

SOMETHING SENSIBLE ON ATHLETICS.

Muscle and brawn have long held a foremost place in Anglo-Saxon estimation. They suffered an eclipse in the rise and march of Puritanism which drove them to the prize-ring and the boys' school. But they are emerging from that shadow, alert and triumphant. The colleges and universities which are forming the coming men that will own and control the world next, with a suddenness and certainty that will take old men off their feet, concede the fact. There is nothing novel or strange in the fact. It is the way of the generation of men since history began. When a milkman's horse ran away in the streets of New York, the other day, and spilled out the milkman, and spilled the milk on top of him, he rose up, as soon as he could, and glared at the impromptu assembly which New York always furnishes on similar occasions, rolled up his coat sleeves and asked if there were any man present who wanted to talk about "spilt milk." There was not a man; and the crowd remembered its engagements, and dispersed. Crowds are always wise, when convinced, and clamor dies down in the light of experience. We are shedding no tears over the rise of athletics. The almost unanimous testimony of living teachers is, that the best men at foot-ball, or base-ball, are as likely to be the best men in intellectual force as any other set of men in college at the same time, with a probability in favor of the athlete. When we think of the matter, this judgment seems reasonable. Let any one try to conceive what qualities must be concentrated in the captain of a ball team; how the indispensable brawn and muscle are acquired, and how utterly they are subordinated to the will and intellect of every man in the team; how utterly any and every sort of "foul play" is ruled out, on the instant, in such contests; and then say if "the coming men" may not easily be better than their fathers, physically, intellectually and morally. If Waterloo was won on the cricket grounds of Eaton and Harrow; if the double firsts of Oxford and Cambridge are more likely than not to be "stroke oars" in the regattas; then possibly the boys are right, and right with that sort of prescience and prophetic vision which are the peculiar gift of young manhood. Of course there are brutes and animals on the ball field, but there are brutes and animals wherever men assemble. Of course there are deplorable concomitants of the game, in this, as in every other game of actual life. But our sympathy goes with the foot-ball teams. Go on, boys—only while you "rejoice in your youth," let every one of you "know that for all these things God will bring thee into judgment"; and while you cultivate your brawn and brains, cultivate the soul that must control them both.—*The Churchman, December 3, 1892.*

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD.

GASTON AHI ROBBINS (1877–'78), of Selma, Alabama, is elected to Congress from the Ninth District of Alabama.

THOMAS C. MCNEELY (1883–'84), formerly of Salisbury, is Superintendent of the Georgia Central Railroad, with headquarters at Savannah.

THE SENIOR CLASS has decided to hold class-day exercises on Tuesday afternoon of Commencement week. It is to be hoped that succeeding classes will follow this example and that class-day will prove an interesting and permanent feature of Commencement.

J. L. KERNODLE (1888-'90) is at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore. He will take his diploma this year.

JOHN M. BEALL (1883–'84), formerly of Salisbury, is Traveling Passenger Agent of the Richmond & Danville Railroad, with headquarters in Washington.

OF THE nine members recently elected to Congress from North Carolina, John S. Henderson of the Seventh District, William T. Crawford of the Ninth, B. F. Grady of the Third, S. B. Alexander of the Sixth, William A. Branch of the First, are *alumni* of the University.

C. B. AYCOCK, of Goldsboro, Presidential Elector-at-Large for the State, is a graduate of the Class of '79.

SENATORS VANCE AND RANSOM are University *alumni*. Vance spent one year (1851–'52) at the University, where he gave great promise of the success which he has subsequently attained. He has served as United States Senator since 1879. Ransom was a first honor man in the Class of '47. He has held his seat since 1872.

THE PRESENT incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, Thomas M. Holt, was a student of promise at the University in 1849–'50, and his successor, Elias Carr, of Old Sparta, matriculated in 1855, spending two years as a student.

THE OFFICE of Lieutenant-Governor will be filled by a younger *alumnus*, Rufus A. Doughton (1879–'80), of Sparta.

COMMENCEMENT HONORS.—Regulations with reference to honors have been made to correspond with the present system of grading. Bachelors' degrees are conferred either with or without honors. If a student has attained grade 1 in five-sixths of the work of his course, he will receive a degree *summa cum laude;* if he has grade 1 in one-half of the work, or grades 1 and 2 in five-sixths, he will receive a degree *magna cum laude;* if he has grade 1 or 2 in one-half his work, he will receive a degree *cum laude.*

No distinction is awarded when a student has received a degree below 3. For Freshmen, Sophomores and Juniors *Highest Honors* will be awarded for grade 1 in four-fifths of the work; *Honors* for grade 1 or 2 in four-fifths. It may not be amiss to observe in this connection that there appears to be a desire on the part of a majority of the students to return to the former grading and honors system. The present system of grading is inadequate to express comparative excellence or give credit for comparative superiority of work done by the students. A student whose paper is worth 89 deserves a grade which will represent better work than the grade of the student whose paper is worth 80. Only the poorer grade of scholarship can be helped in this way and that advantage is only relative. Better and more thorough work will be done, and thus a higher grade of scholarship obtained by returning to the system in vogue during Dr. Battle's administration.

THIS IS a formative period in the life of the University. It is, so to speak, *quasi*-revolutionary. The new experiment with reference to Comment Orations promises to work admirably. The number of speakers is limited to six and they are to be chosen by public competition on the 1st of May. The five members of the class in Essays and Orations who receive the highest grades and all Seniors who have reached a scholarship higher than grade 4 in at least one-half the course up to the beginning of the spring term of the Senior year may compete. This is about the minimum limitation which could be mentioned as a condition of competition. As a matter of fact, it should be elevated to such a point as will exclude all who have not attained to an average grade of scholarship or no limitation at all should be placed upon candidates for Senior Oration.

S., AFTER making application for admission into the Junior Class, on being shown into the Chemical Laboratory, exclaimed, "Say, old man, whose drug store is this?"

W. C. FIELDS (1869–'70), Sparta, is elected State Senator from the Thirty-fifth District.

ADVANCED DEGREES.—By the recent action of the faculty graduates of the University are eligible as candidates for the Master's degree without residence. A desirable change has also been made in the requirement of studies. The candidate is now allowed to select from the advanced studies offered any three he prefers; subject to the conditions that candidates for M. A. must elect Latin or Greek as a graduate study, unless one of these languages has already been pursued as an elective in the undergraduate courses. Regular courses are assigned and comprehensive examinations are required. Instruction is given by correspondence. No degrees are awarded non-resident students in less than two years of study.

THE REVIVAL of interest in the study of Political Economy in the University augurs much and lasting good. Already the management has removed from the History lecture-room the chairs and desks, both of which were comfortable and convenient, and replaced them by old-field school-house benches with classic low backs and beautifully concave seats. The attendants on Dr. Battle's courses number about one hundred and fifty, and making notes of lectures and explanations is an indispensable condition of success in that department. All you have to do now is to place your note-book on your knee, bend forward and make notes. We recommend that the President's room be fitted up in like style for the faculty meetings.

REV. W. C. TYREE, of the First Baptist Church of Durham, preached the second in the series of University sermons Sunday night, December 18, 1892, from John xii: 24: "Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone: but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit." The sermon was admirably adapted to young men, centering around the theme *work*, and the audience was large and appreciative.

MISS J. (in Atlanta)—"Who is that fellow with the extremely long yellow hair and extremely large yellow shoes? Buy me one." Needless to say, ere returning to Carolina he had his hair cut, donned his patent leathers, went, saw, and readily convinced her that she *didn't want to buy.*

PRESIDENT WINSTON has accepted an invitation to address the Nineteenth Century Club, of New York, on the subject of the negro. This Club is composed of some of the representative people of New York, who during each winter invite prominent thinkers and workers in all fields of research and activity to present their views to its audiences. Many eminent men have discussed great subjects before the club. Among them we mention Oliver Wendell Holmes, who delivered a discourse on "Emerson"; Henry George, who discussed "Ireland and the Land Question"; Julian Hawthorne, "The Novel"; President Eliot, of Harvard, "Elective Studies"; Justin McCarthy, member of the Parliament of Great Britain, "The English Parliament"; Thomas Nelson Page, of Richmond, "The South as a Field for Authorship." Dr. Winston will lecture in January.

AT A RECENT meeting of the Dialectic Society an appropriation was made for the purpose of securing a series of lectures to be delivered before the student-body. These lectures will be on leading subjects of the day, and are intended to be of practical benefit to the student. They will be open both to students and visitors. The committee hopes to secure the services of the following: Henry Watterson, editor Louisville *Courier-Journal;* Walter H. Page, editor of the *Forum;* Theodore Roosevelt, of the Civil Service Commission; A. P. Wilder, of New York; A. H. Hawley, of Yale; W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education. The commit-

tee which has the matter in charge consists of V. H. Boyden, W. P. M. Currie, Z. I. Walser, J. C. Cooper, H. E. Rondthaler.

THE PRIZE of one hundred dollars recently offered by Dr. Charles G. Hill, of Baltimore, will be awarded to an *alumnus* of the University who writes the best monograph on some subject connected with North Carolina history, with a preference for the one that discovers new historical material. Graduates of the University, or other *alumni*, who are pursuing either resident or non-resident courses of study, may compete also for the prize. The conditions of the competition are:

(1) Each essay must contain at least four thousand words; (2) all the essays presented will be the property of the University; (3) the prize will not be awarded if no essay is deemed of sufficient merit; (4) the essays must be delivered by April 1, 1894, to Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Professor of History, Chapel Hill; (5) competitors must send their names and the subjects proposed to Hon. Kemp P. Battle by February 1, 1893, and the subject must be approved by him.

Any subject relating to North Carolina history may be selected. The following are suggested:

(1) The history of the effort by Governor Johnston to make Newbern the capital of North Carolina; (2) Governor Burrington—his character and public works; (3) the part taken by North Carolina in the French war; (4) the Revolutionary Legislation of North Carolina; (5) the Convention of 1788, and the position of its majority in regard to the Constitution of the United States; (6) the course of Nathaniel Macon in the United States Congress; (7) the history of the establishment of the University of North Carolina in February, 1795; (8) the educational work of Caldwell and Swain compared; (9) the Senatorial (U. S.) course of William A. Graham; (10) the Senatorial career (U. S.) of George E. Badger; (11) the history of the North Carolina Railroad; (12) the boundaries of North Carolina; (13) the legal status of slaves in North Carolina; (14) history of the Constitution of North Carolina; (15) the political history of North Carolina; (16) free negroes in North Carolina—their legal and social status; (17) the Regulators; (18) the Ku-Klux-Klan in North Carolina; (19) North Carolina and Secession; (20) Reconstruction in North Carolina; (21) the industrial history of North Carolina during the war; (22) history of Public Education in North Carolina.

IT GIVES us pleasure to note a well merited compliment to one of our University professors. Professor Walter D. Toy has been selected as one of a committee of ten professers of Modern Languages, representing the leading universities of America, to meet in conference and settle various problems connected with instruction in these languages in schools and universities. The conference will meet during the Christmas holidays,

very probably in Washington City. Professor Toy is a scholar of recognized authority. One of his published books is largely used as a text-book, and his reputation is already national. The selection was made by President Eliot, of Harvard, President Angell, of Michigan, and other eminent educators.—*News and Observer.*

OUR RECENT foot-ball victories have called forth a number of poetical effusions and glee-club lyrics which are appropriate and entertaining for a sympathetic and appreciative audience, but the MAGAZINE is of the opinion that "Hippity, Hippity, Huss" and "University Jingles" lose their pointedness when they appear in our State press. President Winston has aptly remarked that every man is at liberty to make a fool of himself occasionally, but let us remember that it must be only occasionally.

ON FRIDAY night, December 2, a banquet was given in honor of the victorious foot-ball team at the Chapel Hill Hotel. The doors of the large dining-room were thrown open at ten o'clock. The faculty, the team and the Glee Club were shown to seats reserved for them, and each student on entering was assigned to a place with his class. The assemblage was intended to be an informal one and as the *menu* of raw oysters, stewed oysters, ice-cream, cake and coffee rapidly melted from sight the Glee Club kept the hall in roars of laughter by occasional snatches of original song, interspersed with easily recognized personal hits. Along with the cigars was served the most enjoyable portion of the feast—eloquent speeches by members of the faculty and by students. Mr. Howard Rondthaler, by his excellent impromptu introductions to the different speeches, proved himself a model toast-master as he announced in turn the following: "The Team"—Dr. Venable; "Athletics"—Professor Williams; "Our Sponsors"—Captain Hoke; "Our Captain"—Mr. Baskerville; "Our Manager"—Dr. Alexander; "The Scrub Team"—Mr. Perrin Busbee; "The University"—Dr. Manning.

All of these gentlemen were selected with great care, so that the results were a surprise to no one.

It is at such times as this when students and faculty and *alumni* meet on the common ground of college fellowship—the reserve and restraint of the class-room being laid aside for awhile—that each individual is made to feel himself a part of a great, harmonious whole working together in a common cause. Here faculty and students are brought into more perfect sympathy, and all are made to feel a new pride in North Carolina and her University—a University where, as one of the speakers said, anything that is good or strong in a man may be developed, where "manliness above victory" is the motto.

HON. W. T. CRAWFORD, member of Congress from the Ninth District, was united in marriage to Miss Inez Coman at the bride's home, near

Waynesville, on Wednesday, November 30. The ceremony was performed by Rev. George Wharton, pastor of the Baptist church of Waynesville.

On Tuesday, November 22, the foot-ball team left for Atlanta, where they arrived the following day at about twelve o'clock. Wednesday afternoon they played a game with the team of the A. and M. College from Auburn, Alabama. The North Carolina team won easily by a score of sixty-four to nothing. We have not the space to give the details of the game, nor do we think it necessary to give them, as they have been published so widely already. In the first half the University scored fifty-two points against nothing, and during the intermission Captain Lupton of the Auburn team, seeing how useless it would be to continue the unequal contest, asked that the second half be only ten minutes in length, which was agreed to. In this half two more touch-downs and goal-kicks were made by the University, adding twelve to the score already made. The team did not stay long in Atlanta to enjoy their victory, as they left soon after supper for Nashville, Tennessee, to play the Vanderbilt team on Thursday. In the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock the game was called on the Vanderbilt athletic grounds, the halves by mutual agreement being only thirty minutes in length. In each half the University of North Carolina scored twelve points and successfully resisted Vanderbilt's desperate efforts to score. Vanderbilt's gains were made chiefly by runs around her right end, every attempt to rush in any other direction being completely foiled. Large gains were also made by them on Allen's long, high punts, as they were muffed every time by the University backs and secured by a Vanderbilt man. The University's prettiest gains were made by Devin's long runs around left end, although gains were made at almost every place assailed. Jones, the Vanderbilt captain, received the only serious injury sustained throughout the game, his shoulder being dislocated. However, the accident was caused by one of his own men. About eight hundred people were present at the game, most of whom, of course, were Vanderbilt sympathizers. The University, however, was represented by an enthusiastic little band of Tar-heels attending the Peabody Institute.

Before leaving Atlanta Manager Baskerville had left a challenge for the winning team in the Thanksgiving Day contest between Trinity College and the University of Virginia to play a championship game in Atlanta on the following Saturday. Thursday night he received a telegram stating that the University of Virginia had beaten Trinity and would play us. Friday the team returned to Atlanta. When they arrived there they learned that the University of Virginia had not intended to play a championship, but only an exhibition game. Although our men were badly disappointed at this, they determined to make the best of it, and the game

was arranged. The Atlanta Athletic Association offered a beautiful cut-glass punch bowl to the winning team. We clip the following from the *Atlanta Journal* of Monday, November 28:

"To the surprise of a very large audience the foot-ball eleven of the University of North Carolina shut out the Virginia champions in the exhibition game at Brisbine Park on Saturday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 26 to 0.

"The game was characterized by hard, tiger-like playing. Extreme rivalry has existed between these two colleges, and the teams went into the game with teeth firmly grit and grim determination expressed on their faces. Each went in to win, and it was a battle royal.

"Kimball was choseu umpire and Captain Lupton, of the Auburn team, acted as referee.

"For North Carolina the playing of Baskerville, Hoke, Devin, Barnard, Murphy and Kirkpatrick—in fact, the entire team—was brilliant. They savagely broke through the right and left tackles, guards and ends of the Virginia team in a manner which showed wonderful training and team work. Captain Hoke controlled his men magnificently, and every one played with a fierceness and enthusiasm that was invincible. For the Virginians Captain Catchings, Parker, Pinton and Stone played exceptionally well. Very little end work was tried by either side. Each made for the ends and tackles, North Carolina with the greatest success.

"At the conclusion of the game the crowd gathered about two carriages at the north end of the grounds. One was gaily decorated with the white and blue of North Carolina's University and the other with the gold and dark blue of the Virginia's. In the North Carolina carriage sat Miss Cornelia Jackson, the representative of the Chapel Hill eleven, and in the other Miss Rebie Lowe, Virginia's representative. Mr. James W. English, Jr., President of the Atlanta Athletic Association, happily presented the two young ladies, and Miss Jackson then gracefully delivered the handsome punch bowl to Captain Hoke of the North Carolina team, who accepted it in a neat responsive speech.

"Saturday evening at eight o'clock the Virginia team left for home. On the same evening the North Carolina team was tendered a reception at the residence of Mr. Hoke Smith. The team left for Chapel Hill last night. At college they will be tendered a great reception and ovation to-day.

"Now that the foot-ball season is practically over, it may be interesting to note the different games played in the South this fall and to see how the championship record stands. Here are the games as played:

"*Ties*—University of Virginia, 4; Georgetown University, 4; Sewanee, 6; Louisville Athletic Association, 6.

"*University of Virginia*—Defeated North Carolina University, 30–18; Pantops Military Institute, 34–0; Trinity College, 46–4; Sewanee, 30–0; Stanton Military Academy, 66–0.

"*North Carolina University*—Defeated Virginia University, 26–0; Trinity College, 24–0; Auburn, Alabama, 64–0; Vanderbilt, 24–0; Richmond College, 40–0.

"*Trinity College*—Defeated Auburn, Alabama, 46 to 6.

"*Auburn*—Defeated the Georgia Technological School 26–0.

"*Vanderbilt*—Defeated Georgia Technological School 20–10.

"*Sewanee*—Defeated Vanderbilt, 32–0; Washington and Lee University, 26–4; University of Tennessee, 34–12.

"The game in which North Carolina defeated Virginia Saturday was only an exhibition game, the championship series having been concluded. The Virginia University team is, therefore, 'champion of the South.'"

"Our Sponsors."—Captain Hoke in responding to the above toast said: "There is nothing that so surely stirs men to best endeavors as the consciousness of bright eyes watching and fair hands applauding every deed of skill or daring. When we went on the field the last day in Atlanta we were prepared for a hard, close fight, to end probably with a small score in favor of the University of Virginia, but at the sight of the North Carolina carriage, with our lovely sponsors, Misses Cornelia Jackson and Lucy Peel, wearing the white and blue, a new resolve that *win we must* tingled in the blood of every one of us. Encouraged at every point by eager faces and little joyful shouts, is it surprising that the 'Varsities' played ball as they had never played before?" Our captain but voices the sentiments of the team (and it is hinted speaks feelingly). Virginia colors fluttered from another carriage, and interest in the game was doubled by the announcement that the result would decide which fair maiden should deliver the beautiful punch bowl awarded to the successful team by the Atlanta Athletic Association. When it was over what a reward for the victors gathering around the Queen of Love and Beauty, when she closed her graceful little presentation speech with: "My sturdy boys, I love you every one!—here, take it, Mike!"

The University as a whole more than reciprocates, and if she will come to Commencement every loyal Chapel Hillian stands ready to "tell her so," each for himself alone.

NORTH CAROLINIANS AT HARVARD.

GRADUATE SCHOOL.

W. J. Battle, Chapel Hill. U. N. C. '88. A. M. (Harv.) '91. Third year. *Morgan Fellow.* Classics.

H. L. Harris, Raleigh. U. N. C. '89. *University Scholar.* Geology.

A. W. Long, Chapel Hill. U. N. C. '85. A. M. (Harv.) '91. Third year. *Townsend Scholar. Proctor.* English.

J. L. Love, Gastonia. U. N. C. '84. A. M. (Harv.) '90. Fourth year. *Instructor.* Mathematics.

E. L. Moffitt, Ashborough. Trinity '89. *Late Professor of English in Elon College.* English.

A. H. Patterson, Salem. U. N. C. '91. A. B. (Harv.) '92. Electricity.

LAW SCHOOL.

B. M. Gatling, Raleigh. U. N. C. '92.

G. H. Currie, Clarkton. U. N. C. '91.

W. J. Cocke, Asheville. Wofford '92.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

J. L. Cornelius, Statesville. Trinity '89. Third year.

J. O. Atkinson, Raleigh. Wake Forest. A. M. '90. Philosophy.

SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL.

J. V. Lewis, Darlington. U. N. C. '91. *L. S. S. Scholar.* Geology.

FOOT-BALL AMONG SOUTHERN COLLEGES IN 1892.

The past fall has witnessed a more wide-spread interest in foot-ball among Southern colleges than ever before. More teams went into training and the game was played more scientifically. There is good promise that this game, called by Chauncey Depew the "highest type of college athletics," will henceforward find a large place in the outdoor life and physical training of our young men. Doubtless another year will see coachers from Princeton and Yale hard at work drilling the various teams, following in this the example of the University of North Carolina, which had Cowan, the famous Princeton captain, as a trainer some four years ago, and two years later enjoyed the inestimable advantage of the coaching of Graves of Yale. The men coached by him were the back-bone of this year's brilliant team.

The record of the Southern colleges for the past season is as follows:

University of North Carolina *vs.* Richmond College, 40-0; *vs.* Trinity, 24-0; *vs.* Auburn, 64-0; *vs.* Vanderbilt, 24-0; *vs.* University of Virginia, 26-0. One lost to University of Virginia.

University of Virginia *vs.* University of North Carolina, 30-18; *vs.* Sewanee, 30-0; *vs.* Trinity, 46-4. One lost to University of North Carolina. One tie with Georgetown.

Sewanee *vs.* Vanderbilt, 22-4; *vs.* Washington and Lee, 22-16; *vs.* Vanderbilt, 28-14; *vs.* University of Tennessee, 54-0; second game, 10-0. One lost to University of Virginia.

Virginia Military Institute *vs.* Washington and Lee, 24-0; *vs.* Trinity, 34-0; *vs.* State College of Kentucky, 34-0. One tie with Wake Forest.

Wake Forest *vs.* Washington and Lee, 16-0; *vs.* Richmond College, 16-0; *vs.* University of Tennessee, 10-6. One tie with Virginia Military Institute.

Vanderbilt *vs.* University of Tennessee, 22-4; second game, 12-0; *vs.* University of Nashville, 40-4; *vs.* Georgia Techn., 20-10; *vs.* Washington University, 4-14. Two lost to Sewanee, 4-22, 14-28; one to University of North Carolina, 0-24.

Trinity *vs.* Auburn, 36-6. One lost each to University of North Carolina, Virginia Military Institute and University of Virginia.

Auburn *vs.* Georgia Techn., 26-0. One lost each to Trinity and University of North Carolina.

	PLAYED.	WON.	LOST.	TIED.	SCORE FOR.	SCORE AGAINST.
University North Carolina	6	5	1	0	196	30
University of Virginia	5	3	1	1	110	48
Sewanee	6	4	1	1	136	64
Virginia Military Institute	4	3	0	1	104	12
Wake Forest	4	3	0	1	54	18
Vanderbilt	8	4	4	0	136	102
Trinity	4	1	3	0	40	110
Auburn	3	1	2	0	32	98
Washington and Lee	4	1	3	0	12	70
Georgia Techn.	3	1	2	0	22	52
Richmond College	3	0	3	0	6	64
University of Tennessee	5	0	5	0	10	108

As it was agreed with the University of Virginia in Atlanta that the game played there should be an exhibition one only, the University of North Carolina makes no claim to be styled "champions of the South." The truth is, that in the present unorganized condition of foot-ball in the South the championship is very indefinite and open to the claim of any college which may happen not to have met one of the stronger teams and

suffered defeat at its hands. We therefore leave the title to any one who finds pleasure in affecting it.

The showing of some of the teams is better than it really should be, because they met only a few weak opponents. Others, as Trinity, suffered from meeting only the strongest teams and so having few victories to show.

The standing taken by our own team is a most excellent one, and the comments, congratulations, etc., have been very gratifying. Some of these are given to let our *alumni* have the benefit of them and to make our position one of lasting record:

[From Richmond *Times*, November 27, 1892.]

The Tar-heels knocked the Virginians out in great shape at Atlanta Saturday. As the game went on, the Virginians showed plainly that they were no match for those from the Tar-heel State. The Tar-heels simply played all around the boys from the Old Dominion. * * * It was by far the greatest game of foot-ball ever played in the South.

[From the *Atlanta Constitution*, November 27, 1892.]

Captain Catchings, of the Virginia champions, was seen at the Kimball last night after the game, and asked what had been the cause of the surprising defeat of his team.

"Well, the Carolinians played for it, that's the reason. They played all around us, and I don't want to be put on record as saying one word against those fellows. They are good ball players and deserve their victory fairly and squarely. We kick at nothing in the whole game."

[From the Sewanee *Times*, University of the South, December 1, 1892.]

Wreathe the laurel chaplet for the team of North Carolina, champions of the South. In Saturday's game they defeated the University of Virginia 26 to 0. Although not a regularly scheduled game, it still serves to show the relative merits of the two teams on neutral grounds, and the result has, beyond a doubt, shown the supremacy of North Carolina.

[From Nashville papers.]

They are decidedly the best trained, best looking, strongest foot-ball eleven that ever visited Nashville.

[From a letter, November 27, 1892.]

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

* * * was delighted to hear of the glorious score. All the Vanderbilt boys rejoiced this A. M. when they heard it, as they were all for your team.

[From a letter, November 29, 1892.]

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Please accept our congratulations on your successful Southern trip; especially on the excellent score your team made against the University of Virginia. What will be the glory in a championship with a score of 26 to 0 tacked to it? * * *

We are for Trinity first, University of North Carolina second, and North Carolina all the time.

[From a letter, November 30, 1892.]

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

* * * congratulate you on the way you and your team covered yourselves with glory.

[From a telegram, November 28, 1892.]

LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

Best congratulations on your victory over Virginia.

[From a telegram from a member of Trinity's last year team.]

ASHBOROUGH, N. C.

Hearty, hearty congratulations.

[From a telegram, November 27, 1892.]

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Congratulations. Challenge our team. Have disbanded, but may play.

THE SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The November meeting of the Shakspere Club was attended by a large company, and marked interest was shown in the unusual subject, "A Comparison of Dramatic Methods of Treating Literary Affectations." English and French Literature were the field in which the comparison was instituted by the speakers and readers of the occasion. Dr. Hume, the President of the Club, discoursed on English Euphuism and its Influence on Later Style, with some notes on corresponding mannerisms in other languages. John Lyly's court plays and his novel, "Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit," were in vogue when Shakspere was beginning to write, when Sidney was dying, when Marlowe and Greene were at the height of their ill-starred but brilliant career, and Ben Jonson was growing into manhood. The unexpected, the marvelous of that age of discovery and adventure, the age of Raleigh and Essex and Bacon, were reflected in literature. The accomplished Queen Elizabeth and her court would delight themselves in the theories of education and the dis-

cussion of the fashions and culture of women of an ingenious phrase-maker. Lyly used skilfully the rage for far-fetched analogies between things natural and spiritual. His euphuism was distinguished by clear statement, over-exact expression, balanced sentences, forced antithesis, regularly distributed alliteration and the most fantastic play upon words. All these characteristics were seen in Italian, Spanish and French writers, but his special mannerism was his numerous parallels between his characters and the supposed qualities of serpents, toads, unicorns, all the brood of real and fanciful animals handed down in Pliny's Natural History and in the bestiaries of the older English literature. In him the woman who loves is like the cockatrice who when it finds a man devours him, and when it has devoured him weeps for him all the days of her life. The devil is like certain whales who allow sailors to rest on their backs and even to light a fire thereon, but even as they feel the heat they turn and swallow their unsuspecting victims. Apt quotation exemplified the peculiarities of style in which such similes were set. The dialogue between that model young man, Euphues, and Atheos, the representative of Elizabethan rationalism, bristles with Plato's views of the Supreme Good, Aristotle's remarkable prayer, "O Thing of Things, O Cause of Causes, have mercy on me!" scholastic philosophizings and apposite passages of Holy Scripture. The book is not then a mere string of conceits. No wonder that these are found in a literature influenced by the Italian models which Chaucer, Spenser, Surrey and others had transplanted. Allegorical applications of all things in the heavens and under the heavens abounded, and it was the fashion to put the strained figures in the smoothest and most mellifluous periods embroidered with every imaginable allusion that mythology and legend and fabulous zoology could supply. Cicero's oratorical and sententious manner, Seneca's moralizings and his rhetorical imitations of the older drama, Plato's ideals, the revival of Greek learning, all combined to constitute a *mélange* of thought and expression which would please both the elegant fighters and the fine ladies of an age which tried to be at once heroic and luxurious. They demanded earnest sentiment. They wished it to be served up daintily and quaintly. Shakspere satirizes in *Love's Labor's Lost*, in *As You Like It*, in Osric, the water-fly and courtier of *Hamlet*, and in old Polonius's advice to his son. He does not fail to use it seriously too, as in his exquisite comparison of the sweet uses of adversity to the jewel in the toad's head, and in Melancholy Jaques's definition of his own fantastic sadness. This "craze" continued in the reign of the pedantic James I., and many an old Puritan divine, in his balanced sermons, his queer alliterative names for his theological treatises and his allegorical symbolism of the serpent and the manna and the tree of life, is full of it. It survived in the holy George Herbert's "metaphysical" poems on Sunday and on

Bosom Tires, and on the feasts of his church, in Dame's Satires and in Romish Crashaw's solemn strains. Its balance and its meritorious antithesis, with its clear exposition of thought, are seen at their best, and their worst too, in Dr. Johnson, along with his labored pomp of words in *osity* and *ation.* Macaulay is the master of its parellelism and its formal contracts. Emerson has marks of its balanced sententiousness. It is well that Sidney's more varied sentence, Mitchell his flowing compound term and all the billowy sweep of his fine vocabulary derived from Greek studies, should have set up a somewhat different model in Lyly's own trial. It is well that the long march of Hooker's suspended sentences and the periodic pomp of Milton's prose, and the well-ordered Latiny of many a court preacher, should have restrained this fantastic euphuism. Ruskin's poetic prose shows more of Sidney and the Greek influence than of the other school. De Quincey's classic stateliness has a charm for the ear wearied by the choppy smartishness of the newspaper English. We may be glad that our tendency towards a lively colloquial movement in public discourse is moderated by the great writers who have studied classical and French style and that we are taught how to combine Saxon directness and vigor, idiomatic vitality and naturalness with exactness, clearness, explicitness of connection, philosophic sententiousness, noble melody, climactic movement and satisfying fullness of expression from the various elements that enter into our wonderful language.

Professor Toy read a paper on the *Esprit Précieux* in France in the seventeenth century. We give a *résumé* of it. He said that this literary fashion was similar to the *Euphuism* of England, but not directly connected with it. During the reign of the last of the Valois Kings, France was disturbed by the serious civil and religious conflicts, due chiefly to the enmity between Catholics and Protestants. Many thousands of Huguenots were butchered, as in the infamous massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; and as civil and religious war went hand in hand, France was shaken to its foundations. Spain was allied with the Catholic league in France, and finally Henry III. had to fly from Paris and take refuge with the King of Navarre. The latter, after the murder of Henry III., became King under the title of Henry IV. He was the first of the Bourbons, from whom came eight Kings, and whose present representatives are the exiled Count of Paris and his son, the Duke of Orleans.

Henry IV., a Protestant, had to fight hard to secure his throne. He was bred a soldier, and though his wise measures restored peace and quiet to France, he could not free his court from the rudeness of the camp. So it happened before the King's death, 1610, that a very celebrated lady, Madame de Rambouillet, declined to attend the court receptions, and gathered her friends at her own mansion. She was of very noble birth, highly educated, and by nature gifted with extreme delicacy and refinement. As hostess she gave tone to the daily meetings which took place at

her house, and these remarkable assemblies formed the society and greatly influenced the literature of the seventeenth century. Ladies and gentlemen of the best blood, and men of letters, were thus constantly together, diverting themselves in many charming ways under the direction of the gentle hostess. There was cultivated there a beautiful literary association. Corneille read his dramas, Bossuet repeated his sermons, poets read their verses, absent friends sent letters, and conversation became a fine art. The desire not to offend the delicacy and purity of the hostess produced in all a tendency towards refinement, both in thought and speech.

The guiding spirit of this band of friends was *L'Esprit Précieux*, and the women were called *Les Précieuses*. This meant persons who held themselves dear, or at a high value, in comparison with the common herd.

As time went on the refinement which was once good tended towards affectation, especially in the later reunions, which were formed after those of the house of Rambouillet ceased in 1648. The men and especially the women fell into an unnatural analysis of feelings. They also adopted an absurd affectation in language.

In 1659, Moliére, the great comic satirest, hurled at the extremists the powerful comedy, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, the ridiculous *Précieuses*. A sketch of the play was given, and the keen satire of Molière was pointed out. Molière attacked only the *ridiculous* Précieuses. He could not destroy them altogether, but he reduced them to a mere coterie.

The influence of the real Précieux in literature was sound, purifying the language from the coarseness of the older tongue. The education of women and their place in society were also greatly improved.

The paper was intended to describe one social and literary tendency in the seventeenth century. In so broad a subject no attempt at fullness of detail could be made.

Mr. F. C. Harding, of the Senior Class, read an interesting paper on Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour* and *Every Man Out of His Humour*, in which some of the extravagances of conversation of the later Elizabethan period are satirized.

The scene of the former play first lay in the neighborhood of Florence, but later was transferred to London, the author changing the Italian names to English names, and introducing such appropriate circumstances as the place of action seemed to require.

Through these two plays, Jonson unsparingly satirized the oddities or novelties of conduct, fashion or manners of the later Elizabethan period. The characters Kitely, Bobadil, and Knowel are original, yet closely resembling characters in Shakspere's drama.

In the latter play, "Every Man Out of His Humour," through the affected conversation, and a series of peculiar phrases, we are introduced to the euphuistic style of that age. The central idea of this play is that every "humour" is cured by its own excess.

ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 15, 1892.

The meeting was called to order by Professor Gore.

As the first paper of the evening, Professor Gore gave a description of a "New Secondary Cell" which promises a revolution in the electric railway systems.

Dr. Venable then described and exhibited "Some Curious Products Obtained at the Willson Aluminum Works."

Professor Wilson gave an account of certain remarkable recent researches on the "Production of an Animal without any Maternal Characteristics."

DECEMBER 6, 1892.

The meeting was presided over by the President, Professor Holmes.

Professor Holmes first announced the action of the council regarding the death of our valued member, Dr. Thomas F. Wood, and in connection therewith gave a brief outline of his life.

A short outline of the work of the Geological Survey was given.

Dr. Whitehead then gave, at the request of the Society, a most interesting and instructive lecture on "Cerebral Localization."

The Secretary reported the following officers elected for the ensuing year:

Professor Holmes, President; Professor H. L. Smith, First Vice-President; Professor J. W. Gore, Second Vice-President; Professor Cobb, Librarian; Professor Venable, Secretary and Treasurer.

Invitations to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia and of the Naturforschende Gesellschaft of Danzig had been received.

During the year 1,170 books and pamphlets had been added to the library, making a total number of 9,948.

New Members—Professor Stedman, Trinity College, Durham; Professor Bandy, Trinity College, Durham.

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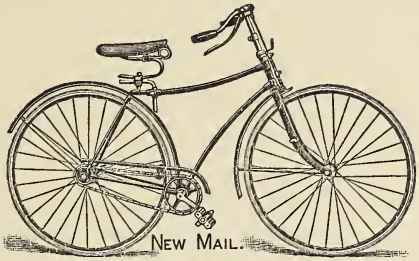

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Francis Preston Venable, Ph. D., Professor of General and Analytical Chemistry.

*Joseph Austin Holmes, B. S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

†Collier Cobb, A. B., Assistant Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

Joshua Walker Gore, C. E., Professor of Natural Philosophy.

John Manning, LL. D., Professor of Law.

Thomas Hume, D. D., LL. D., Professor of the English Language and Literature.

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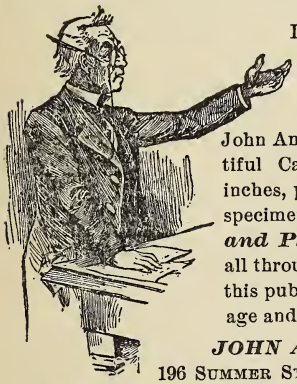

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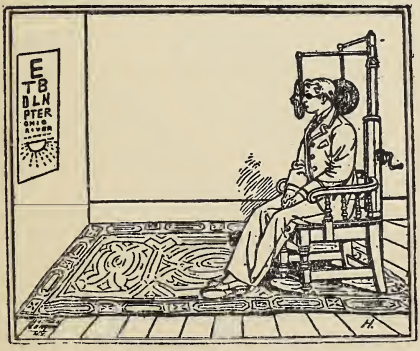

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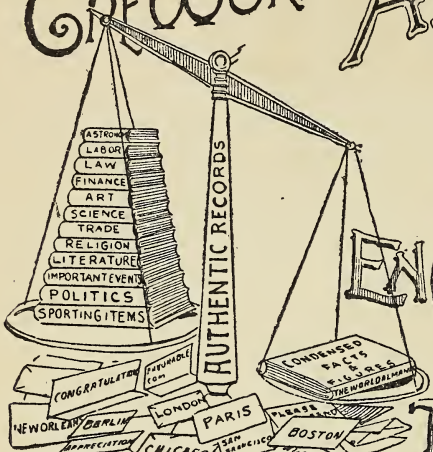

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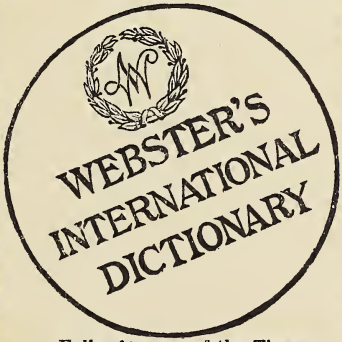

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NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

Old Series, Vol. XXIII. FEBRUARY, 1893. New Series, Vol. XII.

CONTENTS.

CHRISTOPHER GALE ---------- Frontispiece.
A Direct Reproduction of the Little Portrait.

CHIEF JUSTICE GALE OF NORTH CAROLINA. *Page.*
Marshall Delancey Haywood ---------- 137

THE LAKE. A Poem. *James A. Delke, LL. D.* ---------- 145
A Translation from the French.

THE STUDENT AS CHILD. *Norman Hapgood* ---------- 147
From *The Harvard Monthly.*

LANDMARKS OF THE OLD TOWN OF BATH. *Mrs. B. F. Mayhew* ---------- 151
Introduction by Hon. Kemp P. Battle.

A TRIBUTE TO COL. WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS. *Col. R. A. Brock* ---------- 156

TRENT'S WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS. *Hon. John Manning* ---------- 160

EDITORIALS ---------- 165

BOOK NOTICES ---------- 167
Hart's Formation of the Union—Huxley's Essays Upon Some Controverted Questions—E. A. B. S.'s Virginia Dare—Lee's The Making of a Man—Institutes of Education—Battle's Climatology of North Carolina.

CURRENT COMMENT ---------- 173

EXCHANGES ---------- 176

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD ---------- 179
The Shakspere Club, 181—Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, 182—Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 184—Open Letters, 184.

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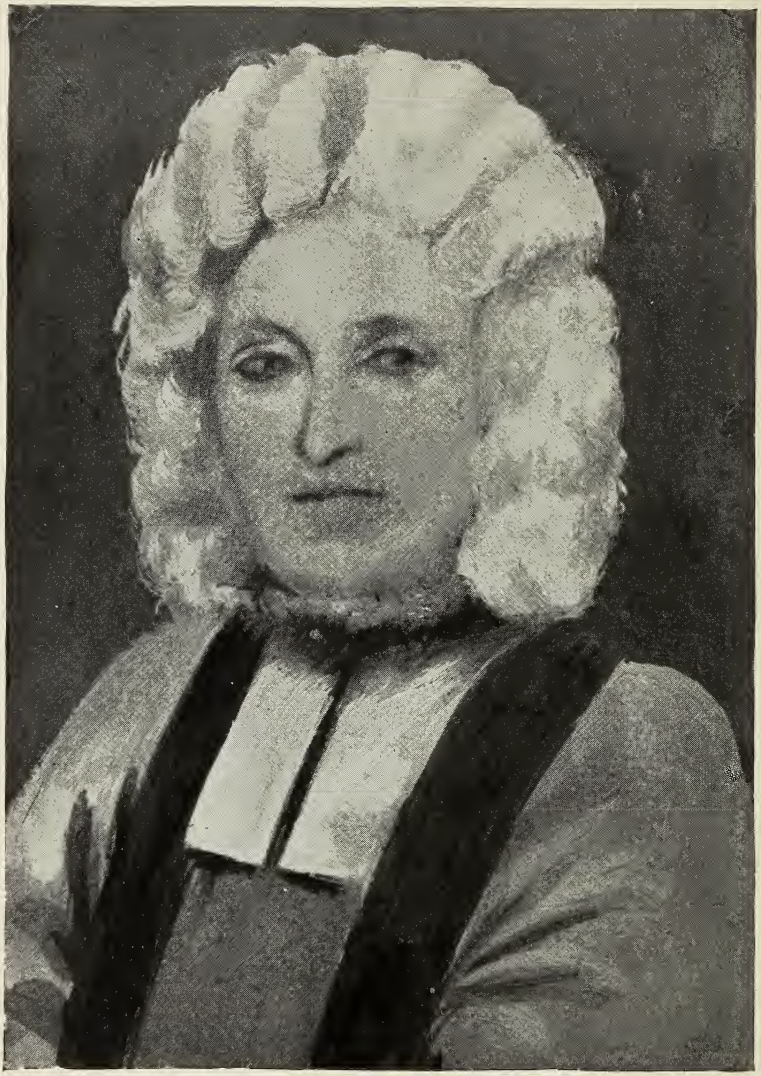

NORTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

Old Series, Vol. XXIII. No. 4—FEBRUARY, 1893. New Series, Vol. XII.

CHIEF JUSTICE GALE, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Notwithstanding the fact that little of its history has been given to the outside world, the society of colonial North Carolina would compare favorably with that of any of her sister colonies; for though, like all newly settled countries, her population was composed partly of shiftless adventurers and spendthrifts, there were within her borders gentlemen of the highest order of mental attainments, who had been schooled in the best universities that Europe afforded. Pre-eminent among these was CHRISTOPHER GALE, the subject of this sketch. Upright, learned and dignified, and sprung from a family long noted for its distinguished scholars and divines, he was fully qualified for the duty of presiding over the highest judicial tribunal of the Province.

Chowan Precinct, his principal place of residence in North Carolina, is noted in State history as the home of many of the most learned and cultivated men of the olden time. Of them it may be as truly written as of the inhabitants of the more southerly region of the Cape Fear that "They were no needy adventurers, driven by necessity—no unlettered boors ill at ease in the haunts of civilization, and seeking their proper sphere amidst the barbarism of the savages. They were gentlemen of birth and education,

bred in the refinements of polished society, and bringing with them ample fortunes, gentle manners and cultivated minds.''*

The genealogist Burke, in his *History of the Commoners*,† tells us that ''The family of Gale, which has contributed so much to adorn the list of British Antiquaries, was of importance in the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire early in the sixteenth century,'' and traces the family through its various branches, including that of the Chief Justice, of whom he makes mention, and whose father, Rev. Miles Gale, M. A., was Rector of Kighley in Yorkshire. Rev. Christopher Stone, maternal grandfather of Chief Justice Gale, was Chancellor of York Cathedral, and there is now in the possession of the Little family, at Raleigh, North Carolina, a grant to him of armorial bearings in 1666 for his fidelity to Charles I., while he was in prison just previous to his execution. It is an illuminated Latin parchment, containing a sketch of the arms granted, and signed by William Dugdale, Norroy King of Arms (''Gulielmus Dugdale, Norroy Rex Armorum'').

Scruton Hall, in Yorkshire, the ancient seat of the Gale family in England, continued in its possession until 1821, when Henry Gale of Scruton, dying without male issue, it came into the possession of his daughter, who had married a Colonel Coore, thus bringing it into the possession of the Coore family.

Mr. Gale came to North Carolina in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and we first find him recorded as a Justice of the General Court in 1703,‡ though there is reason to believe that he held that position at a somewhat

---

*Address of Hon. George Davis at University of North Carolina, 1855.

†Ed. 1836, Vol. II, p. 623.

‡Col. Records of N. C., Vol. I, p. 591.

earlier date: later he was appointed a member of the Provincial Council or Lords Proprietors' Deputy, Major of Militia, Collector of Customs, and Attorney-General.

On the 1st of July, 1712,* he became Chief Justice, which position he held until 1717, and after an intermission of about five years, during a large portion of which time he was absent in England, he was re-instated, and held the office until 1724 (o. s.), when, fearing the violence of the notorious George Burrington, Governor of the Province, he went to England and laid before the Lords Proprietors charges against him of such a nature that Burrington was immediately removed and Sir Richard Everard, who turned out to be little better, was placed in his stead.† During Gale's absence in England, the Council over which Burrington presided declared his office vacated and elected Thomas Pollock, an influential gentleman who had filled the office of President of the Council, in his place,‡ but the Lords Proprietors, who seemed to have had unshaken confidence in Gale's ability and integrity, reversed the appointment and allowed him to act under his former commission.§

Governor Burrington was so enraged at being removed that he went to the house of his successor, Sir Richard Everard, called him a noodle and an ape, and told him that he was no more fit to be Governor than a hog in the woods or Sancho Panza; and, in the more formal phraseology of a bill of indictment found against him, did speak, utter, publish and declare these false, scandalous, opprobrious and malicious words: "You a Knight, You a Barronet, You a Govern^r (Present Govern^r of this Province mean-

*Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, p. 34.
†Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, p. 559.
‡Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, p. 535.
§Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, p. 567.

ing) You are a Sancha Pancha, Damn you (the said Sr Richard meaning) You are a sorry fellow and I (the said George himself meaning) will scalp your damn^d^ thick scull (the said Sr Richard's head meaning and threatening)."*

After Gale's re-instatement as Chief Justice he held the position until 1731, two years after the close of the Proprietary government, which ended in 1729. It has been said that under his administration as Chief Justice the General Court for the first time took shape as a worthy imitation of the Court of King's Bench in England; and so far as the records show, he was the first Judge in North Carolina to deliver a charge to a grand jury, instructing them as to their duties.†

On the 21st of February, 1727 (o. s.), Gale was appointed a commissioner to run the boundary or "Dividing Line" between Virginia and North Carolina, together with his son-in-law, Attorney-General Little, Surveyor-General Moseley, and Secretary Lovick.‡ Colonel William Byrd, of Westover, and others acted as commissioners on the part of Virginia; and the Westover Manuscripts, or History of the Dividing Line, written by Colonel Byrd, give an amusing and entertaining account of the experiences of the party, though to say the least it is not very complimentary to North Carolina. Though he greatly enjoyed the *bear meat*, the fastidious old Colonel seems to have been little pleased with the rough country and the mean liquor, most of which he declares was so bad and unwholesome that it was not improperly called "Kill-Devil."

At the time in which Mr. Gale lived the province of

---

*Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, p. 649.

†Hon. K. P. Battle in Church History of N. C., p. 137.

‡Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, p. 740.

North Carolina was infested with Indians, and on one occasion in 1711 he narrowly escaped being captured by the Tuskaroras, one of the most hostile tribes. He had planned to go on an exploring expedition with John Lawson, Surveyor-General of the province and the Baron De Graffenried, a Swiss nobleman who had settled a number of Swiss and German Palatines at New Berne or Newbern, in the present county of Craven, but hearing of the illness of some members of his family, he at once repaired to Bath, which probably saved his life, as the party, which afterwards proceeded without him, was captured by the Indians and Lawson put to death in a most barbarous manner, his body being stuck full of light-wood splinters which were then ignited. After this the Indians attacked a settlement on the Neuse River and massacred one hundred and thirty men, women and children. Gale at first thought that De Graffenried had also been killed,* but in this he was mistaken; for though the Indians were inexorable in their determination to put Lawson to death, who had quarrelled with one of them, they were prevailed upon to spare the Baron, who subsequently returned to Switzerland.† Soon after this Gale went on a mission to South Carolina to procure aid against the Indians, which was generously granted, and in after years when that province was engaged in similar troubles North Carolina gladly availed herself of the opportunity to repay the kindness.

Mr. Gale was married to Mrs. Sarah Harvey, widow of one of the colonial Governors.‡ His daughter became the wife of William Little,§ Attorney-General of the province, and for a short while its Chief Justice, and is the ancestress

---

*Col. Records of N. C., Vol. I, p. 829.

†See translation of De Graffenried's narrative, Col. Records of N. C., Vol. I, p. 905.

‡Burke's Hist. Com., *ante*.

§Moore's History of N. C., Vol. I, 38; Col. Records of N. C., Vol. III, p. 19.

of the Little family, in the possession of which is the original portrait of which the accompanying is a copy, a pair of his silver pepper-boxes marked with the Gale crest, and other interesting heir-looms relative to the Gale family. Whether his son, Miles Gale, left descendants in North Carolina is unknown to the writer, though he has seen the name Christopher *Gayle* signed to a petition from the freeholders of Chowan, dated 1773, which was many years after the Chief Justice's death.* In some of the private papers left by Gale are memoranda relating to the family in which the name is written *Gaile.* The Christopher Gayle above mentioned, if a member of the same family, as he doubtless was, may have been a descendant of one of the Chief Justice's brothers, two of whom also settled in North Carolina.†

As might well be expected, the son of a clergyman of the Church of England was not backward in his efforts to establish it in his adopted home; and so we find recorded the name of Christopher Gale, and that of his brother Edmund, as vestrymen in their respective parishes, and Thomas Gale, another brother, in Holy Orders. It was largely due to their efforts that the Church was maintained in the colony, a large portion of whose inhabitants were Dissenters. It may be said of Gale that he was as strict a Churchman as his reverend father, who piously declared in a letter from his rectory in Yorkshire to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that though he was sixty-seven years old he would go to Carolina himself "rather than Heathenisme, or any other Schism from the Church of England should prevail."

A man who figured as conspicuously as did Gale in the

*Col. Records of N. C., Vol. IX, p. 634.
†Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, p. 133.

provincial government was not without enemies. Notable among these were the Proprietary Governors Burrington and Everard and the mendacious Urmstone, a missionary sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. A study of North Carolina history will readily reveal the character of these men, all of whom had been thwarted in their ambitious designs by Gale. The former, whose licentious habits and belligerent disposition had caused his removal from office and made him so obnoxious to the inhabitants of the province that they sent Gale to England to formally protest against his re-instatement as Governor, threatened, while on one of the riotous sprees for which he was noted, to slit the Chief Justice's nose, crop his ears and blow up his house with gunpowder.* Urmstone, who brings the serious charge against Gale of having often opposed him in matters relating to Church discipline, declared, in a scurrilous letter to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, that though the Chief Justice bore the great name of Gale and was said to be related to the Dean of York, he was only the clerk to a country attorney while in England; but the Vestry of Bath, in a letter to the same Society, state that he had been very serviceable in promoting religious worship and was well informed in Church matters relating to the colonies.†

As before mentioned, Gale's term of office as Chief Justice ended shortly after the close of the Proprietary government in 1729. In that year the Lords Proprietors, with the exception of Earl Granville, disposed of their interests to the Crown, and Burrington, Gale's old enemy, was installed as Royal Governor, regardless of the protests of the colonists, and on the 1st of April, 1731, commissioned

*Col. Records of N. C., Vol. III, p. 122.
†Col. Records of N. C., Vol. II, pp. 274, 284.

William Smith, Chief Justice, to succeed Gale.* After this Gale took but little part in the affairs of State, though occasionally his name appears in the public records as Collector of Customs, etc. It has been said that he died at Edenton, in the old precinct (now county) of Chowan.

On the 4th of April, 1892, a tablet was unveiled at the court-house in Edenton, bearing the names of Christopher Gale and eight other Judges who had gone forth from that historic town to preside in the highest tribunals of North Carolina and other States, and the Supreme Court of the United States as well. His name alone, inscribed on this tablet, is the only memorial of Gale that exists, but the services of such a man are not destined soon to be forgotten. His labors in the various offices in which he so faithfully served the infant colony of North Carolina in the difficulties incident to her early development have left a lasting imprint upon the history of those times; but as is the case concerning many of his illustrious contemporaries in North Carolina, the bare record of his services is all that has heretofore preserved his name from oblivion, for no historian has undertaken the task: even the time of his birth and death is unknown; and, as is written of the law-giver of old, "No man knoweth of his sepulchre unto this day."

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C.

---

*Col. Records of N. C., Vol. III, p. 136.

THE LAKE.

A TRANSLATION FROM THE FRENCH.

Shall we sail evermore in quest of a shore,
Borne on, and still on, in darkness alway,
And never, at all, on Time's ocean-floor,
Cast anchor, one day?

O lake, ere the year has completed its zone,
Here by thy glad waves she was wonted to greet;
See, here on this stone I am seated alone,
Where we loved to meet.

Now, as then, thou dost moan, in thy rock-girt caves,
As stunned they await thy onset to meet;
And here thou didst lave, with the foam of thy waves,
Her hallowèd feet.

Once, silent we rowed, you remember the time,
No sound on thy bosom, and still was the breeze,
Till the dip of the oars awoke into rhyme
Thy musical keys.

Then suddenly music unknown to the ear
Burst forth in glad echoes, as answering birds;
Thy waves paused to hear as a voice ever dear
Repeated these words:

"O Time! stay thy flight, ye moments of joy,
No longer pass on:
O let us enjoy, unmixed with alloy,
This bliss ere it's gone!

"Full many sad hearts are longing for aid,
In mercy grant this:
On clouds that are dark let the rainbows ne'er fade;
Leave us in our bliss.

"'Tis in vain that I beg a moment's respite,
Time hurries away!
I say to the night: Be slow in your flight,—
And lo! it is day!

"Let us love then, love, and enjoy evermore
The swift fleeting day;
No harbor has man, Time's ocean no shore;
And we pass away!"

Oh Time! can it be that the pleasures we taste,
As waves of pure love in happiness flow,
Shall fly from our grasp with the same eager haste
As the hours of woe?

Ah, then! shall we never remember these joys?
Say, are they clean gone? is our pleasure all o'er?
Shall the moment that gave and that which destroys
Bring them back no more?

Ye bottomless gulfs, Eternity, Past,
What becomes of the joys ye swallow each day?
Will you ever restore us our pleasures at last
You've taken away?

O forest, O lake, ye grottoes and stones,
That time ever spares, or to freshness can turn,
Keep, keep, I entreat, this night's sweetest tones,
In Memory's urn.

Whether lashed by the storm or lulled into sleep,
Thou sinkest to rest in the lap of thy hills,
While thy sentinel firs their vigilance keep,
Thy loveliness thrills;

Or the Zephyr, in passing, coquettishly trips,
To the Echo's response, in the whirling maze,
Or the Moonlight's kiss on thy clinging lips
Leaves her silver rays.

Let the whistling reed and the winds as they blow,
And the Araby breath of each tuneful grove;
Let him that hears, that sees, or that breathes—all know,
Theirs, indeed, was love!

J. A. D., '41.

THE STUDENT AS CHILD.

It is often said that the effect of a college education is to make boys men, to train them for the practical business of life. There is doubtless truth in the statement, but my present purpose is to point out the influence it may also have in strengthening what may be called the child element in the life of the coming man. That part of the child's nature which we should all wish to strengthen is his contemplative, artistic quality, and that the child is essentially contemplative is plain. Everything interests and absorbs him. The number and vividness of his impressions are equaled only by his unlimited curiosity, by his infinite questioning. He wants to know all about the stars, the trees, the insects. The world is bright to him; he gazes at it and asks questions about it, and that is all. He does not speculate as to its uses or its meaning, he cares for it

only for its own sake. He is not interested in a bright jewel for the sake of its value, but for its native glitter. He does not run and romp to harden his muscles, but because sport is irresistibly attractive to him. He is, in a word, absorbed in the moment, in the thing present before him, and it is the immediate joy in things which is characteristic equally of the child and of the artist. Art for the sake of art, existence for the sake of existence; this is the battle-cry of the artist and of the child. They both stand expectant, with all their mental pores open, eagar for impressions, and beyond those impressions they do not care to go; they do not care for moral significance, for practical value. They do not care for future ends, for present experience is so entrancing that it is an end in itself.

When we turn to the man we see a notable difference. Meaning is the only thing he cares for. A beautiful day means a good crop; a glittering ring, a hundred dollars. The present is for the sake of the future; he acts only to affect, in some way, his future circumstances, and everything is judged with reference to what it will bring.

Now, the boy about to enter college is between these two ages of childhood and manhood. He is in a state of transition. The thoughtlessness, the unconcern of youth is about to pass into the seriousness and calculation of mature manhood. The child's delight in the moment is rapidly converted into the anxious foresight of the man. Simple delight in color and form is about to be laid aside for the attainment of practical ends; we cease to be contemplative, artistic, in order to become moral and useful. In a word, the transition from childhood to manhood usually takes place in a few brief years, and from its very abruptness is apt to be complete. The serious side of life becomes all in all; the simple joy of youth is gone, the wide-eyed child is a thing of the past; artistic tendencies have been

suppressed at a time when they might have been made permanent; the artist has died with the child, for absorption in the moment alone makes possible the painter, the poet, the musician.

This tendency to break abruptly with the past is very apparent, as I have said, at the age when boys usually enter college—a new creature seems about to be born, a premature birth, made possible only by an unnatural death.

And this is why the period of college life is critical. Here, if anywhere in these four years, the child is to be rescued. Here the boy is led to continue his contemplative life, to continue to live in a world which has no reference to his future position among men. College-life gives to the child an opportunity to make his last stand, to win for himself a permanent place in the man's life; for in college the time for reflection is lengthened; the youth may still look about him curiously, may still gaze with wonder upon things which have "no need of a remoter charm." As a child he cooed with delight at the sight of a brilliant butterfly, clapped his hands at the magnificence of the lightning flash, or ruthlessly destroyed whole battalions of toy soldiers; now, in college he may be just as simply interested in the romantic thought of Berkeley or in the moral grandeur of Schiller, in the pathetic beauty of Musset or in Goethe's breathless sweep.

In this strife between the child and the man—a strife waged upon the battle-ground of college-life—the man generally conquers, as is right; it is right that we should not always live in an atmosphere remote from practical life, but it is right, too, that the emphasis of a college education should be given to the child's contemplative nature at the critical time when it needs strengthening. It is right and natural that the man should win the day, but not at the expense of the child's life. It is inevitable that we

reach maturity, but we may yet retain our childish moments—our love of art for the sake of art, our simple delight in beauty, our belief in the unreal.

Some, the geniuses of the world, always remain children—the poet, the painter, the sculptor, the musician—and could we well get along without this—you might say—playful element in life? Without these divine children would life be so well worth living?

I do not mean to say that a college course is useful because it may tend to produce geniuses, but useful primarily because it helps to retain—by virtue of its emphasizing influence—that element of genius in each man which he may possess; it helps each one of us to retain that simple interest in the world and its beauty, in things unconnected with ends, which may serve to rest and soothe us all through life and may keep for us that unconcern, that charming *insouciance*, which is the glory of the child and the artist.

Wordsworth, in his great Ode, expresses in a few beautiful lines the sense of what we lose when we cease to be children:

> "There was a time when meadow, grove and stream,
> The earth and every common sight,
> To me did seem
> Appareled in celestial light,
> The glory and the freshness of a dream.
> It is not now as it has been of yore;
> Turn wheresoe'er I may,
> By night or day,
> The things which I have seen I now can see no more."

Yes, the light does fade, the dream does pass away, but if we can bridge over the few years of danger, can trust to our *Alma Mater* to keep us simple and contemplative, we may make the vision permanent, may keep forever the "glory and the dream."—*Hutchins Hapgood, in Harvard Monthly.*

LANDMARKS OF THE OLD TOWN OF BATH.

[INTRODUCTION.—The readers of the MAGAZINE will doubtless be much interested in the following description of the oldest town in the State from the graceful pen of one of its most esteemed citizens. Bath was incorporated in 1705, and was designed to be the capital of a large county of the same name formed in 1696, extending from the southern part of Tyrrell and Washington to the Cape Fear River, the only other county being Albemarle. A county of Clarendon was once designed to extend from the Cape Fear southward, but the scheme was abandoned. In 1738 the "Precincts" of the great counties of Albemarle and Bath were turned into counties and these grand municipal corporations after that date existed only as a memory.

Why were a county and its capital in North Carolina called Bath?

Sir George Carteret, one of the eight Lords Proprietors, Vice-Chamberlain of Charles II., was created Lord Carteret, of Hawnes in Bedfordshire, in 1681. He married Grace, daughter and co-heir of John, Earl of Bath. She was created Viscountess Carteret and Countess Granville in 1714 and died in 1744. She was succeeded in the Earldom of Granville by her son, John, Lord Carteret, who was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in 1742, when the Earl of Wilmington, son of the Earl of Northampton, was Prime Minister. Carteret was the only Lord Proprietor who refused to surrender his undivided eighth part of the immense territory of the province of Carolina, although he did surrender the jurisdiction. In the year in which he succeeded to the Earldom of Granville he procured the allotment of his share in severalty, viz., the portion of

North Carolina and Tennessee lying north of 35° 34′. He died in 1763, leaving Robert, Earl of Granville, who died in 1776 without issue, the title in consequence lapsing. Robert had two sisters, Louisa, who married Viscount Weymouth, and Sophia, who married the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne.

The foregoing statement shows the reasons why our map contains the names of Bath, Carteret, Granville, Wilmington and Northampton. It ought to contain the name of Shelburne, in company with Chatham, Camden, Pitt, Wilkes, Surrey, Rockingham, Richmond, as the noble Earl was likewise a friend of the colonists in our Revolutionary struggle. KEMP P. BATTLE.]

Those who are interested in things and places of past generations would find the ancient town of Bath, in Beaufort county, North Carolina, rich in marks of "ye olden times." It was the first settled town in the State and its earliest capital, founded by John Lawson, Joel Martyn and Simon Alderson in 1706. The site of the town—a high bluff—has much the shape of a triangle; the "apex" points out into a beautiful bay perhaps two miles broad, which diverges into two creeks flowing up on either side of the town and several miles beyond it. The bay, locked in at its mouth by two points of land with but a narrow channel for exit, pours itself into five miles width of Pamlico River, sixteen miles from its mouth. On the left hand point (facing the river) were to be found, as late as thirty-five or forty years ago, the ruins of the home of Edward Teach, the noted pirate, commonly known as Blackbeard. On the right bank of the bay are still a few of the ruins of the Governor's palace. Fifteen years ago I walked over the ground and saw the remains of the subterranean pas-

sage, leading from the water side and tunnelled through the bluff into the cellar of the palace, into which Teach smuggled his ill-gotten goods while Eden was Governor of North Carolina. Bath and the surrounding country used to abound in legendary lore handed down from past generations concerning this same Teach. I remember listening, in my childhood, to tales of buried treasure dug out of the sand on the river shore, or a bit way up in the woods, under old trees. Upon top of the box or pot containing the treasure was always to be found a pile of bones, proving the validity of the tale that Teach, upon lowering the box into the pit, killed the man who assisted him, one of his own sailors, and tumbling the body in upon top of the box, carefully covered the whole, thereby leaving no one to betray where the treasure was buried—quite a plausible tale, for so lawless were the times that he could have committed as brutal an act with impunity, and was sufficiently cruel to have done so. I have many times seen what was and is to this day called "Teach's light," a lumination which on dark nights danced about the bay, generally between Teach's point and the mouth of the subterranean passage, and looked upon with much awe and superstition by the people of the surrounding country.

Teach was captured and beheaded in the year 1718, I think, by Lieutenant Maynard, who sailed his vessel up to Bath with the head of the pirate on the bowsprit.

In the town of Bath is the oldest church in the State, built in 1734, of very hard, durable brick about eight inches square, brought from England. Deeply indented in one of the bricks is the date of the building of the church. The walls are quite thick, proving that the people of those days built for future generations. I can remember, thirty-five or forty years ago, the high box pulpit to which the

minister gained access by a flight of small steps. The "sounding-board" over the pulpit was in the shape of a huge umbrella and painted red. On the right hand side of the chancel, and let in the wall, is a stone or slate slab containing the following inscription: "Here lyes ye body of Mrs. Margaret Palmer, wife of Robert Palmer, esq., one of His Majesty' Council and Surveyor General of ye lands of this Province, who departed this life October 19, 1765, aged 44 years. After labouring ten of them under ye severest Bodily Afflictions brought on by Change of Climate and though She went to her Native land, received no relief but returned and bore them with uncommon Resolution & Resignation to the last." The old church has been well preserved, the walls and floor being of tiled brick. The only parts subject to decay are the roof and pews; these have been renewed once in my remembrance of forty years. The church is the only brick building contained in the town. Among some very old wooden houses is one built many years back into the eighteenth century; it has belonged through several generations to a family by the name of Marsh; quite a large building of durable, massive timbers, the inside work being of oak and mahogany. Eighteen or twenty years ago the mother of the present proprietor, finding it necessary to repair some of the weather-boarding, discovered that the sills, which were immense in size, were solid lightwood, tarred, and wrapped in canvas. The house and grounds are shaded by magnificent live-oak trees, which may have shaded and sheltered the quaintly costumed people of a remote past. In the old burying-ground attached to this place is a tombstone bearing this inscription:

"Here lyes ye Body of
Mistress Mary Evans
Who departed this life Jan. 31st 1758
Aged 19 years."

"Could bloom of youth Could Universal love
Could Tears of parting Friends to pitty move
Relentless Fate, sure Fate had been inclined
To spare a Maid for other joys designed
But since one common Death one common Grave
Awaits the Youthful Nymph the Generous Brave
Since naught on Earth but yealds to God's decree
And Heaven declared that short man's joys must be
Let this fair Flower Cropt in its freshest bloom
Teach us that life's a span, that death's our doom
That all our Hopes on our Redeemer rest
Like Her with Him to rise, like Her with Him be blest."

Very near seventy years ago my grandfather, Joseph Bonner, built a house near the "apex" of the town and facing the bay, a most delightful situation. In the pasture lot belonging to this place there used to be a fort to which the whites of the entire surrounding country fled for safety when menaced and attacked by the Indians. I have often when a child played with my little colored companions in the excavation, all that was then left of the fort, and that has disappeared now, the entire lot being alike even and level. Among many attractions to be found in the old town are cold springs of fresh water, in the side of the creek, eighteen or twenty feet from the shore. They are surrounded by gum curbs approached by little wharves or bridges. The sidewalks are lined by grand old elms which shake hands over the drive-way and form a beautiful arch of shade. I well remember when there were no sidewalks, and this same drive-way was a narrow foot-path, bordered on either side up to the yard fences with short, green grass, and tracked by every pedestrian who went about the little town. Those were primitive days, and the inhabitants lived their slow and quiet lives very happily. On either side of the bay the land, covered with a promiscuous growth of trees, slopes gently down to the water's edge, and this

beautiful sheet of water is frequently, early in the day, as smooth as glass, upon the shining surface of which appears painted the trees, with the delicate, tender greens of spring-time or the deeper tints of summer, or more beautiful still, the gorgeous reds, yellows and greens of the autumn tide; a delightfully restful picture. Another phase of the little inland sea is that of a "tempest in a tea-pot" when a storm is on. I have seen it lash itself into a miniature fury with an easterly storm prevailing and rushing the tide up into its narrow mouth, the small billows leaping up as if in impotent wrath, their summits crowned with "white caps," throwing themselves higher and higher till frequently the spray would dash over the bluff. I always loved this phase best of all. To stand and watch it, as I have often done from my grandfather's piazza, produced a feeling something akin to that evolved from a ride on a spirited horse. The old town is well worth visiting. I have heard traveled persons declare it to be the most beautiful location for a town in the entire State.

MRS. B. F. MAYHEW.

Goldsboro, N. C.

COLONEL WILLIAM L. SAUNDERS.

A TRIBUTE FROM COLONEL R. A. BROCK, SECRETARY OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The editor, in his modest efforts in behalf of historical and kindred investigation, extending from boyhood, for more than a quarter of a century has been favored constantly with the sympathy of noble men and women, with whom he has enjoyed the privilege of correspondence; a majority of whom he never met, and many of whom, alas!

"have ceased from their labors." With Colonel Saunders he had held friendly communication for a number of years before he had the pleasure of meeting him, an opportunity afforded by a memorable occasion, and a satisfaction never to be forgotton. On the 28th of October, 1887, the day following the laying of the corner-stone of the grand monument to the peerless patriot Lee, a brief note summoned the writer to the Exchange Hotel, Richmond. He was apprised of the physical disability of Colonel Saunders, who, from a rheumatic affection, had been unable to walk for many years, being wheeled about in a chair. In activity the gallant veteran must have been of commanding presence, and, erect, his stature more than six feet. He gave no intimation in countenance or voice of affliction, although he had a short time before arisen from a visitation of prostration and agony. Seated, amidst friends, in an easy-chair, not another present was more animated. His habitually cheerful temperament was ever inspiring, and his friends, it is said, made his room their "headquarters" when they visited Raleigh. The writer, by request, remained several hours, during which time Colonel Saunders held a delightful levee, many gentlemen of prominence calling upon him. With friends from his own State the prevailing familiar appellation was "Colonel Bill."

Onward from this meeting the writer felt that he had a warm personal friend in Colonel Saunders, of whose regard he has cherished memorials, and whose death he deplores as a keen loss.

William Lawrence Saunders, son of Rev. Joseph Hubbard and Laura J. (Baker) Saunders, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, July 30, 1835, and was of Virginian ancestry; his grandfather, James Saunders, being a grandson of Eben Saunders, a native of England, who settled in Lancaster county, Virginia, about 1675.

His father dying whilst he was a lad, his mother removed, with her family, to Chapel Hill, that she might educate her three sons at the University there, and he entered that institution in 1850 and graduated in the class of 1854. He subsequently read law and settled in Salisbury, where he for some time practiced his profession. He married in February, 1864, Miss Florida Cotten, of Raleigh, a sister of Mrs. Engelhard, whose husband, Major Joseph A. Engelhard, had been his life-long friend, who was afterwards his associate in business, and his predecessor in the office of Secretary of State of North Carolina. His wife died about a year after their marriage. At the beginning of the war, 1861–'65, he entered service as a lieutenant in the Rowan Guards. He afterwards joined Reilly's Battery, and later raised a company for the Forty-sixth Regiment of North Carolina infantry, of which he became, by regular promotion through all the grades, the colonel in 1864. He was wounded at Fredericksburg, and afterwards at the second battle of the Wilderness terribly, and it was feared fatally, in the mouth and throat.

As a guest of the late George S. Palmer, of Richmond, in the familar residence which stood on the site of the present handsome Commonwealth Club House, he was tenderly nursed to recovery.

He served as Secretary of the Senate of North Carolina in 1870 and again in 1872–'73.

In 1872 he joined Major Engelhard in the editorship of the Wilmington *Journal* and so continued for four years.

His services to the people of North Carolina during this period were invaluable. In February, 1879, upon the death of Major Engelhard, who had been elected Secretary of State in 1876, Colonel Saunders was appointed his successor. He was elected to the office in 1880, re-elected in

1884 and 1888, and was holding it at the time of his death. It is conceded that so great was his popularity that there was no office within the gift of the people that he might not have secured, had his physical ability admitted of a personal canvass.

His services in behalf of the history of North Carolina were, as stated in the tribute of his friend, providential; his enthusiasm and his popularity insured the success of the appropriation as that of no one else might have done, and his peculiar fitness as editor of the "Colonial Records" carried the arduous labor to successful completion.

His devotion to his *Alma Mater*, the University of North Carolina, was signally attested. The actual governing authority of the Board of Trustees of this institution is the Executive Committee. Of this body he was chosen a member in 1874, Secretary and Treasurer in 1877, and was an active officer of it until his death.

A tablet to his memory with the following inscription has been placed in the Memorial Hall of the University by the Board of Trustees:

WILLIAM LAWRENCE SAUNDERS,

Born 1835. Died 1891.

Class of 1854.

LL.B. 1859, LL.D. 1889.

Colonel 46th N. C. Troops, C. S. A.

Wounded at Fredericksburg and the Wilderness.

Chief Clerk of the Senate 1870–1874.

Secretary of the State 1879.

Editor of *Colonial Records.*

Lawyer, Journalist, Historian.

TRENT'S WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS.

I have been asked to review the biography of William Gilmore Simms, by W. P. Trent, Professor of History in the University of the South, published as one of the American Men of Letters Series, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and edited by Charles Dudley Warner.

The book has made a very unfavorable impression on me. No one, it seems to me, can read it without being convinced that the author is more concerned to display his own learning than he is to deal justly either with Mr. Simms or with the South, of which he claims Mr. Simms to have been a product.

The book is, throughout, a sneer at the social and intellectual life of the South. Professor Trent has accepted, without question, the view of the South and its institutions common to the abolitionists during the decade immediately preceding the war.

The people of the South, of the date of which he writes, were not responsible for the institution of slavery in their midst, and for its existence it is now admitted that the whole nation must share the responsibility. The efforts of Northern politicians to excite the slave to insurrection—which meant utter ruin—were constant, and marked by a reckless disregard for the lives of the women and children of the South as well as for the constitutional rights of that section.

The South was restless under *this*, and insisted that it should be let alone, to manage this question of slavery as it best could. With this terrible inheritance, we should have received the sympathy of all right-minded people.

Now, see how Professor Trent distorts this natural desire for self-preservation: "It cannot, of course, be denied that Carolina politicians have been dominated at times by ambitious motives; but the desire to be let alone, to be by themselves, to be the same to-day, to-morrow, and a century hence that their fathers were a century ago, was more potent in stirring up the mass of the people to the precipitant rashness of Nullification and Secession than all the allurements and incitements of the Goddess of Ambition could ever have been, even though Calhoun himself, imitating Peisistratos, had driven with her into the market place of Charleston." See pages 29 and 30.

On page 32 Professor Trent writes as follows: "Among *ante-bellum* Southerners the plantation played a part similar to that played of old by the English manor. * * * In manners and customs, in education and religion, they resembled that survival of feudalism, the English squire, and they prided themselves on that resemblance. They were even more tenacious of good old customs than their prototypes: witness the gentlemanly necessity for falling dead drunk under one's host's table, a custom which, although it finally died, seems to have held sway in the South after it had died in England."

It is too soon for such a caricature of Southern manners to pass current with any tolerably informed reader; and besides, there are a number of representatives of the Southern gentleman of that day still alive who by their habits and manners demonstrate that this statement of Professor Trent is a gratuitous libel upon the dead.

Now hear Professor Trent on the manhood of the South (see page 40): "The trials of the Revolution and of the times immediately preceding and following it had taught Washington and his compeers to use their minds. They

turned them upon themselves, nor shrunk from the fanciful but logical conclusions forced upon them. Seventy years later this was changed. The stimulus of a great crisis having been withdrawn, the incapacity of the easy-going cavalier for grappling with great moral problems became more and more apparent. His pocket grew larger and his mind narrower as the market for his great agricultural staple increased."

This Professor of History in a Southern University has either lost his senses in the endless mazes of the scientific method of studying history, or he is utterly ignorant of the lives and characters of the men he thus defames.

It was my good fortune to have been born and reared on the banks of Albemarle Sound, in the midst of Southern plantation life. I had the great honor to know many of these plantation-raised men throughout the South. Let me call over the names of a few of them: Bishops Polk, Otey, Atkinson, Pierce and Meade; Judges Ruffin, Gaston, Nicholson, Manning of Lousiana, and Cobb; Generals Jackson, Johnston, Stewart, Price, Pettigrew, Pender and the peerless Lee; Senators Ransom, Vance, Hampton, Eppa, Hunton and Carlisle. Read over these names and see if these were "men incapable of grappling with great moral questions." Rather do not their lives proclaim trumpet-tongued the glory of our Saxon manhood?

I quote now from page 41: "And finally the evil effects, mental and moral, of overlordship, arrogance, contempt for inferiors, inertia of mind and body—continue to sap with increasing force the vigor of the individual and of the State. Under such conditions and with his inherited qualities, it is no wonder that the Southerner of the days of Nullification was inferior to his revolutionary sire."

Is this summing up of the whole matter just? Is it a

presentation of Southern character? Were the men of those times so inferior in brain and brawn to their revolutionary sires? If this was true, how did it happen that at that very time a Southern man was President of the United States and Southern brain and Southern manhood dominated both houses of Congress?

If Professor Trent had been at all familiar with Southern life he would have known that nowhere did the rich and poor associate with each other on terms approximating as nearly equality as they did in the South in these very *ante-bellum* days; and this due to the fact that Southern society was divided into two great classes, white and colored, and to be a white man was to belong to the superior class. The South was not given over to money-getting; it was not a nation of shop-keepers, but of farmers. We did not have a middle class of mechanics and laborers, but we did have a large and influential class of small farmers that formed an intelligent and potential yeomanry, independent in thought and courageous in action; and from this class came the soldiers who placed the flag of the United States over the halls of the Montezumas, stormed the heights of Gettysburg, and won the admiration of the civilized world by their courage and endurance.

These men were no less distinguished for their patience and self-control; for, after the war, they returned to their desolate homes, and by their patience, pluck, and steady, persistent labor, rescued their civilization from the hands of the carpet-bagger and negro; and finally in 1892 witnessed the triumph of their policy and political principles in the election of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States.

The people of the South find themselves at home again and in control of their government.

In material development the census reports furnish encouraging data, and show that the South is forging to the front rank in the manufacture of iron and steel, and of textile fabrics.

So it seems to me that we have nothing in our past of which to be ashamed, much in the present of which to be proud, and very much in the future for which to hope.

With Mr. Trent's criticism of William G. Simms as a poet and novelist we have not concerned ourselves; but the presumption is that, having misjudged the South, he has not been just in these matters, and that the estimate in which Mr. Simms was held by Poe and Hayne will, in all probability, be received by posterity as correct.

Mr. Trent's excuse for these disparaging statements of the South is that it is necessary to understand Mr. Simms' environment to understand Simms. Let us see if this is true. Professor Trent writes (see pages 79 and 80), "That he records the difficulty between Mr. Simms and Langtree with minuteness because it is very characteristic of the man and his section." And "That Simms made the mistake so often made by his compatriots of thinking that he must be aggressive in order to keep from being imposed upon." In other words, Professor Trent makes Simms' defect of temper a ground of accusation against the South for its aggressiveness and stupidity. This seems to be reasoning backwards.

We now take leave of Professor Trent by expressing the hope that this book is not an example of the way history is either taught or studied at the University of the South.

JOHN MANNING.

EDITORIALS.

The new marking system has called forth much criticism, showing that the subject is a matter of some concern to the undergraduates, and when the system has had a fair trial we feel sure that it will receive the hearty support of all the more serious men among us. The system that we have adopted has been in use at Harvard College for several years, and there it has had a most gratifying effect upon the intellectual life of the undergraduates. We cannot do better than quote from an editorial in the *Harvard Monthly* on this subject. It says: "The new method relaxes the rigid lines which bound in the instructors of the past. * * * It calls out the self-respect and manliness of the student. It tends to do away with childish, petty aims and ambitions—with that curse of preparatory schools, a feverish eagerness for a per cent. or two. It makes each man care more for the things signified by the marks than for the signs themselves." As a matter of fact, it is well-nigh impossible to grade men justly on a scale of per cents.

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The organization of the University Press Association, including as it does all newspaper correspondents in college, as well as the editors of the MAGAZINE, the weekly, and the annual, means a great deal in the life of the University, and shows the strong literary and journalistic tendencies of our students. Whatever is sent out by this Association may be relied upon.

The MAGAZINE extends a most hearty welcome to *The Tar-Heel.* Its editorial board is composed of men of ability and character, and the paper has been started to supply an actual want. It is vain to wish the enterprise success, for its success is assured before the issue of the first number.

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The pages of the MAGAZINE are open to candidates for positions on its editorial staff. There is no better way of demonstrating to your fellows your fitness for the positions you seek than by writing for the college papers. Your contributions are solicited, "and such as are available will find a place in the MAGAZINE."

BOOK NOTICES.

FORMATION OF THE UNION. By A. B. Hart, Ph. D. Maps and index. 12-mo., $1.25. New York: *Longmans, Green & Co.*

This volume is the second of a new series to be published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London, entitled "Epochs of American History." Dr. Hart has done his work remarkably well. He has compressed into 262 duodecimo pages a very full, accurate and clear statement of the governments of the colonies, their ripening into independent States, their futile attempt to form a confederacy with only recommendatory powers, their adoption of the Union of 1789, and its practical working to the end of John Quincy Adams' administration. We think that those beginning the study of our Constitution and its history cannot find a manual superior to this. We have not seen one equal to it. The five maps, viz., "Territorial Growth of the United States," "English Colonies, 1763, 1775," "The United States, 1783," "The United States, March, 4, 1801," and "The United States, March 4, 1825," are strikingly clear and instructive. There is a full index.

ESSAYS UPON SOME CONTROVERTED QUESTIONS. By Thomas H. Huxley, F. R. S., author of "Man's Place in Nature," "Lay Sermons," etc. 12-mo., pp. 489, $2.00. New York: *D. Appleton & Co.*

Most of the essays found in this volume have appeared during the last five or six years in the *Fortnightly Review* or the *Nineteenth Century*. They are concerned with what the theologians have seen fit to term the conflict between religion and science; but Mr. Huxley prefers to describe it as a struggle between naturalism and supernaturalism, and he states the issue in these words: "Whether this difference of the fortunes of Naturalism and of Supernaturalism is an indication of the progress, or of the regress, of humanity; of a fall from, or an advance toward, the higher life, is a matter of opinion. The point to which I wish to direct attention is that the difference

exists, and is making itself felt. Men are growing to be seriously alive to the fact that the historical evolution of humanity, which is generally, and I venture to think not unreasonably, regarded as progress, has been, and is being, accompanied by a co-ordinate elimination of the supernatural from its originally large occupation of men's thoughts. The question—How far is this process to go?—is, in my apprehension, the Controverted Question of our time."

The most important of these essays is the first, on "The Rise and Progress of Paleontology," delivered before the York meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in 1881. Others that will attract attention are those on the Evolution of Theology, Science and Morals, and Agnosticism and Christianity. Many of the essays are controversial in character, and strike, not at theistic belief in itself, but at all phases of belief which are incompatible with established scientific or historical facts. He offers a kind of apology for his frequent indulgence in this kind of writing, which he himself describes as "often useful, sometimes necessary, and always more or less of an evil."

Though we may not agree with Mr. Huxley in his conclusions, we are forced to admire his zeal, and his clear-cut, comprehensive arguments; and any one who has read his article in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, 1892, will hardly call him an atheist or a materialist. The swing of the pendulum which half a century ago carried scientific men away from faith and trust has already turned and is approaching the time when, to use the words of Professor Shaler, "our knowledge will reaffirm the old belief which our fathers had in the essential control of a beneficent Providence."

VIRGINIA DARE. A Romance of the Sixteenth Century. By E. A. B. S., author of "Stories of Easter-tide." Illus., 12-mo., pp. 207, $1.00. New York: *Thomas Whittaker.*

The author is E. A. B. S., the same person who wrote those famous books, "Cecil's Story of the Dove" and "Stories of Easter-tide."

Sooner or later everybody who writes stories thinks that

Virginia Dare must be made the subject of his fiction. Fortunately the thought is not always carried into execution. There have been persons who could build a charming novel out of the material taken by E. A. B. S., but they are dead at present. Thorough knowledge of the period, absorbing interest, imagination of the highest quality—these things and more are necessary for one who undertakes to write a novel with Virginia Dare for a heroine. E. A. B. S. is apparently lacking in most of these requisites, and has succeeded in making a book that is half goody-goody and half baddy-baddy. It might find a place in Sunday-school libraries if it were not for the love-making in it. "He kissed her forehead again and again; and she laid her head on his breast and clung to him as she said," etc., might be out of place in such collections, though the moral of the story is excellent. A preacher, Martin Atherton, is supposed to come from England to Croatan, who "did not preach on systematic theology, or discuss the question whether St. Paul's garment was his cloak or a vestment." That doubtless had nothing to do with his falling unconscious in his pulpit. If he had lived, he must have fallen in love with Virginia Dare. And Virginia was to wed another. Whom? The little Harvey boy, when he had grown up? We must not tell. Read the story and find out, or we will privately inform any of our readers who enclose a stamp for reply. However, it is very pleasant to be able to give E. A. B. S.'s word for it that "Virginia was an exceptionally good baby, did not cry at all till she was ten days old, and never again to amount to anything."

THE MAKING OF A MAN. By Rev. J. W. Lee, D. D. 12-mo., pp. 372, $1.50. New York: *Cassell Publishing Co.*

Dr Lee lives in Atlanta, Ga. His book has passed almost at once into its second edition. It has been widely reviewed and highly complimented.

It is a pleasure to the MAGAZINE to refer its readers to another work by a Southern man. We read in the preface an acknowledgment of debt to Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. Fairbairn, Professor T. H. Green, and Dr. James Martineau. This list of creditors raises high our expectations. The

chapters of the book bear these titles: Bread, Power, Truth, Righteousness, Beauty, Love, Immortality.

Dr. Lee's view-point is given in the first sentence of his book: "The meaning of creation is not understood till dust stands erect in a living man." The world is made for man. It is for the support of the physical man. It is Bread.

Social life exists for man. The social relation is the source of man's strength. Here is his Power.

Objective reality is the thought of God realized. This objective reality is Truth. It exists for the intellectual man.

As the thought of God is truth to the intellect, so the will of God is law to the will of man. This will of God exists as law. Righteousness is the result of obedience to this law. Thus law exists for Righteousness.

Beauty is in the nature of things. It exists for the æsthetic man.

The physical world, society, objective reality, law, beauty, being used by man, enable him to be a spirit. A spirit demands Love. God gives man Love in Christ. The spirit feeding, as it were, upon this Love becomes a full man. "To be an oak is to be a perfect acorn, to be an apple is to be a complete flower, to be a Christian is to be a complete man," p. 332.

This full Christian life is permanent. And the permanence of the complete life of man is Immortality.

The business of the Universe, according to Dr. Lee, is making men. And he shows us the part that each world-force plays in this factory. We commend the second chapter to our Commencement orators. The thought there is fresh and needs saying.

The chapter on Truth is the most disappointing. The treatment is rather jaunty. How the writer can ignore Kant in discussing such a subject we do not understand.

INSTITUTES OF EDUCATION. By S. S. Laurie, M. A., LL. D., Professor of the Institutes and History of Education in the University of Edinburgh. 16-mo., pp. 272, $1.00. New York: *Macmillan & Co.*

This little book is worth the attention of everybody. We hould be glad if every person whose business is to teach

or to train would read it thoroughly. We commend it to college teachers especially. Dr. Laurie says, p. 51: "The proportion of those who learn anything is greater in primary schools than in secondary, and this simply because primary teachers are as a rule alive to method (such as it is).

The discussion proceeds under seven divisions.

Part I, The end, Physiological Conditions, Material, and Method of Education Generally; Part II, The Philosophy of Intelligence as yielding the Methodology of Education; Part III, Methodology; Part IV, Applied Methodology, or the Art of Intellectual Education; Part V, Ethical Education; Part VI, Applied Methodology as Art of Ethical Education; Part VII, School Management, Organization, History of Education.

Perhaps the best way to excite interest in this book is to allow it to speak for itself in a few quotations.

Page 1: Enthusiasts have spoken as if we could manufacture men after a certain pattern, if only we proceeded wisely. Religious and educational reformers have often cherished this belief. It is as well to set aside such pious dreams at once.

Page 7: The word "Education" does not mean drawing out. This is a modern gloss on the true meaning of the word—a gloss suggested by psychology.

Page 10: I would, however, beg you not to suppose that education was invented either by the Greek or the Christian.

Page 13: We should be putting brains into a man's fingers; but this is not, I repeat, education, though it contrbutes to it.

Page 17: May it not be that just because one *knows* so very much more than another he is worse educated—ethically a poor result?

Page 25: In education our main object is to train men to a habit of effective virtue.

Page 30: The ultimate and sole effective test of all knowledge in every department is—can the pupil *use* it?

Page 41: The organization of a school is an external matter, and sums itself up in the time-table. A far more important question is the *organization of the instruction.*

Page 113: In the teaching of every subject build it up in the mind of the child in accordance with the order of mind-growth.

Page 201: The problem of education may be summarized, as we have seen, under the three heads of the end, the means, and the agency.

Perhaps it should be added that this book is full of suggestion, and only those who like a discussion serious and vigorous in every line will be likely to read it through.

CLIMATOLOGY OF NORTH CAROLINA. By H. B. Battle, Ph. D. 8-vo., pp. 184. Raleigh: *Published by the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.*

This publication of 184 pages contains all of the meteorological records ever taken in North Carolina from the earliest times to the present. The first record is in 1820, at Chapel Hill, and was taken by Dr. Caldwell, President of the University. One hundred and seventy-one separate sets of observations are embodied in the report taken in seventy counties. From the results of these observations it is ascertained that the mean annual temperature of the whole State is 59 degrees, and almost exactly the same as the mean annual temperature of the whole northern hemisphere. The mean annual precipitation is 53.29 inches.

The maps by Mr. C. F. von Herrmann, showing drainage areas, the normal annual temperature, and precipitation of the different portions of the State, are of much interest; for instance, by a glance at the one showing temperature, it is noticed that Chapel Hill, though in the center of the State, has the same normal annual temperature as the King's Mountain region. The Director was assisted also by Mr. Roscoe Nunn, formerly a student at the University.

Among the contents are included a brief history of the North Carolina State Weather Service in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, a report of work done in 1891, annual summary for 1891, tables of normals for the State, index of all observations made in the State, tables of monthly mean temperature and precipitation at all stations from 1820 to 1892, tornadoes in North Carolina from 1826 to 1892, sketch of the physical geography of the State, a general sketch of the climate of the State.

It is believed that few States have ever issued any publication of such permanent value and interest as the present one, and it shows that North Carolina is fully abreast of the times.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE OLD-TIME discussion as to the waste of time by intercollegiate athletic contests and by athletics in general has again sprung up. It will continue to be heard as long as men have different constitutions and different tastes. If all would agree that the training of the body is essential then it would be necessary to concede that suitable time must be given to such training. The University fully believes in the necessity for this training. It is as important as the Philosophy or the Greek or the Chemistry—nay, it may be more important than all of these. The University would do all in reason to foster manly sports and physical training in all of its branches. With this view time taken from study and given to athletics is not wasted, but is being put to the best possible use. Truly the effect gained on college-life and discipline is cheap at such a price. Of course college athletics are subject to serious abuses. So is the use of the library or of a literary society. Still we do not believe the way to put an end to such abuses is to do away with either library, society or athletics. The University endeavors to throw every safeguard around her athletic interests. The time to be spent in sports is carefully proportioned to that devoted to studies. There is full faculty supervision. Expenses are kept down to reasonable limits and quarrels and entanglements avoided even if the public be disappointed and games be forfeited.

WHAT THE MAGAZINE has so long urged and hoped for is at last come to pass, and we are to have a weekly paper, *The Tar-Heel*, published under the auspices of the Athletic Association, the first number of which will appear on the first of March. The advantages which will accrue both to the University and the MAGAZINE are patent. The latter will be relieved of a dead weight of personal and local matter utterly foreign to its aims, and published heretofore only on sufferance; while the former will have an exponent of its every-day life, and a chronicle of events of minor importance to the world at large, but intensely interesting to the patrons, friends, students, and *alumni* of the institution. Then, too, the Athletic Association will have an organ through which our athletics will be brought into prominence in the college world, and our claims to preferment set forth in no uncertain strain. In fact, *The Tar-Heel* will be of incalculable benefit to the University generally, and deserves the hearty support of the friends and well-wishers of U. N. C.

ONE OF our housekeepers has hit upon a brilliant solution of the servant question. We commend it to all those who are in any manner troubled with servants. Her plan is to hire an extra girl—an abuse-girl.

The business of this girl is to make herself generally useful by standing around and receiving without a blush any explosion that is hurled at her. The solution is after the analogy of the engine. The abuse-girl is a safety-valve.

THERE IS some dissatisfaction among the students in regard to the management of the library. The original contract between the faculty and the two literary societies provided for the election of a librarian from among the students. For two years this rule was strictly adhered to, but a little over a year ago the faculty, without consulting the societies at all, elected Professor Alexander Librarian, and made the student, chosen by a joint committee from the societies and the faculty, a subordinate with the title Student Librarian. Now, the students find no fault with Professor Alexander's management of the library. On the contrary they are well pleased with it; but they claim, and claim justly, that, having contributed and still owning two-thirds of the books in the library, they should have some voice in the management thereof, and that the faculty have no right to disregard the contract made by them when the libraries of the two societies and the faculty were consolidated.

IN THE recent death of ex-Secretary Blaine the Democratic party has lost one of its fairest and most honorable opponents, and the Republican party probably its ablest advocate. While Mr. Blaine entertained no special love for the South, he was too wise to be unjust, and seldom let passion or prejudice overrule his cooler judgment. In his death America loses probably her greatest statesman, though some assert that Cleveland was his superior. But in life he was certainly Cleveland's equal, and in death he leaves Cleveland the undisputed leader in statesmanship in America. He was the power behind the throne when Harrison's puerile explanations in regard to the Chilian embroglio were so suddenly cut short and followed by such a different policy. Blaine avoided all the evils incident upon a war with Chili by showing to Harrison the folly of his course, and by so doing incurred the everlasting gratitude of the American people. Some may be tempted to criticise Blaine's course in regard to the last Republican nomination for President. To such we would suggest that it is ever impossible to judge a man correctly without taking into consideration the various forces which are brought to bear upon him. At his death let us look charitably on his faults, approvingly on his virtues.

COLLEGE POLITICS during the past year has entirely changed its aspect. Twelve months ago there were two regularly organized political parties in college. Each was composed partly of non-fraternity men and partly of fraternity men. But the state of affairs has been gradually changing until all the fraternity men are in one party and all but a very few of the

non-fraternity men in another. Whether this change is for the better or not remains to be seen. It has certainly increased to a very great extent the interest and excitement always attendant upon college elections. This was first and most clearly shown in the Freshman class election which took place about the middle of January. The election was close and hotly contested, resulting in a complete victory for the non-fraternity men, every man on their ticket being elected. While a great deal of interest centered upon the election as being the first which has taken place in which the fraternity and non-fraternity lines were strictly drawn, there would probably have been nothing unusual about it had not the losing side, when they saw the hopelessness of their position, attempted to break up the meeting. Although they failed in this, their attempt could not but arouse much hard feeling between the two factions. Now all this is very much to be deplored. Politics seems to be ineradicable, but there is no reason in the world why any feeling should exist between fraternity and non-fraternity men simply because they are politically opposed to one another. Political emulation tends to sharpen a man's mind and brighten up his wits, but it should not be allowed to make enemies of those who might otherwise have been friends. So, while we cannot and would not abolish politics from college, let us hope that our men may go into it with the right spirit, enjoying their victories modestly and taking their defeats cheerfully.

As the session of the Legislature proceeds we are becoming anxious to know what they are going to do for us. The State should certainly take some steps toward repairing the old buildings, erecting new ones, providing water-works arrangements, etc. The University has a greater number of students to-day than it has had at any time since the war, and the prospects are that it will continue to increase in usefulness, if the State will only give it a little assistance. The old buildings are sadly out of repair, and there is a pressing need for new dormitories. More than this, we have none of the improvements which are deemed so necessary elsewhere. No provision has been made for a convenient system of lights, heat, and water-works, such as nearly all other colleges and universities are provided with. If the Legislature will make an appropriation to repair the old buildings and finish the water-works which were begun last fall, it will confer an untold benefit upon the University, and be of inestimable value to the advancement of higher education in the State.

EXCHANGES.

THE FEBRUARY number of *Fetter's Southern Magazine* has been received by us. This number begins the second volume. The magazine was established, as its publishers claim, to fill "the long-felt want" of a first-class Southern literary magazine. This want has really existed. The South has felt for a long time the lack of a truly good, distinctively Southern magazine, and it feels this lack still. *Fetter's Magazine* has failed most lamentably in supplying the want which it promised to fill. It is safe to assert that in the whole first volume there has not appeared a single story or other article which can be regarded as first-class in every respect. And yet they assert that they "are proud of the high class of literature which they have discovered and published from comparatively unknown writers." The writers certainly were unknown and would probably have forever remained so had they offered their articles for publication to any other magazine than *Fetter's*. There is not among the ranks of its contributors a single name with any reputation whatever in the literary world. However, the magazine is as yet still in its infancy, and we may hope for a nearer approach to the ideal magazine as it grows older; but until it has made a great improvement upon its present self it can in nowise establish its claim to be regarded as the "representative Southern magazine."

IT IS a noticeable fact that our North Carolina exchanges are among the very best college magazines which reach us. The Old North State has no reason to be anything but proud of the publications of her colleges. It is our candid and unprejudiced opinion that, taken as a whole, they can be surpasssed by those of no other State in the Union. The *Wake Forest Student*, always bright and spicy; the *Trinity Archive*, ever interesting and instructive; the *Davidson Monthly*, the *Guilford College Magazine*, the *Elon College Monthly* are all excellent magazines and would reflect credit on any college North or South.

THE *University Courier*, a weekly issued by the students of the University of Pennsylvania, is always entertaining, being brimful of college items and athletic news, with here and there a bit of verse or a happily conceived hit in the way of a cartoon. There is need for such a publication in every university or college which aspires to keep in touch with the progressive spirit which exists at present in the college world. The *University Courier*, which stands as the firm advocate and able exponent of athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, amply fills this need there and gives promise of soon becoming one of the best college weeklies published. We extend to it our cordial approbation and congratulate the University upon being so ably represented in college journalism.

In the *North Carolina Teacher* for December will be found some "Suggestions to Teachers Preparing Students for the University." The thorough preparation of students about to enter college is a matter of great importance and, judging from the number of poorly prepared students who annually enter the University, it is a matter which receives, comparatively speaking, but very little attention. Every year a number of new students come pouring in, two-thirds of whom, owing mainly to insufficient preparation, are unable to do justice either to themselves or their course. The consequence is that very many of them give up in despair and leave college at the end of their first year, when, if just a little more care had been taken with their preparation, they might have gone through college and graduated with credit both to themselves and to their instructors. We hope that these "Suggestions" in the *Teacher* may receive the attention they merit, and that hereafter Freshmen coming to college may be better armed for the four years' struggle which awaits them.

The *University Cynic* is to be commended for both the quality and the quantity of the verse which it publishes. True, we do not find, nor do we expect to find, the best class of poetry in a college magazine. Talent must have time to develop. But we do find in the *University Cynic* and some other college papers verse really possessing some merit and giving evidence of talent, which, though often crude and undeveloped, must still be recognized as talent. The Magazine occasionally receives for publication a short poem from one of the students, but this is only occasionally, although the number submitted seems to have somewhat increased recently. Now, while the Magazine does not intend to take upon itself the job of publishing all the spring poetry or other verse which may be ground out in college, it will always be glad to publish the best of it, and we hope that a greater quantity and a better quality of it may be received, until we have a "poets' corner" equal to that of any college paper in America.

The January number of the *Davidson Monthly* seems disposed to "sling off" on the Magazine's account of the recent foot-ball games, and furthermore it ventures to suggest that intercollegiate athletic contests cause too much of the students' time to be wasted, and are in fact highly prejudicial to scholarship, so much so, indeed, that the names of the members of the foot-ball or other athletic teams may be "sought for in vain on the roll of literary attainments." We beg to inform the *Monthly* that whatever may have been the result at Davidson or elsewhere, this statement is entirely untrue as applied to the University. In the first place, the time lost from school has been as little as possible, being only three school days during the whole of the foot-ball season last fall. As regards the scholarship of the team we can state that the class standing of the

members of the foot-ball team for 1892 is on the average as high if not higher than that of any other body in college composed of the same number of men, thus clearly showing that, far from being deleterious, foot-ball has, here at least, proven conducive to success in "literary attainment."

WE CLIP—no, the paper is too valuable to clip—we copy the following from the *Vassar Miscellany*. Although it appeared in October, it is just as applicable now as then. We give it without further comment:

With the incoming of the new year and of the new students the question naturally arises, How shall we make our college magazine better? This question leads to the more fundamental one, What is our idea of a good college periodical? For the actual will stand in some relation—though perhaps not close—to the ideal.

We should seek to combine uniformity and variety. Perhaps the combination of these two elements in exactly the right proportions is the secret of good editorship. Some readers want to know just about what to expect, others want surprises, and the problem is to please both. There should be uniformity in the general plan of the magazine and in the subjects generically, variety in the subjects specifically, in the style, in the tone. Lack of this variety, as well as a certain crudity of style, too often stamps the college magazine. Might we not aim to make our contributions—at least in choice of subject and as far as possible in style—such as might be seen in any magazine? If, glancing over a table of contents, we should see: "Comparison between Plautus and Terence," "The Lake School of Poets," "Indebtedness of Plato to Socrates," "Translation of Horace, Ode XVI," we should at once know that it was a college magazine. Let us then choose subjects of general interest, subjects of *present* interest, subjects that have not already been exhausted, and, if possible, subjects not too closely connected with class-room work.

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD.

THE attendance at the University is increasing each year. The total enrollment for the present scholastic year to date is 315.

AT A recent meeting of the Junior class T. S. Rollins, of Asheville, was elected Chief Marshal for '93.

CHARLES G. FOUST (Ph. B., '88) is first assistant principal of the Graded School of Abilene, Texas.

THE GERMAN CLUB has elected W. R. Kenan, Jr., Chief Ball Manager for Commencement.

THE Legislature paid Maj. James W. Wilson a handsome but well-merited compliment in re-electing him Railroad Commissioner. Mr. Wilson graduated with the Class of '52, served in the Confederate army and has acted in the capacity of President of the W. N. C. R. R. He is a civil engineer of ability, and brings to his office great experience and intelligence.

THE SOCIETIES have elected the following as representatives for Commencement: Dialectic Society—T. B. Lee, L. N. Hickerson, L. M. Swink; Philanthropic—W. F. Harding, J. E. Alexander, J. E. Ingle. These men will, no doubt, reflect credit upon themselves and upon the societies, but representative speaking has not attained that full success which should characterize our exercises. Moreover it is notorious that often the representative does not adequately represent the undergraduate thought of the University. There is too often observed the want of seriousness and mature expression combined with originality in the productions offered the public. Want of interest and attention on the part of the audience palpably evident will suggest that some change is needed. It is to be hoped that the societies and the faculty will consider this matter. Some such a plan as the following would, we think, prove an excellent arrangement: Let there be one Debater, one Orator and one Declaimer from each society, chosen by competitive contest, who shall compete for three medals, to be offered by the societies. Let the Debater's and Declaimer's medal as now offered by the societies be abolished. By such a scheme the interest will be increased and the grade of work will be improved.

A CONFERENCE of State College Presidents was held at Raleigh on January 24. President Winston and Presidents Taylor, of Wake Forest, Shearer, of Davidson, Crowell, of Trinity, Hobbs, of Guilford, and Long, of Elon, were present. The discussion had to do with the inter-relation of the various educational institutions and the interests of higher educa-

tion in the State. The relation of the colleges to the University—a subject which of late has given rise to many expressions sensible and otherwise—was fully discussed. "So excellent was the showing made by the University," said the *Wilmington Messenger*, "that the college presidents showed a strong sentiment in favor of an extension of free tuition there." The outcome of the meeting was highly favorable to the progress of educational work in the State. The same subjects will be discussed by the presidents and professors of the College Association called to meet at Raleigh, February 24.

On the night of the 21st of January the first of the series of lectures given under the auspices of the Dialectic Society was delivered before a large audience in Gerrard Hall by Amos P. Wilder, of New York. The lecturer announced as his subject "Journalism." He presented in an entertaining and instructive manner newspaper life as it really is, with some tendencies characteristic of journalism. We regret that we have not sufficient space to allow an abstract of the address. Among other things he called attention to the fact that women are finding their way into newspaper offices, although rough and indiscriminate reportorial work is not adapted to them. At the close of his lecture he made a few sensible and suggestive remarks about the press of the new South. In the material development of this section the press must not be neglected. Its influence is potent in promoting progress. The lecture was throughout interspersed with humorous hits, and the speaker had the undivided attention of his audience. Mr. Wilder is to be congratulated not only as a journalist, but as a lecturer on journalism.

The Glee Club gave an enjoyable entertainment in Gerrard Hall on the night of January 27. We print the programme:

PART I.

1. Estudiantina ..... *Lacome.*
2. College Songs { *a.* Chapel Steps ..... *Gow.*
   { *b.* Church in the Wildwood ..... *Yale Songs.*
3. The Letter ..... *Halton.*
4. Who was George Washington? ..... *Ryley.*
5. Daylight on the Sea—Warble ..... *Yale Songs.*
6. Cradle Song ..... *Harrington.*
7. Johnny Schmoker ..... *U. N. C. Version.*

PART II.

1. U. N. C. Medley ..... *K. P. H.*
2. Peasant's Wedding March ..... *Soedermann.*
3. 'Varsity Sum—Phunny ..... *A. Non.*
4. B—a, Ba, etc. ..... *Yale Songs.*
5. Weimar's People's Song ..... *Liszt.*
6. Tree in the Ground ..... *Wesleyan Version.*
7. Serenade—Quartette ..... *Gode.*

THE UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE of New York City has given a page to our University for items of interest and topics of college-life. This places us on the same footing with Harvard or Cornell with reference to admission to its columns. Only seven institutions are represented in the last issue. They are Harvard, Yale, Cornell, Princeton, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, and University of North Carolina. Mr. DeBerniere Whitaker is our correspondent.

AT LAST we are to have a college weekly. The Athletic Association has taken the matter in hand and appointed the following editors: Baskerville and Murphy, Chief and Managing Editors respectively; Biggs, Wooten, Busbee and Ellis, Associates, and McFadyen, Business Manager. From the *personnel* of the staff we feel safe in predicting that it will prove a success. It has not an inappropriate name, *The Tar-Heel.* Its object will not be antagonistic, but co-operative. The first number will be issued about February 20.

DR. WINSTON gave a lecture recently to the students of the University and residents of the village on the "Negro." Dr. Winston has been engaged for some time in studying this problem with a view to addressing the Nineteenth Century Club of New York, and his lecture was thoughtful and comprehensive and evidenced much careful and impartial consideration. Want of space precludes an outline in these pages.

MR. J. C. ELLER, of Ashe county, has been elected President of the Freshman class. Mr. A. B. Kimball is President of the Sophomore.

PRESIDENT CHARLES D. MCIVER (A. B., '81), of the State Normal and Industrial School, is making an enviable record as an educator in North Carolina. The success of the institution under his administration is gratifying. He has some sensible remarks in his annual report on the method of discipline which has been adopted with satisfactory results. He says: "My general policy has been to trust the students and appeal to their honor and pride and to their interest in the success of the institution." This method, when more widely adopted in our schools for girls, will obviate all those difficulties resulting from a system of espionage.

THE SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The Shakspere Club held its January meeting in the last week of the month. The President, Dr. Hume, called attention to the black-letter edition of King John, the *fac-simile* of Shakspere's will, the pen-and-ink sketch of the interior of a theater of Shakspere's time, the only complete report of the famous law case of Hales *vs.* Petit outside of Plowden (the case that illustrates Scene V of Hamlet), the three portraits of Richard

III., and his two signatures, all found in volumes of the valuable Bankside Shakspere which the Club has just purchased. Mention was made of the revived interest in the supposed mistaken law of Shylock's case, due to Mr. Doyle's report of an analogous case in Nicaragua in which a "jurisconsult" pursued the course of Shakspere's doctor of the law. The subject of the evening, *King Lear*, was treated by President Winston, who gave an interesting discussion of Lear's insanity, through which his kingliness shone; by Professor Toy, who briefly and appositely reported a criticism made by the younger Guizot of Paris; by Mr. E. M. Moye, who delineated very gracefully the reserve that veiled the strength and tenderness of Cordelia; and by Dr. Hume, who rendered the useful service of providing a graphic sketch of the plot and the artistic subplot, and compared the original versions of the old story with the changed form of Shakspere and his noble but tragic conclusion. The profitable meeting closed with a paper of rare literary merit from Mr. H. J. Stockard on the Sonnets of Shakspere, in which these poems were compared with the model Petrarcan sonnet and their autobiographic character was favorably considered. It was well to have a great poet, as Dr. Hume said, interpreted by one possessed of the poetic *afflatus* and the artist's skill. Mr. Stockard's own sonnets are exceptionally fine examples of such delicate and difficult work.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to the call issued by the Athletic Association of the University of Virginia, delegates from eight Southern colleges met in the parlors of the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, Virginia, on the morning of December 28, to form an Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Delegates were present from Johns Hopkins University and St. John's College in Maryland; University of Virginia; University of North Carolina and Wake Forest in North Carolina; University of Tennessee and University of the South in Tennessee; and the University of Alabama.

A temporary organization was effected, with Dr. F. P. Venable in the chair and J. B. Robertson as Secretary. These gentlemen held office throughout the deliberations of the body.

The objects of the meeting were to upbuild and strengthen the athletic spirit in Southern institutions and by stringent rules to purge future contests of all taint of professionalism and foul play. A constitution was adopted, based in great measure upon the similar instrument adopted by the Northern colleges. Articles were carefully framed so as to exclude from the contests all who received any inducement or remuneration from the colleges, or who had ever received emolument for athletic services beyond bare expenses, unless such emolument was refunded. Further-

more none could play who were not *bona fide* students in regular attendance upon college duties. The umpires also must be neutral, no student nor *alumnus* of either contesting college being eligible.

The colleges were divided into a Northern and a Southern circuit. The Northern including those from Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; the Southern, those from Tennessee and Alabama. The championship in each circuit is decided by contests between the various teams, and then the Southern and the Northern champions meet for a final game of base-ball on May 13, and a final contest in foot-ball on Thanksgiving day. This year these games take place in Richmond. A $75 trophy is to be awarded in each case. Furthermore the winning college in base-ball holds the presidency of the Association during 1894, and the winner in foot-ball the vice-presidency. For 1893 these offices are held by J. B. Robertson, of the University of Virginia, and W. S. Symington, Jr., of Johns Hopkins University, respectively. Mr. Graham, of Sewanee, was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Each college pays an annual assessment of $15 for base-ball and $15 for foot-ball. Failure to pay this or to put a team in the field for either season causes the delinquent to be dropped from the Association. No institution can be admitted to the Association except by the unanimous vote of all the members.

No team in the Association will be allowed to play any other college team south of Mason and Dixon's line unless the opposing team present a certificate that its members are *bona fide* students and have received no compensation for athletic services.

The best of feeling was exhibited during the meeting and great unanimity. It is believed that a great step forward has been taken for the good of athletics.

The next meeting is in Lynchburg, on the last Friday in December, 1893.

ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Professor Gore presided at the meeting of the Mitchell Society held in the Chemical Laboratory on January 17. The first paper was read by Dr. Venable on the "Drying of Zirconium Chloride." The value of finding out a clearly defined method for drying this compound and the many difficulties in the way were shown. Dr. Venable in a second paper compared the low temperature and snow-falls of this winter with the record of previous years. The only winter approaching it in severity was shown to be that of 1856—1857. Mr. McFadyen then read a paper on the "Cretaceous Period in North Carolina." The views of Emmons and Kerr were mentioned and then various outcrops and appearances were described. A paper by Dr. Wilson was postponed until the next meeting. Dr. Venable reported a number of books and pamphlets received.

OPEN LETTERS.

There is a crying evil in our college-life that many of us would like to see corrected. We realize the evil, but no one seems willing to strike at the root of it and eradicate it. It is the abnormal development of the social element in our natures. The demands that our friends make upon our time are always fully met, and self is utterly disregarded. If we realized the importance to our proper development of frequent communion with one's self, perhaps we should not so often neglect it. As it is, the demands on our time here are so great that he who would not be left behind in the race cannot spend his hours, or even his moments, in entertaining loafers; and what at first seems courtesy soon develops into criminality to one's self. X. Y. Z.

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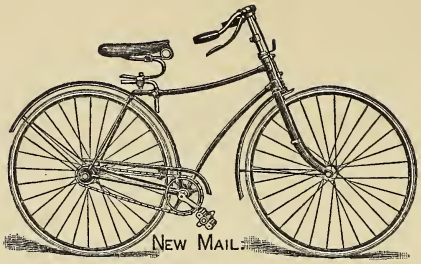

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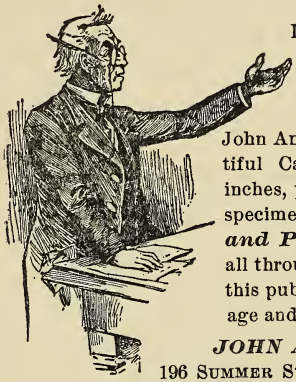

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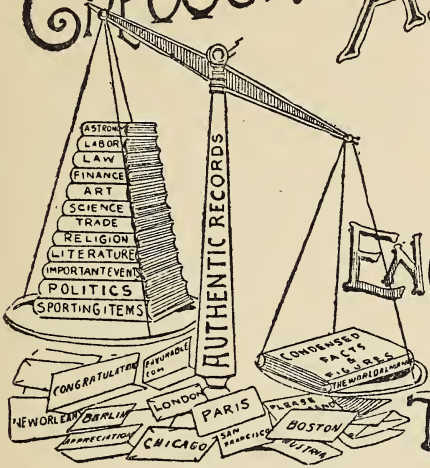

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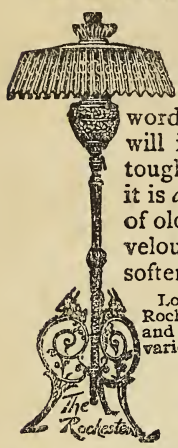

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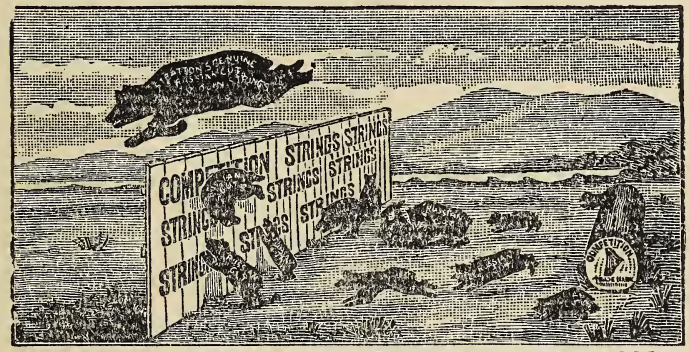

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CONTENTS.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH ..... Frontispiece.

Page.

THE GREAT ELEGY. *Edwin M. Wilson, '93* 185
A Discussion of Tennyson's "In Memoriam."

THE SILENT LOVER. A Poem. *Sir Walter Raleigh* 194

THE ADMISSION OF FOREIGNERS INTO OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES. *James K. Polk, '18* 196
An Undergraduate Essay.

JACQUEMINOT ROSES. A Poem. *Ednah Proctor Clarke* 202

FRANCOIS XAVIER MARTIN. *Holland M. Thompson, '95* 203
With a Portrait of Judge Martin.

THE MOTTO AND SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF NORTH CAROLINA. *Graham Daves* 209

NEWBERN IN 1819. *Hamilton C. Jones, '18* 212
With Notes by Kemp P. Battle, '49.

EDITORIALS 221

BOOK NOTICES 223
Shaler's Interpretation of Nature, C. C.—Williams's Review of the Systems of Ethics, H. H. W.—Hutchinson's Extinct Monsters, C. C.—Lane's Two Satires of Juvenal, K. P. H.

CURRENT COMMENT 229

EXCHANGES 233

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD 235
The Shakspere Club, 238—The Philological Club, 239—Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 240—Open Letters, 240.

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THE GREAT ELEGY.

Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman, the foremost critic of America, and one of her most brilliant authors, in that unrivaled chapter on "Beauty" which appears in his last work, "The Nature and Elements of Poetry," says: "I will assume that no poem can have birth without that unconscious process of the soul which is recognized in our use of words like 'intuition,' 'insight,' 'genius,' 'inspiration.' * * * * No work of art is worth considering unless it is more or less effective through beauty, feeling, and imagination; and in the consideration of art truth and ethics are a part of beauty's fidelity to supreme ideals."

Being convinced of the truth of the author's words, we are fully prepared to appreciate his beautiful criticism of this great poem. The criticism occurs in the chapter on "Truth." In speaking of the "Higher Didacticism" he mentions *In Memoriam* thus:

"The flower of Tennyson's prime is distinctly also the representative Victorian poem. It transmits the most characteristic religious thought of our intellectual leaders at the date of its production. We have no modern work more profound in feeling, more chaste in beauty, and none

so rich with the imaginative philosophy of the higher didacticism." He is here in accord with Matthew Arnold's conception that the best poetry is a criticism of life; with the conception that poetry, in the highest form in which it appears in literature, is the record left by the greatest natures of any age of their aspiration after a truth and reality above their age. With him the noted men of letters join in a loud acclaim of praise in declaring it the greatest poem of its time; and the words of the distinguished critic must touch a responsive chord in the nature of every person possessed of a truly poetic instinct.

In Memoriam is an elegy, written as a tribute to the memory of the poet's deceased friend, Arthur Henry Hallam. Tennyson and Hallam had been companions from boyhood. They had spent their four years of university life together; had played, studied and aspired together, and each had so grown into the life of the other that the death of either could but have occasioned the deepest sorrow in the heart of the other. Nominally the subject of the poem is the life and character of Hallam, and a lament at his death, but in reality it is, "How sorrow leads man to a belief in the immortality of the soul." While the author gives expression to his sorrow at the death of his friend, and tells of his great talents and beautiful life, he also enters into a discussion of some of the great ethical and philosophical questions of the age, such as the Immortality of the Soul, the Relation of Faith to Knowledge, suggested to him by his reflections upon Hallam's death.

It is probable that Tennyson conceived the idea of writing the poem soon after Hallam's death in Vienna, whither he had gone to pursue his studies. The work was not completed, however, until 1849, when the prologue

was written. The prologue may be called a preface to the poem proper. In it Tennyson shows the relation of faith to knowledge; and that love, pure, divine, immortal love, is the great fact of the universe. The first of these ideas is strikingly anticipated in one verse of the prologue:

> We have but faith: we cannot know;
> For knowledge is of things we see;
> And yet we trust it comes from thee,
> A beam in darkness: let it grow.

The poem is properly a collection of short lyrics, but for practical purposes we will say that it is divided into sections, from two to ten stanzas in a section. It was so divided that the poet might develop one distinctive idea in each section. These lyrics are frequently complete within themselves, and, considered separately, are of a high order.

The metre of the poem is perfect. The form is the transposed quatrain, a stanza of four iambic tetrameter verses, the first rhyming with the last, and the second with the third. We should suppose that such an arrangement would have produced a very monotonous effect; and such would have been the case had not the author with such consummate art varied the thought, shifted the scene, changed the tenor of his song from light and tripping to solemn and melancholy, and again to the gay, glad laughter of nature herself, that we are conscious of no sameness or monotony in the form.

In a criticism so incomplete as this must necessarily be it is not possible to consider specifically any except a few of the more strikingly beautiful and suggestive parts of the poem. These naturally occur when the poet begins a discussion of the subjects referred to above, or when he refers to some occasion or circumstance intimately associated with his memory of Hallam, and which opens in his heart

afresh the fountains of regret. The Christmas seasons, so much more generally and appropriately celebrated in England than in our own country, would naturally bring to the mind of the poet the remembrance of the former festivals when his companion was present to

> Enrich the threshold of the night
> With showered largess of delight
> In dance and song and game and jest.

Now, at the first Christmas season after the death of the loved one, there is no mirth or merriment in the home of the poet. Grief and sadness can be read in the countenances of all present, and especially in that of the poet himself. That grief that finds no relief in tears, that dazes and benumbs, fills his heart. He cannot see the purpose of a Providence in removing his friend and inflicting this sorrow. His heart rebels and he will not be comforted. He gives expression to his feelings thus:

> With trembling fingers did we weave
> The holly round the Christmas hearth;
> A rainy cloud possessed the earth,
> And sadly fell our Christmas-eve.
>
> * * * * *
>
> This year I slept and woke with pain,
> I almost wished no more to wake,
> And that my hold on life would break
> Before I heard those bells again.

The second Christmas season again finds the poet reflecting on the past. He has become partially reconciled to his affliction, although the sense of his loss is still fresh in his mind. The usual Christmas festivities are engaged in, and

> As in the winters left behind,
> Again our ancient games had place,
> The mimic picture's breathing grace,
> And dance and song and hoodman blind.

The following verse shows that the poet realizes that his sorrow has been greatly tempered by the lapse of one year's time. He asks:

> Who showed a token of distress?
> No single tear, no mark of pain:
> O sorrow, then can sorrow wane?
> O grief, can grief be changed to less?

The third Christmas season finds the poet a stranger in a strange land. About him flow mirth and good cheer, mingling with the joyous laughter of innocent childhood and the kindly smile of cheerful old age. All make merry, and while away "the genial hour with mask and mime," save the poet; none of these pleasures are for him. Naturally his thoughts run back to his beautiful English home, endeared to him by so many tender associations and recollections. The remembrance of former Christmas seasons stimulates his fancy, and he lives over the past again. The verse proves where the poet's thoughts dwell, and although we recognize that he still grieves for his departed comrade, it is that subdued grief, that suffering that chastens and refines the human soul, and fits it to hold high converse with the Infinite and the Eternal. He is no longer numb, dazed, paralyzed by his grief. He has passed through the darksome night of rebellious sorrow, and again the bright morn of hope has dawned upon him, bringing assurance that his friend, though dead, yet lives, and that, though separated for the moment, they will recognize and enjoy each other when they meet in that golden promise-light of time.

Immediately after the description of this third Christmas season follows that exquisitely beautiful lyric, "Ring out wild bells to the wild sky," so generally known, and so appropriately called "the Song of Hope." Nowhere can

be found a clearer, nobler expression of Tennyson's exalted ideal, and of his great hope in the future of the race. The key-note is to be found in the last line of the last stanza. The poet, in a grand burst of inspired song, apostrophizes the new year bells, whose joyous chimes are gladdening the world with the intelligence that another anniversary of the birth of the Christ has come and gone, and that the new year, with its opportunities for good and its inspiration for the future, is being ushered in. He calls upon them to ring out the old order of things, grief, want, sin, pain, strife, lust, pride, and to ring in with the same tones his ideal world, the truer, nobler modes of life, common love of good, peace on earth, and reaches the climax with:

> Ring in the valiant man and free,
> The larger heart, the kindlier hand;
> Ring out the darkness of the land,
> Ring in the Christ that is to be.

The rhythm of this lyric is deep, flowing, majestic, yet animated as a waltz or march.

With the approach of the following spring the awakening of nature helps to arouse the poet from his passive, pensive state of mind. He speaks of the awakening of his emotions in the following quaint and happy style:

> * * * and in my breast
> Spring wakens too; and my regret
> Becomes an April violet,
> And buds and blossoms like the rest.

While every stanza of the poem abounds in that noble diction for which the author is so justly famed, there occur here and there expressions so felicitous and so strikingly suggestive as to merit especial consideration. Such are "Her eyes are *homes of silent prayer*," "*Heart-affluence* in discursive talk," "The feeble soul, *a haunt of fears*,"

"Immantled in *ambrosial dark*," "*Emerald* rain," "Dim dawn, *darkling red*," "*Passion pure in snowy bloom.*"

The poet returns to the discussion of the office of knowledge and its relation to faith, begun in the prologue, by saying:

> Who loves not Knowledge? Who shall rail
> Against her beauty? May she mix
> With men and prosper! Who shall fix
> Her pillars? Let her work prevail.

He further says that she is second, not first; that she is controlled by a higher hand, a spiritual guiding force which tempers, and restrains, and makes her mild.

Tennyson, a man of broad scientific as well as literary culture, was perhaps the man best fitted of his age to meet and challenge the "scientific doubt" so characteristic of our time. This he does in *In Memoriam*, speaking with the simple faith and fearless confidence of a man whose inner consciousness tells him that science and true religion can have no conflict; that nature, with all her laws, and in all her manifestations, is in truest harmony with nature's God. Hear him:

> I found Him not in world or sun,
> Or eagle's wing, or insect's eye;
> Nor through the questions men may try,
> The petty cobwebs we have spun:
>
> If e'er when faith had fall'n asleep,
> I heard a voice, "Believe no more,"
> And heard an ever-breaking shore
> That tumbled in the Godless deep;
>
> A warmth within the breast would melt
> The freezing reason's colder part,
> And like a man in wrath the heart
> Stood up and answered, "I have felt."

In section 113 the poet shows the relation of faith to knowledge in the abstract; that knowledge must be directed,

tempered, led by faith, the wisdom from on high. The form of expression is beautiful indeed, yet does not approach that which we find when the poet begins to answer those questions of doubt treated in sections 123–6. Here he speaks most beautifully of his personal relation to God; he makes the argument concrete, and makes bold to grasp hope, "the sheet anchor of the soul." Then follows that wonderful presentation, in three short stanzas, of the author's idea that Love is the great fact of life, the one thing only that makes life worth living, that gladdens and satisfies the hungering and thirsting of the benighted soul. He also believes that love for man is the means through which we come to know and to love God. His love for his dead friend has made him liberal; has set his heart throbbing in unison with the Great Heart of the universe, in sympathy with the heart of mankind; and in this sympathy he finds rest and relief from pain. He discerns afar the final reunion of God and all believing souls, the realization of "that good which is the goal of ill," the movement of the suffering individual towards the one Law, one Son, one Life,

> The one far-off, divine event,
> To which the whole creation moves.

The epilogue speaks chiefly of the marriage of Tennyson's sister to Sir Henry Lushington; is, we might say, an epithalamium. There is no longer grief and sadness in his verse. We see that he has overcome all his doubt; that he has become reconciled to his loss, and can participate in and enjoy the festivities of his sister's marriage. Out of grief and suffering has come perfect peace. Gradually he draws the attention of the reader to the contemplation of those social joys so dear to us all, which shall find their fulfillment in the abiding home. Sorrow loses all its selfish

taint in the prophecy and hope of the blessedness of the brotherhood of humanity.

We think that there is not only the suggestion of compensation for sorrow and the secret of true living in the concluding stanzas, but that it is so plainly, yet so beautifully *expressed*, that it is a mere waste of time to attempt to explain it:

> No longer half akin to brute,
> For all we thought and loved and did,
> And hoped, and suffered, is but seed
> Of what in them is flower and fruit.

In *Adonais*, Shelley's elegy, suggested by the death of Keats, and so often compared with *In Memoriam*, there is no clear suggestion of the immortality of the soul. The author seems to incline towards pantheism. He says that the soul of Keats has become one with nature, and can never be recognized by us except in her manifestations:

> He is made one with nature: there is heard
> His voice in all her music, from the moan
> Of thunder to the song of night's sweet bird;
> He is a presence to be felt and known,
> Spreading itself where'er that power may move
> Which has withdrawn his being to its own.

In *Lycidas* the poet expresses his belief in the immortality of the soul, but his grief finds no direct expression of faith in personal reunion:

> So Lycidas sunk low, but mounted high,
> Through the dear might of Him that walked the waves,
> Where other groves, and other streams along,
> With nectar pure his oozy locks he laves,
> And hears the unexpressive nuptial song
> In the blest kingdoms meek of Joy and Love.

Tennyson plainly says: "I *know* that this soul of mine is immortal; because He lives, it must live also when it

leaves 'this darksome house of mortal clay'; and I know that I shall see and recognize Arthur Hallam." When questioned about it he says: "I have *felt;* therefore I *know.*"

It will not be denied, we think, that *In Memoriam* is the greatest elegiac poem in our language—unless, perchance, some pedant shall say that "Paradise Lost" is an elegy suggested by Satan's fall from the bright courts of Heaven. In *Lycidas* there is that "primrose beauty" and stately rhythm that only the name of a Milton can suggest; in *Adonais* that classic elegance, delicate sympathy, and pleasing harmony that have made Shelley's verse his mausoleum of fame; in *In Memoriam* are all these, and if in less intensity, yet blended with such marvelous skill, such consummate art, that the whole seems even so perfect as had the breath of inspiration been the fashioning hand.

EDWIN M. WILSON, '93.

THE SILENT LOVER.

Passions are likened best to floods and streams,
  The shallow murmur, but the deep are dumb.
So, when affections yield discourse, it seems
  The bottom is but shallow whence they come:
They that are rich in words must needs discover
They are but poor in that which makes a lover.

  Wrong not, sweet mistress of my heart,
    The merit of true passion,
  With thinking that he feels no smart
    Who sues for no compassion!

Since, if my plaints serve not to prove
  The conquest of thy beauty,
They come not from defect of love,
  But from excess of duty.

For, knowing that I sue to serve
  A saint of such perfection,
As all desire, but none deserve,
  A place in her affection,

I rather choose to want relief
  Than venture the revealing:
Where Glory recommends the grief,
  Despair distrusts the healing!

Thus those desires that aim too high
  For any mortal lover,
When Reason cannot make them die,
  Discretion doth them cover.

Yet when Discretion doth bereave
  The plaints that they should utter,
Then your Discretion may perceive
  That Silence is a suitor.

Silence in love bewrays more woe
  Than words, though ne'er so witty;
A beggar that is dumb, you know,
  Deserveth double pity!

Then misconceive not, dearest heart,
  My true, though secret, passion;
He smarteth most that hides his smart,
  And sues for no compassion.

—*Sir Walter Ralegh to Queene Elizabeth.*

THE ADMISSION OF FOREIGNERS INTO OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES.

[INTRODUCTION.—By permission of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies the editors of the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE purpose to publish from time to time essays of some of their members who have afterwards become famous. They begin with a paper of James Knox Polk, of Tennessee, President of the United States, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, Governor of Tennessee, who graduated in 1818. The subject is of present interest, as many of our best people are anxiously studying the question of unrestricted immigration and easy admission of immigrants to citizenship.]

When in the course of human events the wheels of fortune, directed by a superintending Providence, shall have cast us among strangers, our situation is peculiarly disagreeable until acquaintances are formed and friendships contracted which will serve to cheer and support us in the many vicissitudes of life. The unfortunate exile who is driven from the bosom of his country and compelled to seek a refuge in the recesses of a foreign land has many difficulties to encounter, many prejudices to curb, and often, to complete the bitter draught with the last ingredient of misery, to take up his residence where the withering hand of despotism has assumed its diabolical sway.

But we are happy in saying for our country that not only the exile, but the persecuted and oppressed of every clime, can find in it an asylum of peace, liberty and protection. It is, however, to be feared that the American government, in its unbounded liberality not only to the unfortunate, but to foreigners in every situation, will endanger its present happy form.

Although I commend the lenity of our government toward strangers who may have been wafted to our shore by the wind of adversity, and even to those who have come voluntarily, yet that the benevolent arms of our country should be extended for the indiscriminate admission of foreigners into her council and offices of distinction and trust cannot be reconciled to the maxim which tells us that self-preservation is the first law of nature. Long experience has shown that the emigrants from a foreign soil are apt to carry implanted in their bosoms the principles of that government from whose fostering hand they have been accustomed from their infancy to receive protection. Perhaps born and nurtured in a monarchy and taught from their earliest understanding to revere that form of government as preferable to any other, they disseminate these early imbibed principles when they become citizens under another form of government. The pangs of discord are ushered in to sever the union of a people who are perhaps enjoying the sweets of social life, unadulterated by factions, demagogues or aspiring minds that would sacrifice the good of the community for their own private emolument or individual aggrandizement.

Foreign influence is not, however, so much to be dreaded in any country so long as it is confined to the humble walks of life. But in a popular government like ours, where the avenues of every department, save the chief magistracy, are accessible to all, so soon as it can insinuate itself into the favor of a credulous populace and assume a voice in our national council, party is established and faction is founded, yes, faction that destroys social happiness and good order in society, that monster that has sunk nations in the vortex of destruction. Faction, I say, will be founded, because the views of the native-born

American as regards the science of government are essentially different from the ideas of those who have been accustomed to cringe to the despots of Europe, who hold to the principle of passive obedience and non-resistance to created superiors.

Among numerous examples of native and deep-rooted prejudices we might mention the name of Alexander Hamilton, a man naturally and scientifically great, but unfortunately cut off from existence just as the bud of life had begun to expand into a flower whose comeliness no doubt would have stood conspicuous amidst those around it. But from the early principles of his youth, imbibed in a foreign government, he was a friend to aristocracy. Had he succeeded in his views in the formation of our much admired Constitution, it would have been a paralyzing stroke to the genius of our country. It would have been taking from the community a great portion of that sovereign power which they should always exercise. Liberty that was purchased at the inestimable price of blood would have sickened at the scene, and left us to abandon the glorious prize we had won, with the poor, the pitiless consolation that masters were changed but situations the same.

If foreigners be indiscriminately eligible to a seat in our council we have reason to fear that the holy sanctuary of religion will be polluted by incorporating an exclusive creed among the institutions of government, that the part of our excellent Constitution which guards against the establishment of a national religion will be perverted, and certain tenets introduced which all must support, though in direct opposition to the dictates of conscience. Notwithstanding all the formalities of civilization, it must be remembered that natural allegiance is a debt of gratitude

which every individual owes to the country of his birth, that cannot be forfeited, canceled or altered by any change of time, place or circumstances. There is a something so endearing in the spot in which we first had existence that none but it can please. Its manners, customs, the institutions of its protecting government, and everything that appertains to it, we view with prejudice and partiality, and are ever disposed to render it the most essential service in our power even at the expense of justice.

Had French influence been in the national council of our infant republic, when that people solicited the United States to sympathize with them in their struggle for liberty and to cross the line of a neutral nation, we might have been involved in an unnecessary and destructive war, and thus wrought out for ourselves the manacles of oppression more binding than those from which we had recently freed ourselves. But the purity of our government was fortunately influenced by no attachment foreign from the American soil. Though willing to acknowledge the tribute of gratitude due to the French for their kind though interested assistance in our struggle to shake off the shackles of colonial vassalage, it was our policy as a neutral nation, unwarped by party prejudice, to avoid involvements and calamities of war. Foreigners of almost every country on the globe are practically unacquainted with that quality which exists in republican governments, and are therefore unsuitable persons to participate in their administration. The soldier who would be victorious must exercise himself in his profession. So the statesman who would make wholesome laws for the government of a republic must study the caprices of the human heart and not how to devise means by which a pompous nobility would be benefited and the great mass of the

people harassed by the approach of the exciseman and the call of the tither.

Is it not sufficient that this western hemisphere which claims a government after its own model, different from the despotisms and monarchies of Europe, should furnish a place of retreat to the dissatisfied and unfortunate without elevating them to supreme power? Shall the haughty potentate of Europe, mantled in the ermine of injustice, viewing the government which wisdom has erected in the wilds of America, be permitted by our torpid indifference to insert a wedge that shall sever our Union? But exclusive of all other reasons which have been urged against foreign legislation, the pride of the United States, which does not consist in a tedious enumeration of noble ancestors, but in the justice and unequaled equilibrium of their government, should more than preponderate every other consideration. The literary charter of this infant country has shone conspicuous among the nations of the earth. Should it be said that America, whose history is dignified by the names of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Marshall, is under the necessity of having foreign council in the administration of her government? No! That noble pride, which, when not suffered to degenerate into arrogance and vanity, is the germ of the greatest elevation of mind, revolts at the idea. America has produced a Ramsay, the Tacitus of this western hemisphere, to transmit to posterity in the unpolished language of truth the spirit of liberty which actuated the first founders of our republic. She has furnished men that could govern a free people in peace and war without oppression. She has furnished men, drawn as if by some magic impulse from the recesses of the western forest, that could abash the veterans of Wellington. She has also furnished the

men that could direct our little bark triumphant on the element of European despotism, and teach the pirates of ocean that a magnanimous people will not be insulted.

Can it then be said with any color of truth that a people as powerful as this in all the branches of intellectual energy and political policy shall through necessity receive foreign aid, and yield submission to transatlantic principles? Facts contradict such an assumption. And it is to be hoped that the virtuous American, viewing the indiscriminate generosity of his government, will ever inspect the conduct of the public servant with a scrutinizing eye, for this is the only means by which he can secure to himself that inestimable boon, that glorious inheritance bequeathed by the exertions of his forefathers and sealed by the blood of independence.

So long as virtue is the prominent feature of American jurisprudence the eagle of liberty will have full scope for his wings. If our republic, like unsuspecting innocence, has opened the portals of humanity and rendered itself vulnerable to the poisonous darts of a vicious world, it is a more lovely trait in its character than all the splendid equipage of a tyrant's throne or the boasted energy of European legislation. But the poison is not without an antidote. Let the virtuous and patriotic people of this fair portion of the globe beware of committing their sacred rights to factious disorganizers that would turn the current of disaffection into the stream of self-interest, or to ambition's withering touch that would rear for itself a monument of foreign structure upon the ruins of liberty.

JAMES K. POLK, '18.

University of North Carolina, August, 1817.

JACQUEMINOT ROSES.

Great, glowing blossoms, holding in their hearts
  The garnered sweetness of unnumbered Junes,
  The noontide's rapture and the stilly moon's
Cool touch of love, that vague desire imparts.

Rose of the far Damascan gardens rare,
  Flower of the Orient's passion-hearted clime,
  In colder lands, defying change and time,
Its odorous magic thrills the alien air.

A magic born where Bagdad's marbles tower
  And mighty Tigris murmurs to the sea;
  The petals hold sad Sa'di's mystery,
And Hafiz' song, and veiled Khorassan's power.

The ruby leaves, with shadows velvet-deep,
  Cling to each other with a soft caress,
  Now curve apart, and now together press,
Like dewy lips that tremble in their sleep.

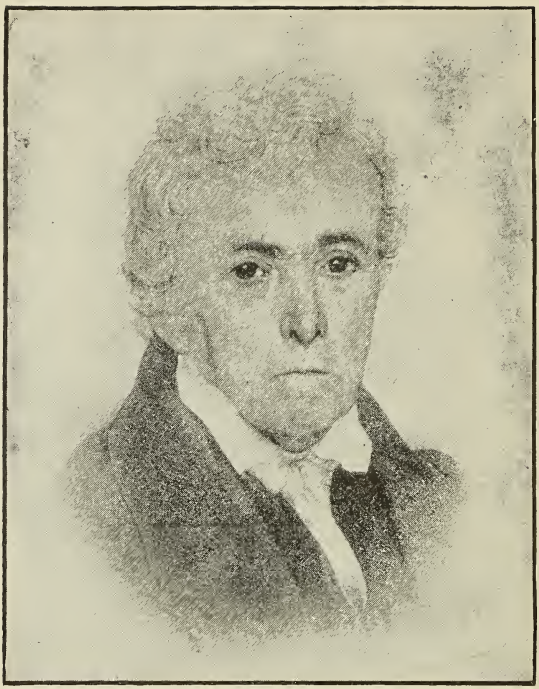
And whoso bends above their fragrant breath
  Swift in his soul delicious visions rise;
  The gleam of stars, the light of tender eyes,
And faith secure, and love more strong than death.

All priceless things seem trembling to his clasp,
  One moment dreams he the full joy of life;
  Then wakes, to find but common care and strife,
A withered rose in his too-eager grasp.

So soon they fade! The shriveled petals lie,
  Sport of the wind that through the lattice sweeps;
  But still, their fragrance o'er his senses creeps,
A memory, a dream, that will not die.

EDNAH PROCTOR CLARKE.

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 6th, 1893.



FRANCIS XAVIER MARTIN,

HISTORIAN AND JURIST.

FRANÇOIS XAVIER MARTIN.

The life of the subject of this sketch is a striking example of the power of a strong mind to triumph over difficulties, seemingly insurmountable, and to raise its possessor to places of trust. A foreigner without money or friends, he became the companion and associate of the leading men of the nation.

François Xavier Martin was born in Marseilles, France, on the seventeenth of March. The year is variously given as 1762 and 1764. However, it seems that the authorities most to be credited prefer the earlier date. His father was a respectable merchant who was successful in business and was highly esteemed for honesty and exactness.

François Xavier was the third of a large number of children. His education was received entirely at home and was conducted by the chaplain of the family. This learned man taught him mathematics, Latin and the rudiments of English and Italian. It was intended by his parents that he should pursue a commercial career, and therefore his education was directed toward that end. His knowledge of Latin was such as to enable him to read the classics in the original. His favorite author was Horace, who, in his opinion, surpassed all others, either ancient or modern.

The father of young Martin had a brother at Martinique who was engaged in supplying with provisions the French navy in that direction. When the young man was about eighteen years of age this uncle sent for him, intending to make him a partner. Deciding, however, about this time to return to France, he left young Martin

with means sufficient to start in another business. In this, either from youth or inexperience, he was unsuccessful. He came to Newbern, hoping to recover an account from one of his creditors, but was unsuccessful in this also. Thus he was stranded in that town without money or acquaintances, and with only a slight knowledge of English. This was probably in the year 1783, though the exact date cannot be fixed with certainty.

Thrown thus upon his own resources without a trade or profession, he supported himself for several months in various ways, chiefly by teaching French. Finally the idea of learning the printer's trade occurred to him.

Then James Clark was a prominent printer of the town, and from him young Martin secured employment, though he knew nothing of type-setting. It is related that he excused himself to his employer on the ground that the type were arranged differently in France. He was very quick to learn, and soon became a skillful compositor. His success in life dates from this time. He became well known to the people of the town, and was able to buy a printing outfit of his own in a short time. On his press were printed several early volumes of laws, almanacs, a newspaper and many pamphlets.

The printing and handling of the volumes of laws inspired within him the desire to become an attorney. Ex-Governor Abner Nash showed him much kindness and assisted him in many ways to attain the object of his ambition. Of him Judge Martin always spoke in the highest terms, considering him his greatest benefactor. He was admitted to the bar about 1789, and soon secured a lucrative practice. However, he still kept his greater source of revenue, the printing business. Our well-known Judge William Gaston studied law under his supervision.

In the early part of his legal career he collected and published all the laws relating to the duties of Sheriffs. This was so popular that it was soon followed by a volume on Justices of the Peace and then another on Executors and Administrators. These were well-printed, well-bound little volumes, and were of great use to the officers named, since the laws were not then collected in so convenient a form as now.

A resolution of the Assembly in 1792 requested him to compile and publish all British statutes in force in North Carolina at the time of the Revolution. This was published the same year, but was very incomplete. The volume was utterly unworthy of the talents of the author. Many statutes which were in force were omitted and many inserted which never were in force at any time. The Assembly in 1794 again called for the services of Mr. Martin. This time he was asked to compile and publish all Private Acts of the Assembly, since these had been omitted in Judge Iredell's Revisal. Again in 1803 he was requested to extend this Revisal of Judge Iredell from date of publication, 1789, up to that date.

He translated and published in 1802 "Pothier on Obligations." The mechanical work on this was done by himself. The French text was translated and placed in type without first committing it to manuscript. This was four years earlier than the translation of Evans in England, and if it had had the full and complete notes of the latter would doubtless have reached a sale quite as large.

In 1806-'07, Mr. Martin served as a member of the Assembly from the borough of Newbern, and was quite a prominent member of that body. We find a special resolution adopted at this time allowing him access to all the papers and documents in the office of the Secretary of

State. This was to further his project of writing the history of North Carolina, conceived fifteen years before.

However, the most important part of his career began in 1809, when President Madison commissioned him Judge of the Territory of Mississippi. He remained here scarcely a year, being transferred in March, 1810, to the Territory of Orleans. There he filled the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge John Thompson. The Territorial Courts were abolished of course in 1812, when the Territory of Orleans was organized into the State of Louisiana. Judge Martin was appointed the first Attorney-General of this new State on February 19, 1813.

Judge Hall of the Supreme Court of the State having resigned to accept the position of Judge of the United States District Court, Judge Martin was appointed in his stead in January, 1815. He held this position for thirty-one years, during the latter part of which time he was Presiding Judge. His services during this period in forming, moulding, and shaping the peculiar code of his adopted State gave him the title "Father of the Jurisprudence of Louisiana."

To fully understand this influence the early history of the State must be considered.

It was settled by the French in 1700, and was governed by so much of the French law as was convenient to impose. John Law's celebrated Mississippi scheme, which was almost equal to the South Sea bubble, had the real and supposed resources of this State for its foundation. Then in 1762 it was ceded to Spain and misgoverned, as were all Spanish provinces. France again secured possession in 1800, and in 1803, by the famous Louisiana purchase, possession was secured by the United States. Such are some of the more important facts.

The law, as would be expected, was a mixture. The Spaniards had superseded most of the French law and enforced their own instead. Upon the acquisition of the Territory by the United States that corner-stone of liberty, the writ of *habeas corpus*, together with the system of proceedings in criminal cases according to the Common Law, was introduced.

The Digest of the Civil Law, published in 1808, was chiefly a compilation from the Code Napoleon but without the power of superseding the statutes incompatible with it.

Thus it will be seen that Judge Martin and his colleagues had a difficult task before them. To mould into a homogeneous mass the mixture of French, Spanish and Roman Law, tinctured as it was with no small portion of the Common Law of England, and to reconcile the discordant elements was a task requiring profound learning and almost infinite industry. The present system of jurisprudence in Louisiana is a sufficient monument to their fidelity and fitness for the trust imposed upon them.

Besides the labors of Judge Martin upon the bench his outside work was enormous. He published in 1811 one volume of the Reports of the Superior Courts and another in 1813. Upon the organization of the Supreme Court he began to publish its Reports, and up to 1830 had produced eighteen volumes. He also found time to compile a Digest of the Territorial and State Statutes, which was published in 1816. He published in 1827 a very exhaustive history of Louisiana. His history of North Carolina was published the same year, though completed before he left the State in 1809.

This history has been one of the chief sources of most of our historians since. It is a work which shows great research and much labor, but is nevertheless incorrect in

many places. The two volumes published extend only to the year 1776. The author states in his preface that he then had in preparation two more. These were never published, as the press of other work caused them to be neglected. His style is dry but clear, and he refused to twist facts as he understood them into harmony with theory in order to brighten his pages. The books are cumbered with much useless matter relating to the history of the other colonies. In many places he is unnecessarily minute, while in others he dismisses with a few sentences subjects meriting a fuller treatment.

With all the faults of the work it is still valuable to the student of history, since the author had access to much valuable material now lost, and, in fact, secured the originals of manuscripts of which we now have only mutilated copies or even tradition.

Taking into consideration the fact that he was one of the first to attempt to preserve a record of the past, and that he found none of his material already worked up, it must be conceded that he succeeded better than could have been expected. Judge Martin's mind was not of the highest order, but his indomitable perseverance and great industry more than atoned for lack of brilliancy. It would seem that the preparation of his books alone would have sufficed to engage his entire time. After his removal to Louisiana his interest in matters historical seemed to increase. He was instrumental in organizing the Louisiana Historical Society, of which he was the first president.

It has been generally overlooked that Judge Martin reported the decisions of the Courts in North Carolina from April Term, 1795, through November, 1796. During the last eight years of his life he was practically

blind. He nevertheless continued to act as the Chief Justice, and did full work, dictating his opinions to a clerk. He died at his estate, Gentilly, near New Orleans, on December 11, 1846, only a few months after he had been succeeded by the Judges appointed under the Constitution of 1845. Before his death he became widely known throughout the United States as an able jurist and an accomplished scholar, and was honored with the degree of LL. D. from Harvard University.

Judge Martin continued to practice during his whole life that extremely rigid economy necessary during his early years. He denied himself all the luxuries and many of the comforts of life. When he died his estate was valued at $400,000. He had never married, and, by the terms of his will, all his property went to relatives in France. HOLLAND M. THOMPSON, '95.

THE MOTTO AND SEAL OF THE PROVINCE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The adoption by the present Legislature of the Latin motto, "*Esse quam videri*," for our State's Seal and Coat of Arms calls to mind that there was a Latin motto on the seal of the colony in the early days of the Province of North Carolina, which read as follows:

"QUAE SERA TAMEN RESPEXIT."

The "draught" of the seal bearing this motto was submitted to the "King's Most Excellent Majesty in Councill," in a report of the "Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations," on the 10th of April, 1730, and His

Majesty, George II., of virtuous memory, "was pleased to approve thereof." (Colonial Records, Volume III, pp. 79-80).

The obverse of the seal represented "Liberty" introducing "Plenty" to His Majesty, and around its circumference was this inscription: SIGILLUM PROVINCIAE NOSTRAE CAROLINAE SEPTEMTRIONALIS. On the reverse of the seal were the King's Arms, Crown, Garter, Supporters and Motto, and encircling them the following: *Georgius Secundus, Dei Gratia, Magnae Brittaniae, Franciae, et Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, Brunsvici et Lunebergi Dux; Sacri Romani Imperii Archi-Thesaurius et Elector.*

This seal superseded one previously in use by the Lords Proprietors of Carolina, whose government of our part of the Province had been surrendered to the Crown but a short time before the adoption of the seal above described.

The Proprietary Government in South Carolina had come to an end some years earlier than that of the northern province.

A *fac-simile* of the Lords Proprietors' seal may be seen in the second volume of Hawks' History of North Carolina, and an excellent impression, or engraving, of it is in the possession of the State Historical Society.*

The seal ordered by George II. was, for some reason, not sent to North Carolina for several months after its adoption, and in the warrant transmitting it, which also describes the seal, the motto is quoted as "Quae sera *flamen* respexit." (Colonial Records, Vol. III, p. 119). This must be a mistake in the MS. If not, the statement is ventured that it will puzzle the best of our Latin scholars to make an intelligible translation of it.

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*This is framed and hangs in the University Library.—EDITORS.

The motto was probably taken from the first Eclogue of Virgil (27), where the whole line reads, "*Libertas quae sera tamen respexit inertem.*" This line may be translated, or rendered, "Liberty, which, though late, yet kindly looked upon me (or was mindful of me) indolent"; and possibly the motto may have had reference to the figure of "Liberty" on the seal as at last presenting the colony, in the guise of "Plenty," to the King, he having but lately succeeded to the government of it. Doubtless a better translation and explanation of the motto can be given than the foregoing, and the problem is respectfully submitted to the University for a proper solution. To the King, no doubt, "Plenty" commended herself favorably, however little appreciation he may have had of true liberty.

The figures of Liberty and Plenty are still preserved on the Great Seal of our State and in its Coat of Arms.

Another seal for the Province of North Carolina was sent from England, in July, 1767, during the administration of the Royal Governor William Tryon. It was the same as that already described, except in substituting the name of George III. for that of his hopeful grandfather. (Colonial Records, Volume VII, pp. 532-533). In the warrant, however, transmitting this seal the Latin motto undergoes some remarkable changes, appearing there as "*Qua sero tamen respexit*," which must be an error, for a translation of that sentence seems to be something that "no fellow can find out." There are several other errors in the Latin inscriptions on this seal, made probably in the transcription of the manuscript.

GRAHAM DAVES.

Newbern, N. C.

LETTER FROM HAMILTON C. JONES, THE ELDER.

[Miss Margaret Mitchell has lately presented to the North Carolina Historical Society some valuable manuscripts and pamphlets, which belonged to her distinguished father, Dr. Elisha Mitchell. Among them is the following letter from Hamilton C. Jones, father of Colonel Hamilton C. Jones, of Charlotte. Our readers will doubtless be interested in it, as well as in Dr. Battle's annotations.—THE EDITORS.]

NEWBERN, February 2d, 1819.

DEAR SIR:—I have delayed writing until now, with the hope of being able to give you something more interesting when I became more acquainted with the people of this town. Newbern, I suppose, is more remarkable for talents than any part of North Carolina. Mr. Gaston, accounted the greatest man in our State, I find one of the most mild and unassuming gentlemen of my acquaintance. He seems to have devoted considerable attention to several branches of science, and has been honored with a membership in the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He has also been admitted a practitioner in the Supreme Court of the United States, where, I am told, he stands very high. He has received several other honorary and lucrative distinctions abroad, and from my small acquaintance and feeble abilities to judge, I should say he is fully deserving of all that he has received. He has just lost his third wife, though not more than forty, if so old. The late Mrs. Gaston was a most elegant woman, surpassing most of her sex in beauty of person, gentility of manners and in vigour and polish of under-

standing. Her husband most bitterly laments her loss, and the more, no doubt, from the circumstance of her being snatched away with but a few minutes' warning. She has left two small children, one but a fortnight old.

I believe that you have formed a correct opinion in regard to J. Stanly. He is no doubt a man of first abilities, and shows quite plainly that he knows it. He is quite a useful citizen, has the confidence of all Newbern in almost everything, for he seems well acquainted with all kinds of business. He is much of a courtier in his manners and, of course, is a favourite with all the ladies. Stanly cannot be blamed much for killing Spaight, for every one says he did everything in his power to avoid the duel. They both fought to please the people, a majority of whom, being Democrats, would have shouted for joy if Stanly could have been killed. I have several anecdotes to tell you of Stanly's sprightliness of thought. On one occasion in the court a fellow gave evidence so pointedly against him that he knew of no other way to invalidate it than by impeaching his respectability. He accordingly told the Court that the man had been guilty of stealing pork. This the witness took in dudgeon, and as Stanly came down the steps of the court-house the fellow met him with his fist clenched. "Stanly," says he, "how came you to say I stole pork?" "I said you stole pork?" "Yes, sir, you did," says the fellow. "You must be mistaken, sir." "You did, sir, and I can prove it by everybody in court." "Well, if I did, sir, I ask your pardon for the mistake, for I meant—bacon." This confounded the fellow so that Stanly had time to make his escape without molestation. It appears that his charge was true, for the fellow had actually stolen bacon. I must tell you the others when I see you. Mr. Graham

and Mr. Donnell are both respectable lawyers. Graham is thought to be the greatest scholar in the place, and a man of many virtues. He has educated several of his poor relations, among others L. D. Henry, of Fayetteville. There are no less than twelve lawyers belonging to Newbern, besides nearly as many students at law. The road from Raleigh to Newbern leads through a country remarkable for little else than its dismal, inhospitable appearance. The growth consists chiefly in long-leaf pines which grow so closely together that I was reminded all the way along "of the shadow of the Valley of Death," and, when I had the misfortune to lose "my siller and gear," my imagination partook so much of horror that hung around me, until I wished for some friendly opiate to keep me insensible till I could get to Newbern. The sameness of this appalling scene was uninterrupted, except by a miserable lightwood-smoked hovel now and then, which only served to kindle the apprehension that I should have to lodge in one of the sort on the approaching night; and to my unutterable chagrin I was not disappointed. I would give you an account of two nights' adventures, but I don't suppose it would interest you nor profit myself "*infandum renovare dolorem.*" I have lately returned from a visit to Howard's country seat. He has a most extensive farm, and has it managed more to my notion of the business than any one I ever saw. He is indeed the most curious compound of good and bad qualities that I ever knew—extremely kind to his friends, but most bitter against his enemies. His wife is a good and even-tempered woman. His boys, tho' I make them study closely, can never be made scholars. They are quite easily managed and give me no trouble except at their recitations twice in the day.

I am much indebted to you for introducing me to Mr. Chester, whom I believe a very honourable, friendly, and amiable gentleman, with a good taste and liberal acquirements. I have a word of advice for your ear, but have not room now—any time between this and June—for the present I will only say "It is not good for man to be alone." I have much more to say, but shall wait to know if I may write again. Remember me to Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper and Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead. Tell Jordan I expect a letter from him shortly. How fares my——? Tell me all these things.

Ever yours,

HAM^N JONES.

NOTES.—I knew Hamilton C. Jones, the elder, well and liked him exceedingly. He was a man of fine natural ability, a good lawyer, a most agreeable companion, exceedingly kind and hospitable, and of staunch principles. He was an excellent *raconteur*. My father told me that often at social gatherings in his younger days the dancing room would be deserted, while all the company would form a circle around Ham. Jones, as he recited with inimitable humor "Cousin Sally Dillard" and other stories.

He was born in Greenville county, in the State of Virginia, on the 23d of August, 1798. His father, William Jones, removed to Stokes county in North Carolina, when his son was an infant, and died in 1800. The widow afterwards married Colonel James Martin, who had distinguished himself in the Revolutionary war, was often Senator from his county, was one of the Commissioners to locate the seat of government, and suggested the name of Raleigh. Young Jones graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818, in the class of President Polk. After his graduation he was tutor of mathematics for a year and then took a school for a year or two at Newbern. Here he studied law under William Gaston, and after obtaining his license to practice, "hung out his shingle" in Salisbury. He founded the *Carolina Watchman* at that place in 1828 and continued to be its editor until 1840. It was anti-Jackson and Whig in politics and had a large circulation. He was repeatedly a member of the lower branch of the General Assembly. He held also for some time the important office of State Solicitor for the Judicial District in which he resided. He was Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court for

many years after the death of Perrin Busbee. He represented Rowan county in the Secession Convention of 1861. He died in Morganton at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Samuel Tate, on September 10, 1868.

The lady hinted at in the letter to Dr. Mitchell was a Chapel Hill belle, a most estimable woman, Ann Eliza Henderson, daughter of Major Pleasant Henderson, who lived in a house, since burned, on the site of Mrs. Dr. Mallett's dwelling. He was a Revolutionary cavalry officer. After the war he was for many years Reading Clerk of the House of Commons. He removed to Tennessee in 1830. He was a brother of Judge Richard Henderson of colonial times, and uncle of Chief Justice Leonard Henderson, of Granville, and the equally eminent lawyer, Archibald Henderson, of Rowan. His wife was a daughter of Colonel James Martin, of Snow Camp, whose second wife was Hamilton C. Jones' mother, as above stated. Among their children were Dr. Pleasant Henderson, of Salisbury, and Alexander Martin Henderson, of Davie county.

The course of true love ran smooth and Hamilton C. Jones and Ann Eliza Henderson were married in Chapel Hill on the 11th of July, 1820. They were almost able to celebrate their golden wedding. If she had lived about two months longer they would have started together for the spirit land. They had ten children, four of whom died in early childhood. Three daughters grew to womanhood. The oldest, Martha Martin, is the wife of Dr. Samuel Tate, of Morganton. The second is living unmarried, Miss Julia Hamilton Jones. The third, Alice Johnston, married Edward T. Brodnax, of Rockingham county, and now lives in Richmond, Virginia.

Of the sons, James Martin Jones was a captain in the Confederate army, and died at his home in Asheville in 1887. Another son is Colonel Hamilton Chamberlain Jones, of Charlotte, a gallant Confederate officer, an eminent lawyer, United States District Attorney under Cleveland, a graduate of our University in 1858. Another son, Edmund Loftin Jones, died at Chapel Hill, a member of the Junior class, in November, 1858.

At the time when Hamilton C. Jones, the elder, was a tutor in the University, disorder in the classes and disrespect to the members of the Faculty were fashionable, the result of treating students like school-boys. Jones told his classes that he would treat them as gentlemen, and expected corresponding behavior towards himself. Pretty soon a student of stalwart muscle offered the teacher some rudeness. Jones requested him to wait a moment after the close of the exercises. He then proposed a walk into the forest, and on the bully's refusal to apologize and promise amendment, gave him a fair fight and a sound thrashing. He had no farther trouble in the matter of discipline.

The "MR. GASTON" mentioned in the letter is the eminent statesman and jurist, William Gaston, who was afterwards, 1834–1844, a Judge of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, one of the ablest and purest Judges in the Union. He served as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1813-1817, and won a national reputation, especially by his speeches on the "Loan Bill" and the "Previous Question." Judge Manly in his memoir of Gaston states that Webster pronounced him the greatest man in the war Congresses. His first wife was a famous belle, Miss Susan Hay, whose father gave the name to Haymount in Fayetteville. She it was who, according to Dr. William Hooper, in his "Fifty Years Since," stirred up Matthew Troy, a student, into the grand burst of eloquence, "Oh! sir, she's enough to melt the frigidity of a stoic, and excite rapture in the breast of a hermit!" To this Dr. Hooper adds:

"And like another Helen has fired another Troy."

Judge Gaston's first wife died without issue. He married a second time, Miss Hannah McClure, of Newbern, daughter of Dr. William McClure, who served as surgeon in the Continental army. They had two daughters, Hannah, who was the first wife of Judge M. E. Manly, of the Supreme Court, and Susan, who married a wealthy New Yorker who lived at Hyde Park, on the Hudson, Mr. Robert Donaldson. Judge and Mrs. Hannah Manly had a daughter, Hannah, who married Mr. Frank Hawks, a civil engineer, son of Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks. Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson left two daughters, who are unmarried, and a son, whose history I do not know. It is a fact of interest that Mr. Donaldson bequeathed a very large amount to our University, but the will was not executed according to the laws of New York and was declared void. Besides the two daughters, Judge Gaston had a son by his second wife, Alexander Gaston, now dead, who married first a Miss Jones, and secondly a Miss Murphey, of Burke. Alexander had a son named Hugh, who studied law under me at Raleigh, about 1858, and was killed in the Civil War. Another son, William Gaston, was killed by the Indians at Walla Walla. Neither married. A daughter of Alexander Gaston, Miss Susan Gaston, lives in Boston. The only child of the second marriage was a daughter, now dead, who married Samuel S. Kirkland. So far as I know there is no male descendant of Judge Gaston, bearing his name.

His third wife he met while a member of Congress, Miss Eliza Ann Worthington, daughter of Dr. Charles Worthington, of Georgetown, D. C., the lady mentioned in Mr. Jones' letter. The two little girls were Eliza, who married Mr. George W. Graham, of Washington, D. C., who spent her last days in Prince George's county, Maryland, and Catharine (generally called Kate), who survived her sister, and died about 1885.

Both the sisters were elegant, accomplished, and possessed of all Christian graces.

Judge Gaston was not only a great Judge, but was distinguished for his knowledge of general literature, and was an eloquent orator and brilliant writer. His poetry, "Old North State," although valuable as a patriotic ode, does not approach in excellence his productions in prose. He was uncommonly agreeable in social circles, full of humor, information, tact and kindliness. I never met him but once. When I was nine years old a benevolent-looking old gentleman placed his hand on my head and asked my name. When I told him he replied, "Not Battle, but Skirmish—little Battle." It was Judge Gaston. He died in 1844.

The duel between ex-Governor Richard Dobbs Spaight, the elder, and JOHN STANLY, then member of Congress, was fought in 1802, near Newbern, one Sunday afternoon. There were three ineffectual fires. On the fourth Spaight was mortally wounded. Stanly was never tried, was pardoned the next year by Governor Benjamin Williams. His petition for Executive clemency may be found in Wheeler's History. He was again a member of Congress, 1809 to 1811. Being a strong Federalist and opponent of the war of 1812, he was after this in the minority party, but was frequently a member of the House of Commons from the borough of Newbern. He was a man of great force, was particularly strong as a parliamentary leader, being a master of sarcasm, occasionally humorous, oftener bitter. His son, Edward Stanly, after holding high positions in this State as Attorney-General, member of Congress and of our General Assembly, emigrated to California, and after the breaking out of the Civil War came with the Federal army to the eastern part of our State as Military Governor. He expected an early collapse on the part of the South and hoped to be of assistance to his former fellow-citizens, but finding his mistake, he resigned his post, and returned to California. His cousin, and former friend, George E. Badger, wrote to him while on our coast a scathing letter, which was published, but Stanly did not reply.

EDWARD GRAHAM, of the blood of Graham of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee, was a man of great influence and ability, but never sought political preferment, served only one term as member of the House of Commons. Edward E. Graham, who represented Newbern in the General Assembly occasionally, was a nephew of his. One of his daughters married the eminent lawyer of Raleigh, William Henry Haywood, who was once Senator of the United States, the father of Colonel Ed. Graham Haywood. Another daughter married John P. Daves, a son of a Revolutionary hero, Major John Daves, and was the mother of the wife of Governor John W. Ellis, of Professor Edward Graham Daves, of Balti-

more, who a few months ago delivered an able address on the career of the Maryland Continental line on the Guilford Battle Ground, and of Major Graham Daves, of Newbern, who recently contributed to this MAGAZINE an excellent article an the Cincinnati of North Carolina.

One of our *alumni*, now a prominent lawyer in Dallas county, Alabama, a brave soldier in the Civil War, in which he was wounded, a grandson of Edward Graham, Hamilton Claverhouse Graham, at the dedication of the monument to the Confederate dead in Newbern, made an eloquent address on the life and services of General J. Johnston Pettigrew.

LOUIS D. HENRY, mentioned as a nephew of Edward Graham, had in early life the misfortune of slaying Thomas J. Stanly in a duel. He was a very successful lawyer, living in Fayetteville most of his life. Not long before his death in 1846 he removed to Raleigh. He was often member of the General Assembly, and in 1842 was the unsuccessful candidate of the Democratic party for the Governorship against Morehead.

The "MR. DONNELL" mentioned was John Robert Donnell, a graduate of our University in 1807. He was brought from Ireland to North Carolina when a boy, and before he could become naturalized an uncle of his residing, I think, in Jones county, died, devising his plantation to him. According to strict law the University could have claimed this land as escheated, but the Trustees unhesitatingly gave up its right, with the approval of the General Assembly. He was a strong lawyer, Judge of the Superior Courts for many years. He was also State Solicitor and Speaker of the House of Commons. He married a daughter of Richard Dobbs Spaight, the elder, whose father was a nephew of Governor Dobbs, of colonial days. Judge Donnell died in 1864, leaving a large fortune. His son, Richard Spaight Donnell, was a member of Congress and Speaker of the House of Commons. "Dick" Donnell, as he was generally called, was a very clear-headed lawyer, one of the brightest and most agreeable men I ever met. His portrait is in the Philanthropic Hall. After being a martyr to gout he died only three years after his father.

The "MR. HOWARD," whose children Mr. Jones taught, was Mr. Josiah Howard, a wealthy planter. The two sons were George and James, who became planters. Hon. Charles C. Clark, one of our ablest lawyers and strongest political speakers, married a daughter of George Howard.

We learn from McCree's Life and Correspondence of James Iredell that Martin Howard, Chief Justice of North Carolina, "In the good old colony times, when we were under the King," lived on his plantation in Craven county until 1777. Being a Tory, he was then compelled to leave the State and his property was probably confiscated. It is an interesting question whether he did not get some Whig friend to buy his land

in secret trust, and whether Josiah Howard was not his heir. I ask my friend, Mr. Charles C. Clark, to investigate this and report to the UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The "JORDAN" to whom the message is sent at the close of the letter was Simon Peter Jordan, M. D., of Stokes county, a graduate of 1819, then a tutor in the University.

"MR. CHESTER" was a citizen of Newbern, of Northern birth, of the highest character and standing.

"MR. AND MRS. HOOPER" were Professor, afterwards Doctor, William Hooper and his wife, daughter of Solicitor General Edward Jones.

KEMP P. BATTLE.

EDITORIALS.

A growing need at Chapel Hill is a University Press, a printing establishment owned and controlled by the University authorities. In the new university idea original research plays a part no less important than that of instruction, and as the sum of knowledge is increased by this original research, the University must furnish a means for the diffusion of this knowledge. The question, Can it be made to pay? should never be asked. Much of what we do here cannot be made to *pay* in any pecuniary sense, and its chief value often lies in the fact that it is above and beyond any dollars-and-cents consideration. It is true that we have an outlet for our scientific work in the Journal of the Mitchell Society, and in the several scientific periodicals of this country, all of which are open to us, but the work of our Shakspere Club and the investigations of our Historical Society must remain comparatively unknown until we have a University Press to extend their radiance and shed their intellectual light upon an increasing community.

But we are fortunately so situated that such an enterprise can be made to pay. If the University authorities should not see fit to establish a University Press, individual *alumni* could find no better investment than a well-equipped printing-office at Chapel Hill. Any printer, doing only first-class work, and having an office near at hand, could

be sure of the work of the MAGAZINE, *The Tar Heel*, the Mitchell Society Journal, the Journal of the Shakspere Club, the Historical Society Papers, something from the Philosophical department, and the bulletins of the Geological department, besides the work of the college, the law school and the medical school.

An important consideration in this connection is the opportunity which a good printing-office affords men who have to earn a livelihood while pursuing a college course. We have many such men here, many of whom are pretty good printers, and the printer's trade must always prove a positive help to any man engaged in intellectual pursuits.

BOOK NOTICES.

THE INTERPRETATION OF NATURE. By Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, Professor of Geology in Harvard University. 16-mo., pp. 305, $1.25. Boston and New York: *Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*

This book is the most valuable contribution to the literature of science and religion in their mutual relations that we have ever seen. It comes from a man who is keenly alive to all the peculiar effects produced by a close and absorbing study of nature. A recognized expert in his line of work, whom specialization has not narrowed, he possesses an abounding optimism and a broad humanity rarely looked for in men of the scientific habit. He writes as a scientist and confines himself to the evidence which science affords, and sees that the two explanations of the universe are now approaching each other. His point of view is of course that of the evolutionist, but he does not argue in favor of it and only explains it so far as is made necessary by his subject; nor does he find in selection a universal solvent. The seven chapters of the book are entitled the Appreciation of Nature, Critical Points in the Continuity of Natural Phenomena, The Place of Organic Life in Nature, The March of the Generations, The Bond of the Generations, The Natural History of Sympathy, and The Immortality of the Soul from the Point of View of Natural Science.

We cannot do better than quote from the book: "My first contact with natural science in my youth and early manhood had the not uncommon effect of leading me far away from Christianity. Of late years a further insight into the truth of nature has gradually forced me again towards the ground from which I had departed." An illustration of Lord Bacon's saying that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion. "Even in the matter of miracles it seems not improbable that science is likely to come nearer to religion than in the early days of

that learning." "The one dominant characteristic of man, the feature which entitles us to class him as an entirely new animal." "The most imperfectly educated savage, as for instance the Andaman Islander or the Hottentot, doubtless gains a far higher grade of thought in his explanation of nature than the ablest ape or other inferior animal, and his curiosity is doubtless cast in a much more logical form than that of his lowly kinsman." "Aristotle * * * would be entirely puzzled by our missionary societies and those for the prevention of cruelty to animals."

This book will hardly be welcomed by materialists in science, or by dogmatists in religion, but all thoughtful men will find it full of suggestion and of inspiration. In this respect the book is a remarkable one, and its effect cannot but be lasting. It should be read by every naturalist and by every teacher of religion, for naturalists are as often narrow as religionists, and neither side can read it without being lifted up into a broader and clearer light.

A Review of the Systems of Ethics, Founded on the Theory of Evolution. By C. M. Williams. Large 12-mo., pp. 581, $2.50 New York: *Macmillan & Co.*

The aim of the book is to review the several theories of Ethics that are founded upon the doctrine of Evolution. These independent theories are those of Darwin, Wallace, Hæckel, Spencer, Fiske, Rolph, Barratt, Stephen, Carneri, Höffding, Gizycki, Alexander and Ree.

These reviews form part I of the book. Part II comprises chapters on the following subjects: (*a*) The Concepts of Evolution, (*b*) Intelligence and "End," (*c*) The Will, (*d*) The Mutual Relations of Thought, Feeling and Will in Evolution, (*e*) Egoism and Altruism in Evolution, (*f*) Conscience, (*g*) The Moral Progress of the Human Species as shown by History, (*h*) The Results of Ethical Inquiry on an Evolutional Basis, (*i*) The Ideal and the Way of its Attainment.

If one reads in order to find statements of absolute and ultimate truth, then there are many results in this book that the reader will not accept. But if one reads for

stimulus and suggestion, then the reader will find something on every page of this book. Part I is a good reference book. The doctrines are stated clearly and briefly. This is good reading for one who would free himself from intellectual provincialism.

Part II is critical and constructive. The discussions are clear and positive and direct. It is encouraging to see serious and earnest consideration of the great ethical problems by a disciple of this school. The method of the book is admirable. Such frankness, directness, clearness, intellectual honesty and intellectual courage cannot fail to please the genuine student. The following sentence from the chapter on Conscience, p. 463, will show the spirit of the book: "Originality, intellectual superiority, does not consist in a contempt for custom merely as custom, but in the power to weigh all sides, to view a matter in all lights, without regard to its age or newness, and to decide on its worth according to its inherent merits or defects."

EXTINCT MONSTERS. A Popular Account of Some of the Larger Forms of Ancient Animal Life. By Rev. H. N. Hutchinson. 8-vo., pp. 254, $3.00. New York: *D. Appleton & Co.*

The well-ordered imagination of the French savant, Cuvier, whose laborious studies gave rise to the science of comparative anatomy, invented for us the closely related science of paleontology. His vast knowledge of existing birds and beasts enabled him to reconstruct for us, sometimes from a few bones, or a fossil skull, or even a single vertebra or tooth, the creatures that inhabited our planet before man began to be. He showed us that our earth was once inhabited, yes, dominated, by reptiles truly terrible and of enormous size, the Dinosaurs, whose degenerate kindred we have with us now in our crocodiles, alligators and lizards.

From the time of Cuvier evidence of these xtinct monsters has been accumulating, until now we can make out with certainty, and even in great detail, their structure, habits and life-history, and many of the most important parts of that history American paleontology has supplied.

These facts have long been the common property of the scientific world, and now Mr. Hutchinson has made the first successful attempt to popularize them. Here science tells a more marvelous tale than ever was dreamed of by the olden time mythologists. The seas and estuaries, the swamps and marshes, hills and plains were lorded over by saurians as massive as elephants, as huge as rhinoceroses. Horned giants and flying dragons more terrible even than those of mythology did actually exist, and have left their bones to tell the story.

The illustrations in the book are of great interest. There are twenty-four full page plates, besides a number of smaller figures scattered through the text, and they depict the animals as following what must have been their ordinary modes of life. The artist has succeeded admirably well. Not a few of the monsters depicted here claimed America for their home, and some of them were natives of North Carolina. This fact will doubtless make the book which so vividly portrays them find a place in many of our libraries.

TWO SATIRES OF JUVENAL, WITH NOTES. By Francis Philip Nash, M. A. 12-mo., $1.00. Boston: *Houghton, Mifflin & Co.*

This little volume contains the text of the first two of Juvenal's satires with annotations. There is also a list of works cited and an index to the notes. The editor distinctly warns us that it "does not address itself to college students," but leaves us a trifle hazy as to whom exactly it is addressed. It can hardly be expected that any very large unprofessional public, even though composed of "lovers of the classics," would choose for mere pleasure such reading as Juvenal's second satire. Whether, however, such readers or professional Latinists were in the mind of the editor, the book seems in several particulars ill-adapted for the purposes of either. The notes are at the back of the book, in school-book fashion, instead of being with the text. The rather unsatisfactory "introductions" do not give any hint as to the subjects of the satires; and nowhere appears any such running analysis of them as is now customary. There is no comparative valuation

of the MSS. of Juvenal, not even any enumeration and description of them, although a few of the various readings are printed with the text. It would seem as if rather too much space is taken up in the notes by discussions of the views of other commentators, and in some cases a rather dogmatic tone is assumed, *e. g.* in the note on *mensae* (II, 10). In several cases the reader or the student might better be referred to later or translated editions of works cited. For instance, Rich's dictionary and Seyffert's lexicon are later and better in their English editions; and the edition of Friedlaender's *Sittengeschichte* mentioned was published twenty years ago. Farrar's "Darkness and Dawn" might well be referred to, as it gives vivid pictures of such characters as Locusta and Tigellinus.

Possibly the most serious purpose of the editor is indicated by his hint that the book is a "specimen of a larger work." Acting on this supposition, I would modestly add to the foregoing a few suggestions concerning the notes, which might perhaps aid in the perfection of the work contemplated.

In some cases the wording is unhappy, *e. g.*: "the toga in which the characters, all, or nearly all Roman, appeared" (p. 30); "I think that the poets as often borrowed from the artists as these from those" (p. 36); "the usual hour for the *cena* at Rome was the ninth, three o'clock, at the vernal equinox; but it was probably earlier in the provinces" (p. 44).

I, 62: The note is misleading; one might suppose from reading it that the whole of the *Via Flaminia* were called the *Corso.*

I, 68: The instance cited from Plaut. Men. 57 to show the use of the Plup. Ind. is not a happy one; as (1) Plautus is notoriously independent in his use of moods, and (2) this prologue is not considered genuine.

I, 84: The note is inconsistent with those just preceding it. If the knowledge desired was how to "restore the human race," and Juvenal is to be supposed here to be "scoffing at the worn-out mythology of paganism," the whole point of the truly Juvenalian jest is lost by the trifling explanation of *ostendit* here proposed.

I, 127: It is hard to see how *sportula* can here be excepted from all included under *ipse dies.*

I, 128: The statue mentioned in Hor. Sat. I, 120, was not an Apollo statue at all, and was, moreover, situated in the Forum Romanum, not in the Forum Augusti.

I, 132: The definition of *vestibulum* as "a space before the house-door, separated from the street by an iron grating," is misleading. This "space" was always inclosed by the walls of the house, at least it was universally so in Pompeii. See Overbeck's Pompeii, p. 252.

I, 150: There is nothing remarkable in this use of *sinus.*

I, 157: I cannot help feeling that the only explanation here that involves no serious difficulty is the one so lightly touched upon on p. 75, by which *sulcum deducis arena* means "you lose your labor." Otherwise the tense of the verb is unnatural, and *et* must stand for *aut.*

I, 171: It is by no means certain that the "temple of the Flavian gens" is identical with the "temple 'of the three columns.'"

II, 40: It is hardly possible to prove anything from the example cited on "*e caelo.*" While Tibullus omits the preposition in the passage cited, Tib. IV, 13, 13, has *e caelo mittatur* cf.; also Tib. I, 2, 43; I, 10, 60; II, 5, 58; III, 8, 2. Plainly there is no uniformity. The spelling *coelo* on the next page is inconsistent.

II, 165: It is pleasant to know that the editor has personally seen the crypt where Caligula was murdered; perhaps, however, the average reader would be better served by reference to p. 117 of Lanciani's own book (printed at the Riverside Press), "Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries," where a cut of the spot is shown together with explanatory text.

The book, inside and out, presents the neat general appearance to be expected from this publishing house. The paper is heavy, the type clear, and the volume a convenient one to handle. The index to the notes is praiseworthy, and the attempt to offer at least a partial view of the text-variants is commendable.

KARL P. HARRINGTON.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY has appropriated ten thousand dollars annually for two years to make long needed repairs of the University buildings and to provide sanitary conveniences. This is help in need. The floors and roofs of several buildings are badly worn and need to be replaced. All the buildings need paint and more or less repairs.

We are glad that the appropriation was made with great unanimity of sentiment. The University is State property, worth half a million dollars. It was donated to the State from time to time in generous gifts and bequests by philanthropists. Surely the State would find no economy in neglecting such property.

The basement under the Library will be utilized for baths, closets, etc. This arrangement is much needed also. It is fortunate that we have a room already at hand which can be used for this purpose. The location is central and accessible. Being adjacent to the Athletic Grounds, these necessary conveniences will doubtless make marked contributions to the healthfulness of the University, besides stimulating the athletic spirit, and thus aiding in the upbuilding of the moral and intellectual tone of the student-body.

We are glad to know that an infirmary will be built. Such a place is essential to the proper care and treatment of the sick. The University will soon have five hundred students, and the sick list will grow large as our numbers increase.

A light gallery will be constructed in the Library so as to make available the high shelves in the upper part of the room. Thus the Wood Library, which is still in boxes, and the three thousand other volumes now on the floor, will be suitably located for use by the students.

The University is deeply grateful to the General Assembly for this timely and substantial aid. The students will endeavor to aid in building up this great institution and will use with honorable care the property thus created for their education.

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST in the University has been manifested recently by college men. The President of Davidson College, after long and profound cogitation, brought forth in Raleigh a plan to "elevate the University to the *Apex* of the school system of the State." The President of Wake Forest followed the lead of the sturdy Calvinist "*haud passibus aequis.*" A conference of college presidents was called "to view" the situation. The conference was said to be long, harmonious and enjoyable. Everybody was friendly to the University and anxious to

help it. This anxiety increased as the Bill for Repairs was introduced. Telegrams passed rapidly and the winged messenger of Jove again summoned the college men together. Greater zeal than ever was manifested for the noble old University. The "Apex man" was there with increased vigor and "*proximus ardet Ucalegon.*" The Joint Committee on Education was amazed to see such desire to build up the University. "Give it $50,000 a year," said one college president; "Put it at the *Apex* of glory and usefulness," said another. The committee was reminded of the darkey who hugged his sweetheart to death.

In the midst of all this cloud of impracticable propositions made by friends who were anxious to help in every way except the way most needed; in the midst of this spectacle of college men engaged in unseemly wrangle over the State University, there appeared in the *News and Observer* a manly, dignified, clear-cut letter, reviewing the various friendly propositions and setting forth clearly the duty of the State to the University as well as the duty of the University to the State. It was written by Professor J. L. Armstrong, of Trinity College, Durham. We thank Professor Armstrong for the manliness of his letter, as well as for its sincere friendship. He has done a service to education by showing that educators are not necessarily narrow nor controlled by the interests of their own institutions.

WE HAVE READ with much interest some "Notes" on the Negro Problem written for the *Commercial Advertiser* (N. Y.) by our able Fellow in Sociology, Mr. Clarence Greeley.

The South has constantly claimed that our friends at the North do not fully understand the conditions of the "Problem." Almost every article from the North displays but little knowledge of the subject and too often less sympathy with us who are burdened so grievously. So one writer has said that "In the presence in the South of these millions of degraded creatures that section is paying the penalty of the violation of divine law and Christian sentiment." He might have added in keeping with his letter, "Thank God, we are not like those men." And while they admit that we are doing something to elevate the negro, they curse us for not doing more.

It is refreshing, then, to read Mr. Greeley's article at this time. Born and reared in the North, he has come to our State to study and investigate this great question which is of vital interest to the future character of our national life. Thus moving among us and seeing the two races in their daily relations, Mr. Greeley's opinion is entitled to careful consideration. With the true student spirit he opens his mind to all the facts of the case and forms his judgment accordingly.

He has reached these conclusions, which we quote from his article:

"We agree that the work of uplifting the negro must be done in the main by Southern whites. But to encourage Southern whites in this difficult task Northern whites should not discourage them. * * * More, perhaps, than the North realizes the gulf has been widened by irritants where palliatives were greatly needed. * * * If the sentiment of the North has been right, its 'science' has certainly alienated the blacks, perhaps more than necessary, from the only ones who can help them in great numbers—the Southern whites."

We await anxiously Mr. Greeley's fuller views on the subject. We are glad to see this honest study of a great sociological question, for a thorough understanding of it alone can prepare us for a proper solution.

WE HAVE another evidence of the growth of the University in the publication of a bright, 'newsy' weekly paper, *The Tar Heel.*

A long-felt want is now supplied, and we doubt not that the enterprise will be a success; for surely college pride and love of our *Alma Mater* will lead us to support this paper. But its own intrinsic merit will secure, and is securing, for it what nothing else could ever do, the enthusiastic support of the student-body.

The MAGAZINE heartily thanks the able editors of *The Tar Heel* for their new publication, every issue of which shows marked improvement. The *second* number contains, among other things of interest, a very careful review of the MAGAZINE for February. While we do not agree with the reviewer in regard to some views taken, we are thankful for the impartial and thoughtful manner in which he has written.

Let it be the aim of both the MAGAZINE and *The Tar Heel* to work together for the upbuilding of the University and its students.

GRADUALLY WE emerge in educational methods from the dreary rules of the Past and take our places in the onward march of the Present. More and more our educators see that the individuality of the students must be regarded in methods of teaching and in discipline. And they have found, too, that it is quite a good idea to treat students in the universities as *men*, and not as *boys*. This idea has been growing until now Princeton and Wesleyan Colleges will put each man on his "*honor*" in the coming examinations. This is much better than having a tutor to keep watch over the class. No self-respecting man will violate his pledge of honor. We have tried this system for a long time here with perfect success.

It will be a glorious day when every standard of manliness in the busy, working world is applied to those within college walls. This age is too busy and life too short for a man to readjust himself after he leaves his books and teachers to the rules which govern men in life.

THE MAGAZINE regrets that we have had no inter-society debate during this year. The societies have previously taken much interest in these public contests, and much good has resulted from them; but it seems that the students this year were not prepared to make the necessary "sacrifice," as many deem it, of time required for preparation of a creditable debate. It does not speak well for a literary society to thus say that she can get no members to fill the positions.

We are inclined to believe that a public debate, such as we have had here, is of much more benefit to the speakers themselves, and to the students as a body, than a public oration could possibly be. The power to survey both sides of a subject, to compress the leading arguments into one compact whole, to deliver these arguments clearly and forcibly and to stand an opponent's attack, is best developed by a debate. And such power is needed in the great forum of the world; at the bar and on the hustings the young man will find it necessary, if he would succeed, to think quickly, on his feet, and then to express his points with clearness and force.

We hope our new students will look forward, and by attention to their society duties prepare themselves to represent the University in these public debates. We cannot afford to give up a thing of so much permanent value.

EXCHANGES.

THE *Quarterly Register of Current History* for the last quarter of 1892, published by Current History Publishing Company, Detroit, Mich., treats of recent historical facts in a clear and concise manner. It contains many interesting and instructive articles, written in a lucid style, brief yet comprehensive. Under the title "International Affairs" are very ably discussed The Behring Sea Dispute, The International Silver Conference, which met at Brussels, November 22, 1892. The conference adjourned without coming to any definite agreement, and silver "may be allowed to take care of itself and be handed over to the laws of supply and demand." "The gold fields of South Africa bid fair to depreciate the value of the yellow metal sufficiently to counteract the present depreciation of the white." In the article on The European Situation the probability is suggested that the war-like attitude of various European powers foretells that the closing years of the present century will witness a commotion similar to those at the close of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. British politics are discussed. The probable fate of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill is considered doubtful. "The Grand Old Man," with all his parliamentary skill, will scarcely be able to pilot a Home Rule bill through the House of Commons "without unanimity among the Irish Nationalists." Besides many others it contains interesting productions on The Panama Scandal, The Anti-Option Bill, A Uniform System of Bankruptcy, Restriction of Immigration, University Extension, etc. These quarterly issues of current history are well worth careful reading, because in them are found concise and comprehensive discussions of the various political, social, literary and religious questions of the day.

A RECENT number of the *Swarthmore Phœnix*, which by the way is an excellent paper, gives a report of the meeting of the "Central Intercollegiate Press Association." The association is composed entirely of editors of college publications, most of which are from Pennsylvania. It meets semi-annually and discusses any and all matters of interest to college journalism. It has for its object the elevation and improvement of the publications represented on its roll of membership. And just here the idea suggests itself that perhaps such an association might prove beneficial in North Carolina. If an association were formed including the papers published by the University and the colleges of this State we are sure that much might be done thereby towards our mutual improvement. We should be very glad to hear from all the other magazines of the State on this subject.

THE *University of Virginia Magazine* for January, though considerably late in making its appearance, more than atones for its lack of

promptness by the excellence of its contents. The "Editor's Easy Chair" is especially well gotten up; in fact, the whole magazine is far above the average college paper in every respect.

AMONG OUR most regular and most welcome visitors is *The Bowdoin Orient.* The *Orient* does not pretend to be a literary magazine, but it is superior in every way to many publications which do make such pretensions. It reflects great credit on its editors.

WE HAVE received the first number of *The Journal of Geology*, published by the University Press, of Chicago, and edited by Professor T. C. Chamberlain and the geological faculty of the University of Chicago. Professor Chamberlain is a native of North Carolina, and it is an interesting fact that so many of our greatest naturalists are Southern-born.

THE *Georgia University Magazine* for February is an unusually interesting number. In its table of contents we notice several very readable articles, the ones on "Earthquakes," "Joseph Le Conte," who by the way was a native of South Carolina, and "Some Notable Engineering Feats," showing a rather scientific tendency. The first article, "Secret Societies as the Nurse of Liberty," is not, as might be supposed, a defense of college fraternities, but is a discussion of certain of those secret societies which have had an influence in making history, such as the German Tugend bund, the Italian Carbonari, etc. It has some very suggestive points.

THE *Wake Forest Student* for February is the best one of the exchanges which we have received this month. The *Student* is published at the close of each month and contains a record of the events of the month. We notice a decided improvement in the tone of the department "In and About College." The leading editorials, too, are better than usual, the one on Philips Brooks especially having attracted our notice. Another thing on which the *Student* is to be congratulated is the large number of contributions from undergraduates which fill its pages. Nothing can make a college magazine successful but work, and student work particularly. We can wish the *Student* no better good fortune than that each succeeding issue may be as good as this one.

THE MARCH number of the *Trinity Archive* has just reached us and is full of good things, as usual. The February number contained several articles of more than usual value, among which may be mentioned "George Durant Not a Quaker," by Dr. Stephen B. Weeks. Dr. Weeks has already made several valuable contributions to the early history of our State, and it is gratifying to see that so painstaking and enthusiastic an investigator is even more productive of good things now that he has arduous professional duties to perform than in his early college days when he was so full of promise. A marked feature of the *Archive* is the high order of its undergraduate contributions.

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD.

DR. ALEXANDER'S paper on College Comity, read before the North Carolina College Association at the recent meeting at Raleigh, met with the most favorable press comments. Dr. Alexander has a method that always produces highly satisfactory results.

THE Glee Club has given entertainments at Asheville, Charlotte, Greensboro and Oxford. With the exception of Asheville the press notices have been complimentary and encouraging.

DR. ALEXANDER'S report as Librarian shows that during the school months of 1892 the whole number of volumes taken from the Library was 5,126. Of these Fiction embraced 2,299; Literature, 509; History, 389; Poetry and Drama, 346; Philosophy, 310; Biography, 245; Bound Periodicals, 312; Science, 123; Religion and Theology, 103. About 15,000 volumes were used in the Library.

WE regret that Mr. Ingle has been forced by his college duties to resign his position on the MAGAZINE. His successor, Mr. Pugh, is a strong student and we extend to him a cordial welcome.

MR. R. H. MITCHELL, graduate student in chemistry and geology, has accepted the position of instructor in chemistry and physics at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Raleigh, left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Hugh L. Miller, '90, who goes to the Navassa Guano Works, Wilmington.

THE first number of the *Tar Heel* made its appearance on February 23. The MAGAZINE wishes to express its thanks for the friendly and appreciative review with which it was favored.

THE STUDENTS of the University celebrated the anniversary of Washington's Birthday this year, as usual, with exercises appropriate to the occasion. The exercises were opened with the kindly words of welcome of the President, Mr. A. B. Andrews, Jr. After the singing of the German National Hymn, by the Glee Club, Mr. F. C. Harding read extracts from Washington's Farewell Address. The Glee Club then sang the inspiring Marseillaise hymn, after which Mr. Howard E. Rondthaler read Washington Irving's dramatic description of the occasion on which Washington surrendered to Congress his commission. Mr. W. B. Snow then introduced, in a graceful speech, the orator of the occasion, Mr. Victor H. Boyden, of Salisbury. The subject of Mr. Boyden's oration was "The Origin of the Formative Forces of our Constitution," and he handled it in so interesting a manner that it was pronounced by some one

of the best ever delivered here on a like occasion. The exercises closed with the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" by the Glee Club.

THE family of Rev. Charles Phillips, D. D., LL. D., have presented to the Dialectic Society an excellent life-sized portrait of him. Dr. Phillips graduated in the class of 1841 of this University, being among the best students. He was tutor of mathematics from 1844 to 1854. He was then Professor of Engineering, and afterwards of Mathematics, until the "break up" of 1868. He was Professor of Mathematics at Davidson College until recalled to the same post in the University in 1875 at its re-opening. For the first year he was the executive head of the institution. He resigned in 1879 on account of ill-health, and died on the 10th of May, 1889. He was a man of large heart and large brain, a learned scholar and an able preacher.

THE once-a-month missionary conferences, held under the auspices of the Foreign Mission Committee of the Y. M. C. A., are beginning to be the rallying ground for choice and earnest spirits. It is hoped that something like the lofty and pure enthusiasm of our movement, led by George Worth a few years ago, may return to us. Mr. Brogden prepared the programme for the first conference and presided in the Chapel over a meeting addressed by Dr. Hume on Christianity, the Religion for the Whole World. Mr. H. Horne followed with a paper on the One Motive for Missionary Work. The second conference, arranged by Mr. Bahnson, was presided over by Mr. F. C. Harding. Mr. W. F. Harding's paper on the Missionary Situation in Mexico was stimulating and excited discussion as to the tendency of the extremes, superstition and infidelity to meet in the life of many modern nations. Mr. H. Horne's paper on How Christianity Adapts Itself to Such a Religion and People as the Chinese was striking and suggestive, and a ten minutes' discussion brought out the relations between heathen ethics and philosophy and the truths of Christianity. Such conferences not only inspire devotion, but are distinctly educational, and they will doubtless fill a more important place in the thought and life of our students of philosophy and literature.

OUR Professor of English Literature, Dr. Thomas Hume, was amongst those booked for a lecture in the Star Course arranged for this winter by the Young Men's Christian Association of Asheville. Such a course on literary, scientific and social subjects is of special interest to the varied population of that charming resort. Dr. Hume's lecture was delivered on February 12th. The subject, Shaksperian Reflections of Elizabethan Life, is distinctively literary, but afforded opportunities for humorous and lively pictures as well as artistic criticism, which the lecturer seems to have used for the edification of his cultivated audience, for the Asheville journals speak in highest praise of the lecture. Many persons applied for

private interviews in reference to the method of reading the history, plays and comedies and realized the desire expressed by the lecturer that he might practically advance the true "University extension." Dr. Hume delivered a discourse on the Sunday after in Asheville that appears to have excited very enthusiastic comment.

On the evening of March 8th Professor Holmes gave a stereopticon exhibition on typical North Carolina scenery. The views were from photographs taken by Professor Holmes himself. Scenes on the Roanoke, the Tar and the Cape Fear Rivers, among the Hyde county swamps, and among the mountains of the western part of the State, were exhibited. He explained each view in his own inimitable and happy style.

The Historical Society held an interesting meeting on Wednesday, March 9. Papers were read as follows: "An Estimate of the Administration of Governor Burrington," by E. M. Wilson; "Cornelius Harnett," by F. L. Willcox; "General Benjamin Cleveland," by T. M. Northrop; "Some Western County-seats in North Carolina," by H. R. Ferguson; "Three Revolutionary War Governors of North Carolina," by W. P. M. Currie. The report of the Secretary showed that about one hundred books and pamphlets, in addition to some valuable newspapers and manuscripts, have been added to the collection of the Society during the past term.

"The University Athletic Association wishes to thank Miss Alexander for the beautiful banner presented by her to the successful foot-ball team of '92. Words of praise and approbation from fair women have caused men to accomplish much; thus the kind and highly appreciated words of your note will serve as a true stimulus for the fulfillment of your good wishes." Such was the acknowledgment made by the Athletic Association of the most exquisite trophy, a pennon of white and blue silk, halved diagonally. On the obverse side is painted in crimson shaded with gold a monogram, "U. N. C. Champions," and the scores with names of the opposing teams. On the reverse side is a list of all the players who took part in any of the match-games with name of position and class of each opposite. The whole is surrounded with a fringe of silver. The needle-work is exceedingly well done, and evidently an artist finished the decoration. The interest in athletics as evinced in such a testimony by our young lady friends, we can predict, will have a wonderful influence on the result of the contests.

THE SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The Shakspere Club was very largely attended at the February meeting and many new names were added to the register of members. Interesting programmes for the two months to come were pleasantly anticipated in brief outlines by the President, Dr. Hume. It is very evident that these programmes are amenable to the charge brought against Cleopatra. "Age cannot wither nor custom stale their infinite variety." For instance, the subject for the evening was Latin Comedy and Its Influence on Shakspere. Our old acquaintance, *The Comedy of Errors*, was worked over with painstaking research and marked literary skill by Mr. J. F. Pugh, whose excellent paper on its relation to *The Menechmi* of Plautus was much commended. Dr. Hume gave a rapid statement of the plot of *The Comedy of Errors* which put every one in touch with the subject. The special interest of the meeting was concentrated on Professor Harrington's paper, styled "A Backward Glimpse from Shakspere to Plautus." Thorough and scholarly, it was also crisp and lively and excited vivid interest in an important subject. It called attention to the limitations under which Plautus composed, in that his plays were entirely derived from the New Attic Comedy, in which a small number of stock characters were compelled to do all the work, and under the most serious disadvantages in stage-setting. Women could not appear on the stage. Tragedy was in disfavor at Rome. Yet Plautus, with consummate skill, adapted these unsatisfactory materials to the enjoyment of the uneducated Roman play-going public. His plays aimed at action, pleased the eye and tickled the ear, and were distinctively Roman in character in spite of their Greek setting. His parasites and slaves have no counterpart in the modern drama. In the use of metres and in word-building he is unparalleled. His aim was to amuse, and he never failed.

Dr. Hume's paper on *Types of Character Handed Down from Plautus* fitly concluded this discussion. Ralph Roister Doister by Udall, of the middle of the sixteenth century, the earliest English Comedy, is specially indebted to the *Miles Gloriosus* of Plautus. The situations and incidents, the development in five acts to the *denouement*, the diction, point to good classical models. Its originality is in its application to actual English life, the London Cockney's experience of that day. The boastful hero, Ralph, is copied from the braggart of Plautus. The variations of this type are very interesting in Falstaff, Parolles, Bombastes and Italian and French imitations. In Udall we have plot and characterization too. The dialogue is stirring, the free fight of the men and women is like Aristophanes's *Lysistrata*, the letter-trick dependent on punctuation and enunciation is happily used. Shakspere's discomfiture of Falstaff in *The Merry Wives* is part of no better plot, but Udall's talent

could not light up an unsavory subject like a vain coxcomb or a broken-down sensualist as did the Master's genius.

The meeting closed with remarks on the relation of classical studies to thorough and artistic work in our own literature.

THE PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

The initial meeting was held Friday evening, January 20, and the general plan of work adopted. Each member presents at each meeting any original matter he pleases, and the task of reviewing the philological periodicals accessible is divided among the members, who report regularly. The meetings are to be held monthly, the members presiding in rotation. Professor Harrington was elected Secretary.

The first regular meeting was held on February 10, Professor Harrington in the chair. Professor Alexander reported on the *American Journal of Philology.* Professor Harrington offered a note on the meaning of *horaeum* in Plautus, Capt. 851, and reported on *The Classical Review* and the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift.* Dr. Hume presented reviews of *Shaksperiana* and *Modern Language Notes.* He also referred to work done in the Saxon class in noting the obsolete words in Passus 5th of Langland's Piers Plowman and gave samples of such word-study.

Professor Toy mentioned the work being done by the Phonetic Section of the Modern Language Association in determining American pronunciation, and gave an account of the recent meeting of the modern language division of the committee to formulate a plan for secondary school education in the United States.

The second regular meeting was held Friday, March 3d, Professor Toy in the chair. Professor Alexander gave a brief account of the recently published Apocryphal Gospel of Peter and Apocalypse of Peter, referring to their probable influence on Dante. Professor Harrington reviewed the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift*, calling attention to some present popularizing tendencies in German classical study and to various recent archæological discoveries. Some discussion was had over the origin of the use of the adverb πρίν (and its parallel Latin *prius*) with conjunctival force. The question was raised concerning the probable date of Tibullus II, 5, recently set down as having been written B. C. 19, the accepted year of the death of Tibullus.

Dr. Hume noted several end-rhymes in the old fragmentary poem, Judith, and called attention to the species of assonance prevailing throughout the fragment. He showed from two different articles in current periodical literature the discussion going on of the relations between "literature and philology." Professor Troy supplemented this by a dis-

cussion of the meaning of the term "philology" as applied in this country and other countries by different scholars and lexicographers, the discussion being suggested particularly by a review of the first part of the great work, "Outline of Germanic Philology." A report was also given of the last meeting of the Modern Language Association.

ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The meeting held on February 14th was called to order by Professor Gore.

Mr. Kenan made a report upon some analyses completed by him of an interesting cast iron, and also of the ore from which it was formed. He also gave in detail an account of his experiments with calcium carbide.

Professor Cain followed by a description of various typical forms of cantilever bridges, illustrated by many drawings. He traced the history of these structures down to the present. Mr. Shaw then described the cantilever bridge over the Frith of Forth.

Professor Alexander closed the meeting with a most interesting account of some recently discovered manuscripts which throw much light upon the early history of chemistry.

OPEN LETTERS.

With the last issue of the MAGAZINE it seems to have entered upon a new era; indeed it has more of the magazine spirit than any issue for several years, and the change no doubt is very gratifying to every one who reads it.

This improvement is due to the extra work which has been done under the present management; and while every student in the University rejoices in the improvement he must be more or less concerned about its future success, and how it may be made the peer of any college monthly in the land.

It seems to me that the simplest and easiest method is to elect for its editors the men best fitted for the place, regardless of position or political feeling. Choose editors as we do men for the athletic teams.

In saying this I would not have any one think that I oppose college politics; I do not oppose them; I am highly in favor of them and believe that they have a wholesome effect in the societies, but in the election of MAGAZINE editors political feeling should be laid aside and only those who have the requisites necessary for an editor should be elected. Most any student can perform the duties of any of the offices to which he may be elected in the societies, but the qualifications for a successful editor are

not found in every student, not every one has a literary talent, or the capacity for managing a literary magazine, such as should represent the University.

There are students who have this ability and only such as have shown themselves able to perform the duties devolving upon *magazine editors* should be elected.

Let those expecting to become candidates contribute to it, say two or three times before the election. This will not only prove their competency for the position, but will be a healthful training, and will make them better fitted for the positions when elected.

WILLIAM F. HARDING.

February 25th, 1893.

DURING THE last week in March Mr. H. B. C. Nitze, iron expert of the North Carolina Geological Survey, gave to the advanced class in geology three interesting and instructive lectures on the occurrence of iron ores.

PROFESSOR J. A. HOLMES, State Geologist, has presented to the Geological Department of the University a handsome intaglio portrait, two-thirds life-size, of the late Professor John Strong Newberry.

THE JUDGES of the best short story by an undergraduate have awarded the MAGAZINE prize of ten dollars to Mr. George Blount Wills of the Sophomore class.

MCFADYEN, '93, AND WHITE, '94, spent the second week in March with Professor Collier Cobb in the King's Mountain region studying the geological structure and history of that country. Incidentally they made an examination of the mineral veins and metalliferous deposits thereabouts, and brought back with them many beautiful and valuable specimens, besides a series of photographs illustrating the geological structure of the country. As Professor Cobb spent most of last summer in that region studying its geology, no time was wasted on long tramps, and every hour's work was made to tell. The result of the work was so gratifying that it has been decided to establish a summer school of geology there to begin its session soon after our Commencement in June. Professor Cobb will be director of the school, and he will be aided in the work by an expert topographer and an able mineralogist. The first hour of each day will be devoted to lectures, and laboratory work will occupy the early forenoon, while the entire afternoon will be given up to field excursions.

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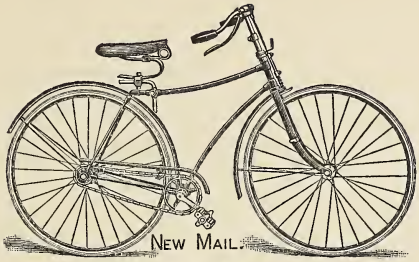

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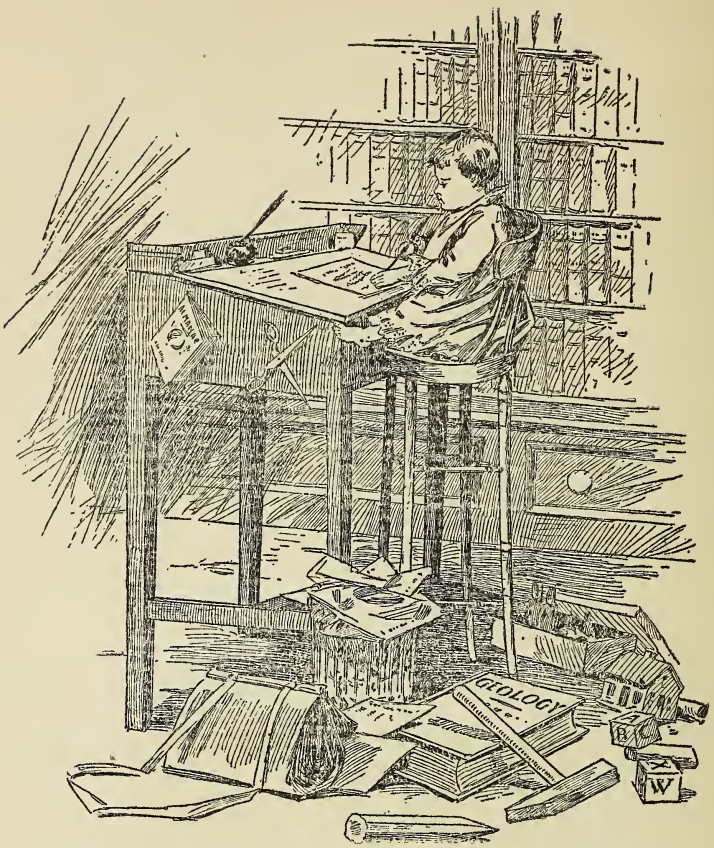

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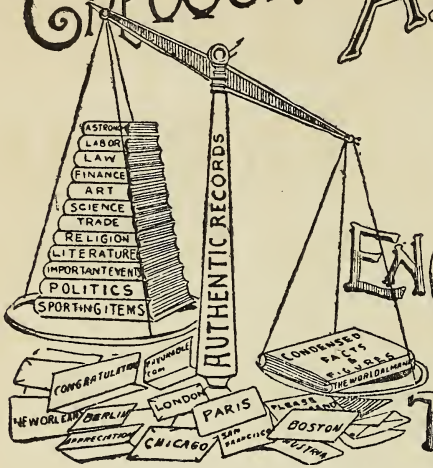

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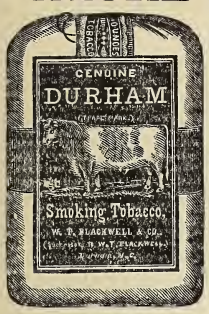

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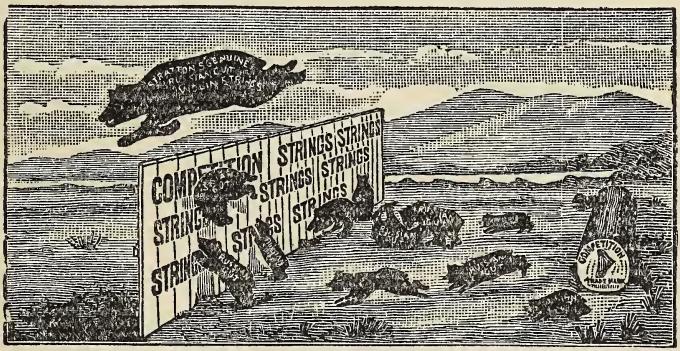

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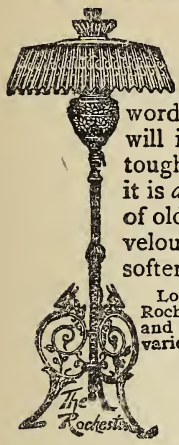

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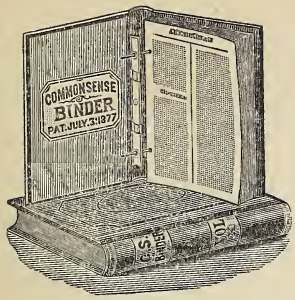

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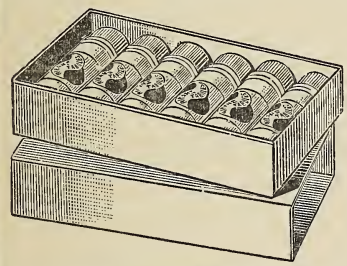

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CONTENTS.

PROFESSOR EBEN ALEXANDER ---------- Frontispiece.

Page.

WHAT INLET DID AMADAS AND BARLOW ENTER IN 1584? *John D. Davis* -- 242

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. A Poem. *Marshall DeLancey Haywood* ---------- 258

LAWRENCE O'B. B. JONES. *Pulaski Cowper* ---------- 260
With a Portrait.

FROM MY WEST WINDOW. A Poem. *R. T. Wyche, '94* ---------- 263

ITEMS OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY. *Graham Daves* ---------- 264

THE DÉBUTANTE'S SOLILOQUY. A Poem. *Perrin Busbee, '93* ---------- 272

COMMODORE MAURY AND GENERAL PETTIGREW. *Kemp P. Battle, '49* ---- 273

EDITORIALS ---------- 281

BOOK NOTICES ---------- 283
Wilson's Division and Reunion—Daves's Maryland and North Carolina in the Campaign of 1780–'81—Sloane's French War and the Revolution.

CURRENT COMMENT ---------- 288

AMONG THE MAGAZINES ---------- 293

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD ---------- 296
Y. M. C. A. and Missions, 297—The Shakspere Club, 298—Philological Club, 301—Elisha Mitchell Scientific Society, 303.

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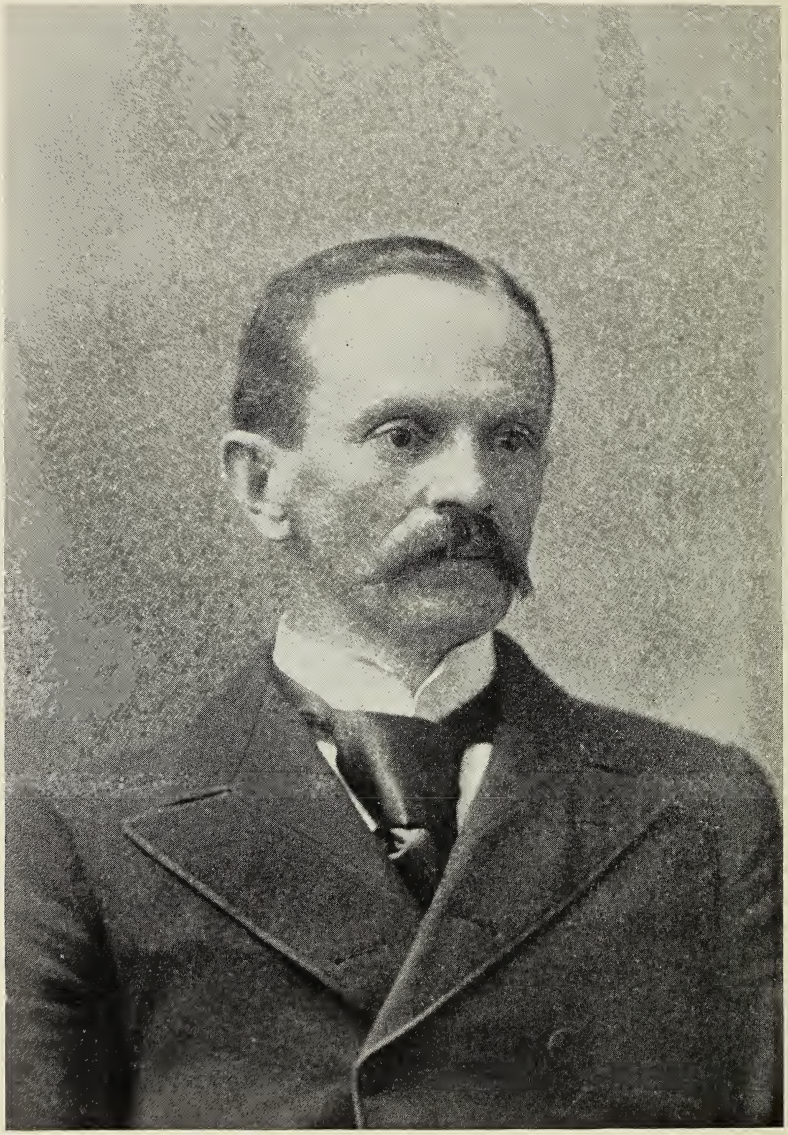


EBEN ALEXANDER.

NORTH CAROLINA

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

Old Series, Vol. XXIII. No. 6—MAY, 1893. New Series, Vol. XII.

WHAT INLET DID AMADAS AND BARLOW ENTER IN 1584?

Nearly every person who has written on the early history of North Carolina has held the opinion that Amadas and Barlow entered Ocracoke Inlet.

Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D., in his history of North Carolina, takes issue with them on this point, and disposes of their theory in a short but decisive way. He says: "The distance from their anchorage to Roanoak Island he (Barlow) expressly states to be about *seven leagues*, and his anchorage was just within the entrance from the ocean, about three harquebus-shot within the haven's mouth. Now the distance of Ocracoke Inlet from the southern end of Roanoak Island is more than twice seven leagues. * * * * * *

"Where, then, did the vessels enter? We cannot with certainty say, but the probabilities all point to some inlet more north than Ocracoke. It may have been Hatteras Inlet, or there may have been an entrance where our modern maps show New Inlet, at the northern end of Chickomicomico banks." Dr. Hawks's argument against the theory that they entered Ocracoke Inlet disposes also of Hatteras as their place of entry, because Hatteras is thirty-five miles distant from Roanoke Island.

Having disposed of Ocracoke and Hatteras, we come next to the theory advanced by Dr. Hawks, "that it was an inlet to the north of Hatteras, probably New Inlet," south of Roanoke Island. If it was north of Hatteras, then the first land they made was to the north of Ocracoke. In support of this fact, that the first land they saw was Ocracoke, if the inlet they entered was north of Hatteras, we have only to quote from the second voyage, or first of Sir Richard Greenville, the next year, 1585: "The 20th we fell in with the main of Florida. The 23d we were in great danger of a wreck on a breach called the Cape Fear. The 24th we came to anchor in a harbor where we caught in one tide so much fish as would have yielded us twenty pounds in London. This was our first landing in Florida. The 26th we came to an anchor at Wocoken" (Ocracoke).

As Amadas and Barlow, in 1584, sailed along the coast from the south, and entered the first inlet they found with a sufficient depth of water to admit their ships, they were necessarily north of Ocracoke (Wocoken), because this inlet and another south of it were entered by Greenville the next year. Taking Ocracoke, then, as the first land they made, and running along the coast to New Inlet (which is but *eleven miles* south of Roanoke Island), they sailed but fifty-two miles, and yet they tell us that they sailed one hundred and twenty miles. Can any one believe that those experienced sailors could have made such a great mistake in their reckoning, and sailed fifty-two miles, and reckoned they had sailed one hundred and twenty, a difference of sixty-eight miles? We think not.

Our next point against the theory of Dr. Hawks is their description of the island they took possession of. We quote from their address to Sir Walter Raleigh. Sailing from the West Indies northward, they say: "The second of

July (1584) we found shoal water, where we smelled so sweet and so strong a smell as if we had been in the midst of some delicate garden abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers, by which we were assured that the land could not be far distant, and keeping good watch and bearing but slack sail the fourth of the same month we arrived upon the coast, which we supposed to be a continent and firm land, and we sailed along the same a hundred and twenty English miles before we could find any entrance or river issuing into the sea. The first that appeared unto us we entered, though not without some difficulty, and cast anchor about three harquebus-shot within the haven's mouth, on the *left hand* of the same; and, after thanks to God for our safe arrival thither, we manned our boats and went to view the *next adjoining* (to the left, of course), and to take possession of the same in the right of the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, as rightful queen and princess of the same, and after delivered the same over to your use, according to Her Majesty's grant and letters patent, under Her Highness' great seal. * * * * We passed from the sea-side towards the tops of those hills next adjoining, being but of mean height, and from thence we beheld the sea on both sides to the north and to the south, finding no end any of both ways. *This land lay stretching itself to the west*, which after we found to be but an island of twenty miles long, and not above six miles broad."

Their knowledge of the country was imperfect, even of that part they attempted to describe, because, with the exception of the land near the inlet they entered, the island called Roanoke and possibly Wocoken, all of their information was obtained from the Indians, whose language they knew but little about. The island they took possession of in the name of their Queen they must have been

well acquainted with; their ships lay near it for about thirty days. (Dr. Hawks says about two months). It could hardly have been so long, as that would have given them only about twenty days to sail back to England. (They reached England the middle of September, 1584).*

However that may be, they were here long enough to know all about the country near them. If their compass did not point to the north, they could and did see the north star. They saw the sun rise and set many times, and they were compelled to know the course of this island, and they tell us that it "*lay stretching itself to the west.*"

If this description of the island is not conclusive against the theory that it was north of Hatteras, then we are at a loss to know what kind of evidence it would take to make it so, because every person who is at all acquainted with our coast knows that "The Banks" north of Hatteras runs north and south, and, in fact, that part of it at and near New Inlet is a few points east of south and west of north.

We believe it is an admitted fact that Croatoon (not Croatan) was an island in the present county of Carteret. Dr. Hawks thinks it was Borden's Banks, known as Bogue Banks. We are inclined to the opinion that it was our modern Shackelford's Banks, or possibly Harker's Island, one mile north of Lookout Inlet. It was on this island Manteo was born, and where his mother and many of his kindred dwelt in 1587.†

Now if Amadas and Barlow entered New Inlet, or we will say at a point twenty-one miles south of Roanoke Island, they were eighty miles north of Harker's Island, and ninety north of Borden's or Bogue Banks.

---

*Amadas and Barlow were sixty-seven days coming from England; Greenville was seventy-six, and White (first voyage) seventy-five.

†See Hawks's History of North Carolina, Vol. I, pp. 201, 202 and 226.

Now it is certain that they did not come south in their small boats, and we respectfully submit is it reasonable to suppose that Manteo traveled eighty or ninety miles in his small canoe, with no sail, across Pamlico Sound, to get to them? Could he, at that day, have known even of their being on our shores, if they were at New Inlet?

We think that the mistake made by Dr. Hawks, and others who have written on this subject, was in taking for granted that the Roanoke Island of to-day was the same island visited by Amadas and Barlow, and they made, or tried to make, all of the statements of Amadas and Barlow about the country bend to this one idea.

Hear Dr. Hawks:

"*Taking Roanoak Island as a point, allowing of no dispute*, we will first endeavor to ascertain the *inlet* by which the vessels must have entered from the ocean." On this point, also, we take issue with the Doctor, for we do not believe they saw Roanoke Island, unless they saw it from their ships' decks, if they sailed along our coast, northward, on their return home.

In the language of Dr. Hawks, then, we ask the question, "Where, then, did the vessels enter?"

We cannot with certainty say, but the probabilities all point to some inlet south of Ocracoke.

We think it was the inlet a short distance west of where Cape Lookout light-house now stands, and, as it never had a name, so far as we know, we will call it Lookout Inlet. That there was such an inlet at this point in 1760 we have abundant proof, and that it was here in 1584 we firmly believe.

That it was in existence in 1760 we quote, in proof, from the Colonial Records: "There are several small rivers and inlets southward of these betwixt Cape Lookout

and Cape Fear River, navigable for small vessels, vizt.: Beaufort, a small town within the bar of Old Topsail Inlet, upon which there is sixteen feet water, and at Cape Lookout, three leagues eastward of it, a small harbor landlocked from all winds, and without it a very good road, the best and safest from the capes of Virginia to Georgia."*

Again, "New (Old) Topsail Inlet, on Core Sound, is a very safe harbor, with above sixteen feet water on bar, but having no considerable river within, no considerable trade can be carried on from thence, and as there is a fine but small harbor with a large safe road taken notice of lately at Cape Lookout, within four leagues eastward of it, which the French and Spaniards frequented last war, which is about forty miles to southward of Ocracoke."†

Now if their first entrance was at Lookout Inlet, Old Topsail was not then in existence, because, sailing along the coast, they would have come to Old Topsail first, and again they tell us that this island was about twenty miles long, and from Lookout to Old Topsail it is only about eight or ten miles; so we must close up Old Topsail or our theory fails.

We think that the changes in the shoals and channels of our harbor within the memory of our oldest citizens is abundant proof on this point. We will instance one of the changes only.

Seventy years ago the channel immediately in front of Beaufort and extending eastward about three miles to Middle Marsh Channel was navigable for vessels of one hundred tons burthen and more, and the traditional history of it is that large ships and brigs loaded near the point where the old Atlantic Hotel stood and went to sea through this same channel. It is also a fact that this channel has

*Vol. VI, p. 608. †Vol. VI, p. 1028.

been gradually filling up during the time mentioned above, so that now a canoe cannot pass through it on low tide. Before Old Topsail was cut out, Lookout Inlet was the natural outlet to the sea for Bogue Sound and Newport River, and their waters sweeping down with a strong current through the channel in front of Beaufort kept it open and deep, but when Old Topsail was made, their outlet was changed and the current in front of our town ceased, and there was nothing to keep the channel from filling up; but, on the other hand, it was but natural for it to do so, at least to the extent it has, and we believe it was the cutting out of Old Topsail that caused Lookout to close up. The island, or Shackelford's Banks, on the left of Lookout, "lays stretching itself to the *west*" a little over twenty miles, to Bogue Inlet, and just here we wish to call special attention to the fact that this is the only part of our banks between Cape Fear and Cape Henry that does run east and west; and further that Cedar Island, at the northern extremity of Core Sound, is just twenty-two miles from Lookout, and this was the island called Roanoke, and was doubtless the home of Wingina. (Amadas and Barlow say the island called Roanoke was seven leagues (twenty-one miles) from the inlet they entered).

Again, the next year (1584) the expedition under Sir Richard Greenville came near being wrecked on the Cape Fear. Captain Amadas was along, and, no doubt, commanded the ships, and it is the most reasonable thing in the world, we think, for him to have followed in the same path, as near as he could, of the expedition the year before; so we take it that the first land Amadas and Barlow saw in North Carolina was Smith's Island, a little to the north of Cape Fear, and, following the coast around to Lookout, they sailed about one hundred and ten miles. They say

they sailed one hundred and twenty miles. This difference of ten miles would not be considered, even now, bad "dead reckoning" when we take into consideration the distance sailed, and further that it was a new country and they were utterly ignorant of the currents. Just here we will quote:*

"Theodore de Bry translated into Latin the history of this expedition (Greenville's 1585), as furnished by Lane and Harriot, and published it in his great work. It may be found in his 'Peregrinationes in America, Part I, 1590.'

"Hakluyt, in his account, has omitted some few passages, as he wished to condense and relate not the perils but the discoveries of his countrymen."

From the Latin of DeBry we translate the following:

"The sea-coast of Virginia abounds in islands which cause the entrance into that country to be very difficult, for, although there are breaches at frequent intervals, which seem to promise commodious entrance, nevertheless we found them, to our great loss, to be shallow and troubled with breakers; nor were we able to penetrate into the interior until we had made trial at various places with our small craft. At length we found an entrance at a certain place *well known to our Englishmen.*" (He means those who had been on the first voyage). "Entering therefore, and pursuing our navigation a little way, we observed a great river making its way out from this region of islands, which, however, we could not ascend because of its narrowness and heaps of sand which obstructed its mouth." (This, we think, was Bogue Sound). "Therefore, prosecuting our navigation further, we came to a *large island*, and then to a *town* called Roanoak."

---

*Hawks's History of North Carolina, Vol. I, p. 99.

That this inlet, so well known to those on the first voyage, was south of Ocracoke, we will quote again from the narrative of the second voyage as given us by Hakluyt:*

"The 23d we were in great danger of a wreck on a breach called the Cape Fear. The 24th we came to anchor in a harbor where we caught in one tide so much fish as would have yielded us twenty pounds in London; this was our first landing in Florida. The 26th we came to anchor at Wocoken" (Ocracoke). (So the first inlet was south of Ocracoke). "The 3d day of July we sent word of our arriving at Wococon to Wingina at Roanoak." (Cedar Island is twelve miles from Ocracoke and twenty-two miles from Lookout). * * * "The 21st, our fleet anchoring at Wococon, we weighed anchor for Hatorask. The 27th our fleet anchored at Hatorask and there we rested." Hatorask is near or was twenty-three miles north of Roanoke Island. Now why was this inlet (*south of Ocracoke*) "well known to our Englishmen"? It could not have been well known to them by simply sailing past it one time on the ocean. It must have been because it was the one they entered. How could it have been well known to them in any other way?

Mr. Lane tells us that the famine grew so extreme that he sent Captain Stafford with twenty men with him to "My Lord Admiral's Island (Croatoon) to keep watch if any shipping came upon the coast to warn him of the same." We think this circumstance gave to Cape Lookout its name. Lane said to Stafford: Take twenty men with you and go down to the Cape (at or near Croatoon) and LOOKOUT for the supply ships.

Why was this island (in Core Sound) called My Lord

*Hawks's History of North Carolina, Vol. I, pp. 98, 99 and 102.

Admiral's Island? Was it not named in honor of Captain Amadas, who Lane says was "Admiral of the Country"? and, if so, it seems to us that it would have been the most natural thing in the world for them to have thus named the island on which he first landed in 1584.

Master Ralph Lane, who was in command of the colony in 1585, upon the return of Sir Richard Greenville to England, in his description of the country discovered by him, says:

"The uttermost place to the southward of any, Secotan, being by estimation four score miles from Roanoak. The passage from thence was through a broad sound within the main, the same being without kenning land, and yet *full* of *flats and shoals.*

"We had but one boat with four oars to pass through the same, which boat could not carry above fifteen men with their furniture, baggage and victuals for seven days at most; and as for our pinnace, besides that she drew too *deep water* for that *shallow sound.* She would not *stir* for an oar. For these and other reasons (winter also being near at hand) we thought good wholly to leave the discovery of those parts until our stronger supply. To the northward our farthest discovery was to the Chesipeans, distant from Roanoak about *one hundred and thirty* miles; the passage to it was very shallow and most dangerous, by reason of the BREADTH of the sound, and the little succor that upon flaw was there to be had." * * * * "To the north-west the farthest place of our discovery was to *Chawanook*, distant from Roanoak about *one hundred and thirty* miles; our passage thither layed through a broad sound, but all fresh water, and the channel of great depth, navigable for good shipping, but out of the channel full of shoals." If Roanoke Island is here referred to, and sailing from thence

northward through Currituck Sound forty-eight miles would have taken him to its head-waters, and he could have proceeded no further, and yet he says it was one hundred and thirty miles from Roanoke, had there been a passage through to where Norfolk is now situated, one hundred and thirty miles would have taken him to Point Lookout on the Chesapeake Bay, or if he had sailed along the coast the same distance it would have taken him to Chincotiague Inlet. Fifty miles would have taken him to where the town of Edenton now stands, or to the head of Albemarle Sound, and yet he tells us that the distance from Roanoke to Chawanook was one hundred and thirty miles, and that his "passage thither lay through a broad sound."

From Cedar Island to the head-waters of Currituck Sound, through Pamlico, Croatan and Currituck Sounds, the distance is one hundred and thirty miles, and from Cedar Island to Edenton (Chawanook) one hundred and twenty-five miles.

Now, let us see about his description of the sound, southward of Roanoke. He says it was shallow and full of flats and shoals, so that his pinnace would not stir for an oar. Now it seems to us that this description of the sound south of Roanoke must convince every thinking person that it was not Pamlico, for it is a well-known fact that vessels drawing fourteen (14) feet of water can sail from Roanoke marshes to the mouth of Neuse River, the south-western extremity of the sound (70 miles).

If we take Cedar Island at the mouth of Core Sound as the Roanoke spoken of by Lane, and sail southward through Core and into Bogue Sound, but a short distance, the greatest doubter will be convinced that Lane was not far from "*Sallie Bell's Shoals*" when he decided to retrace

his steps, and we venture the assertion without the fear of successful contradiction that there is not another sound within a hundred miles of Roanoke Island, southward, that will answer to his description of the water he was then on. He must have been in Bogue Sound. Where else could he have been?

The last evidence we will give in support of our theory we take from a book, now before us, published in London in 1769, entitled "A New Geographical and Historical Grammar," by "Thomas Salmon."

We suppose it will not be questioned by any one that Amadas and Barlow knew to the minute the latitude and longitude of the country discovered by them, because there was, at that time, no other means of describing it with any degree of certainty, and we feel sure that they not only knew themselves to the minute and second the latitude of the island they took formal possession of, in the name of their sovereign, but duly reported the same to Raleigh. Why they did not mention it in their "Address" we do not know, but we think it but reasonable to suppose that they intentionally avoided giving it to the public, to keep other adventurers from interfering with Raleigh in his just claim to the soil of this new country.

We quote from Mr. Salmon's Grammar, page 587, as follows:

"Whereupon Mr. Raleigh formed a society among his friends, who contributed large sums and provided two ships to go upon the discovery, the command of them being given to Captain Philip Amadas and Captain Arthur Barlow, who set sail from England on the 20th of April, 1584, and arrived at the Island of Wokoken, on coast of Carolina, in *34 Deg. odd minutes*, N. latitude. They visited another island a little to the northward, called Roanoak."

As the island on which they first landed had no name, and as Wokoken is mentioned by them, and often afterward by Lane and White, we suppose he, Salmon, inadvertently called it Wokoken. Be that as it may, what we wish to call attention to is his statement of their latitude.

He must have copied from their report to Raleigh or from some historian who had. How else could he have known anything about it? We give the latitude of the important inlets on our coast south of Roanoke Island and north of old Topsail Inlet, one of which they must have entered:

Oregon Inlet, latitude 35°, 48′.
New Inlet, latitude 35°, 41′.
Hatteras Inlet, latitude 35°, 14′.
Ocracoke Inlet, latitude 35°, 5′.
Lookout Inlet, 34°, 37′.

Or as Mr. Salmon has it, "34 Deg., odd minutes, N. Lat."

We know that the question will naturally arise in the mind of the person who reads this article, How was it possible for Amadas and Barlow to know nothing of Roanoke Island, at the mouth of the Albemarle Sound? We reply by saying that in 1585 there were two islands of that name in our sounds, and they visited but one of them, and that one was Cedar Island, twenty-two miles from Lookout.

We think a single sentence from the account of the voyage under Greenville in 1585 will settle this question. It is from Hariot's account of the voyage as given by DeBry, and already quoted.

As we have already shown, Greenville first entered an inlet south of Ocracoke; the next he entered was Ocracoke, where he remained a few days, and on the 27th of July he anchored at Hatorask (near Roanoke Island).

The sentence referred to is as follows:

"Therefore, prosecuting our navigation further (to Hatorask), we came to a LARGE island and then to a TOWN called Roanoak."

Roanoke is the largest island in North Carolina, and it must have been the one here spoken of by Hariot, and, we think that it was not only reasonable but natural for Greenville and Lane and their men to give this *large* island the same name of the Indian town that was on it. And, as their discoveries were all after this north of Core Sound, the island called Roanoke, visited by Amadas and Barlow, was lost sight of, as this section of the State was not visited again until years after the settlement of Jamestown, in Virginia.

Before closing this article we wish to speak briefly of John White and the colony he settled on Roanoke Island (not Cedar Island). On this island Virginia Dare was born, on the 18th of August, 1587.

Mr. White, on his return in 1590 in search of his colony, says on arriving on the island he made diligent search for them, but in vain, but on a tree or post he found graven in capital letters the word "CROATOON."

Further on he says: "I greatly joyed that I had safely found a certain token of their safe-being at Croatoon, which is the place where Manteo was born and the savages of the island our friends." * * * * *

"The next morning it was agreed by the captain and myself with the masters and others to weigh anchor and go for the place at Croatoon, where our planters were."

That very day we find him consenting, on account of foul weather and being short of *provisions* and water (a strange predicament for *supply* ships to be in), to leave for the West Indies. It is evident that the officers and crew

on board the ships were more intent on capturing some Spanish merchantman than on looking for the people they were sent to succor, but with Mr. White it ought to have been very different.

With Croatoon but ninety miles south of him, where he says he believed his people were, and among them his own daughter, he deliberately set sail and left our shores never to return.

Driven by hunger and surrounded by hostile savages and after looking in vain, perhaps for months, for help from home, they doubtless at last yielded to the importunities of Manteo to go with him to his home on Harker's Island (Croatoon), where they would at least be surrounded by friends, and that Mr. White, or whoever might return with supplies, might know where they were, they cut in the post on Roanoke the word "Croatoon."

Mr. White being our only witness, we are forced to believe that he was an unfaithful friend and unnatural father.

What became of them—who can tell? They may have been taken captive and carried to *Robeson* county, or immigrated thither with the Croatan Indians.

The name of this Island (Croatoon) seems to be some evidence that the Croatan Indians inhabited the sea coast of Carteret county at that time.

(Italics are ours). JOHN D. DAVIS.

Beaufort, N. C., October, 1891.

THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

AT CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAY 20, 1775.

You have heard of bloody exploits
    And deeds of daring done;
You have heard of matchless valor,
    In battles, lost and won;
You have heard of armies fighting
    With frenzied desperation;
But the deed I now relate was done
    With cool deliberation.

The patriots of Mecklenburg
    Were men of spirit bold,
Who scorned to wear a tyrant's chains,
    Or profit by his gold;
They loved their native forests,
    Their mountains and their streams,
And freedom was the only thought
    That filled their daily dreams.

So to the trusty Polk they said—
    "The time near to us draws,
When we shall strike our fetters off,
    Or die in Freedom's cause;
Be watchful of our sacred rights;
    We'll gather at your call,
And rising in our righteous wrath,
    Will break our country's thrall."

With this they journeyed homeward,
    To rest until the day
That they were called together,
    In the pleasant month of May;

And then, in solemn council,
They gathered to proclaim
That 'twas death to aid oppressors,
Or their country's honor shame.

Then rang with fierce defiance—
"We'll serve no earthly king!
They've stirred the dreaded 'Hornets' Nest';
They'll feel the hornets' sting;
Our brethren at Lexington
Inhumanly were slain,
And now, with God's assistance,
Our freedom will we gain!"

Then came the Revolution
That shook this mighty land,
And the thundering of cannon
Was heard on every hand;
Our rifles dealt destruction
From the mountains to the sea,
And the people of America
Became forever free.

All hail to Carolina!
First of the "Old Thirteen"
To face the wrath of Britain's King
With calm and fearless mien;
All honor to old Mecklenburg
And her great Declaration,
And to the men who first conceived
The freedom of our Nation.

MARSHALL DELANCEY HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C.

LAWRENCE O'B. B. JONES.

Death at all times enters the household with deep affliction, but when it invades the home circle and removes from the fireside the jewel that brightens its association, earth's tie is broken, the heart is saddened, and in Heaven alone can be restored the link that is broken.

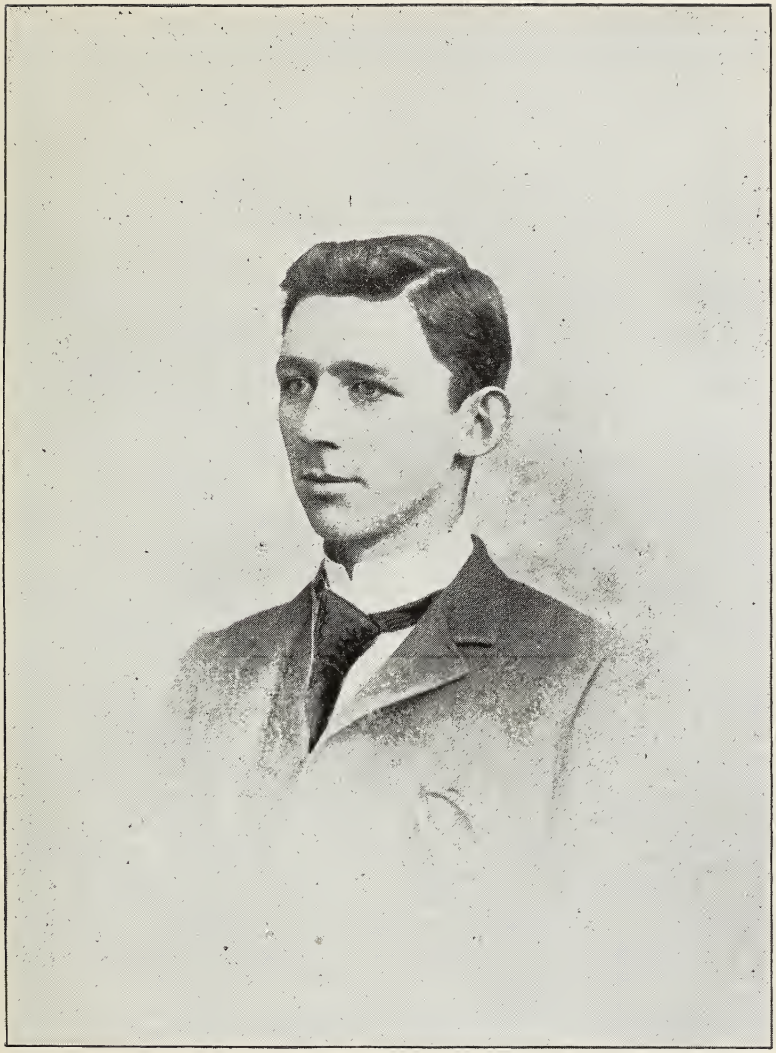
Lawrence O'Bryan Branch Jones died calmly and peacefully at his home in Roxboro, N. C., on the 9th day of October, 1892. He was born in Raleigh on the 25th day of August, 1872, and was named for his grandfather, the late General Branch, who fell in the service of his State on the fated field of Sharpsburg, in September, 1862.

At the age of seven he was entered at St. Mary's School, being one of the few boys admitted in that time-honored institution.

In 1881 he was sent to the Raleigh Academy, then under the management of Messrs. Fray & Morson, and now conducted by Messrs. Morson & Denson, but was withdrawn from that institution upon the removal of his parents to Durham, where he was prepared by a private instructor for entrance into Bingham's School.

At the age of fourteen he entered Major Bingham's Military School, and proceeded through the entire course with distinction, and was twice promoted in one year, having been made Captain, an honor conferred by Major Bingham for merit in scholarship, and for proficiency in military tactics. It was the company he commanded that won the prize in a competitive drill in Charlotte, awarded by a corps of officers for that purpose.

He entered the University of North Carolina in June, 1889, and would have graduated with mark in the class of 1893.



Lois Branch Jones

While at the University he became connected with the Philanthropic Society, and the Eta Beta Chapter of the *B. Θ. Π.* Fraternity, to both of which he was heartily devoted.

At the age of fourteen he was confirmed in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and following this step his every act was marked by a proper walk and conversation.

Such is a brief outline of one who, just emerging from the flush and vigor of youth into manhood, and nearly upon its threshold, yielded his life to God who gave it, fitted well for the active scenes of an earthly future, and yet fitted better still for an endless life in the Universe of Heaven.

To striking, strong, and handsome features, was added a tall and manly figure, dignified and prepossessing, and free from vanity or ostentation. Of a character exalted and refined—of manner modest and unassuming—of spirit quick and undaunted—of determination firm and immovable—and yet, withal, a softness and simplicity becoming the gentlest child; with a mind vigorous, comprehensive and progressive, and a will directed to high aims and purposes, it was easy to foresee and to foretell the culmination of his career.

With a steady, onward and upward march, overcoming obstacles and surmounting difficulties, the pinnacle of his fame would have been of easy reach, and upon its summit would have been engraven a record, memorable for principle and power, invoking the admiration of the present and coming time.

Beautiful was his devotion to his parents, yielding ever cheerful compliance to every request, or requirement, and from his earliest lispings in infant prayer, to his last of earth, was rendered true devotion and reverence, and the last faintest utterance of life's ebbing breath was, "My mother."

With parents' hope and pride centered in their only child, their joy and comfort in life, and reliance in declining years, who can conceive the woe and despondence of hearts, crushed and subdued by a separation, that day by day, shortens the tenure of life, leaving no hope of solace but in the grave?

Sorrowful is the heart when death's cold hand is laid on those we love. Touch the heart, and hopes once animated, and pleasures once joyful, are stilled; the pulsations are weakened, the energies dulled, the motions checked, and the limbs decay, like grass felled by the sickle, or the sapless sea-weed withered by the scorching rays of the midsummer sun.

"What advantageth it me if the dead rise not?" In life's hopes and pleasures, and in death's pains and penalties, are alike visible the hand, the work, and the certain evidence of a great and living God, present ever—once patient in suffering and torture—resigned in crucifixion, and prayerful and forgiving in death—who enricheth here, and despoileth there, and joineth grief unto joy, that earth may more surely be linked unto Heaven.

To the assured of Heaven's reward, through the faith in the immortal realm of life, is declared that surety, which removes death's sting, and the grave's victory.

Father of mercies, strengthen and guide the afflicted parents; give them grace to bear Thy decree; may the treasured spirit that has preceded, draw them nearer unto Thee; and though Thy way, and Thy wisdom, be not now in view, it will yet be revealed, when father, and mother, and son, in Thy presence shall forever dwell, in one continual, undying, eternal, blissful immortality. C.

FROM MY WEST WINDOW.

I saw a glory in the west
That may be felt, but ne'er expressed!
It was a perfect eve in June,
And low the sickle moon

Was hanging in the evening sky;
A few pale, timid stars hard by,—
All following the trail upon
Of the late-sunken sun.

I saw the glittering turrets tall
Of a celestial city's wall,
Beyond the portals of the day,
Rising far, far away!

It seemed as if a heavenly power
Had lingered in that twilight hour;
It soothed the vague, the wild unrest
That filled my yearning breast.

It raised my longing, fettered soul
Nearer its heaven-appointed goal;
And all my sorrows, with the day,
Seemed vanished, too, away.

R. T. Wyche.

ITEMS OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY—SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—REORGANIZATION OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CONTINENTAL TROOPS.

Mrs. Spier Whitaker, in the Raleigh *News and Observer* of July 31st last, asks how Colonel Thomas Clark, of the First Regiment of the North Carolina Line on the Continental Establishment, came by the title of "General," by which he was called after the war of our Revolution. The writer is happy to be able to give the information asked for; and to incorporate with it some other items of historic interest may not be amiss.

Thomas Clark, of New Hanover county, was commissioned Colonel of the First Regiment February 5th, 1777, *vice* Francis Nash, promoted Brigadier-General. He had previously held the ranks of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel. After the death of General Nash from wounds received at Germantown in October, 1777, Colonel Clark was several times in command of the North Carolina Continental Brigade, though he was not advanced to the grade of General, and when the brigade was ordered to Charleston by General Washington to re-inforce General Benjamin Lincoln, Colonel Clark commanded that portion of it that marched from West Point, where two of the regiments had been in garrison. General Washington, writing from West Point to the President of the Continental Congress, under date of November 20th, 1779, says, concerning these troops: "The North Carolina troops proceeded yesterday to New Windsor, whence they would begin their march for the southward to-day. They could not commence it sooner." And under date of November 24th, 1779: "The North

Carolina troops could not move from Windsor till yesterday, notwithstanding the most active exertions of Colonel Clark, who commanded them."

Though he never held the actual rank of General, Colonel Clark was, by a resolution of Congress passed in September, 1783, *brevetted* Brigadier-General for his long and meritorious service. This will account for his title as General, it being the custom and courtesy of the military service to designate an officer by his brevet title, although it is honorary only and does not confer actual rank. It was a distinction eminently deserved and well, though tardily, bestowed. Colonel Clark's name appears as Colonel in the "List of Officers of the Late War, who continued to the end thereof," in the Washington correspondence filed in the Department of State, Washington, D. C. The Generals who commanded the North Carolina Brigade at different times from the death of Nash up to the surrender of Charleston in May, 1780, were, successively, Lacklan McIntosh, of Georgia, and James Hogun, of North Carolina. The troops commanded by General Jethro Sumner at Stono, S. C., in June, 1779, were a separate organization. General James Hogun, made prisoner with his command at the surrender of Charleston, died a prisoner of war, January 4th, 1781. Colonel Clark was captured at the same time as General Hogun, and though released with other prisoners, in June, 1781, he was evidently on parole. He took no part in the campaign of 1781, was not with the North Carolina Continentals, so prominent at Eutaw Springs in September of that year, and in an official paper* of date as late as February 6th, 1782, he is mentioned as still not exchanged. Lieutenant-Colonel Archi-

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*See "Proceedings" at end of this article.

bald Lytle, at one time an officer of the Sixth Continental Regiment, who was taken prisoner with Colonel Clark, makes formal complaint, in letters to both Generals Washington and Lincoln,* of the outrage of his capture and treatment in September, 1781, at Hillsboro by the Tory David Fanning, and by Major Craig, then commanding the British garrison at Wilmington, alleging that he (Lytle) was still a prisoner on parole. Governor Thomas Burke was captured by Fanning, with many others, at the same time.

Among the names in the list of the original members of the North Carolina State Society of the Cincinnati, organized at Hillsboro in October, 1783, with General Jethro Sumner as President and Rev. Adam Boyd as Secretary, is that of *Brevet-Brigadier-General* Thomas Clark. The title being officially given in that connection is additional evidence of the highest kind, if any such were needed, of his right to the title of General, for no association could be more careful and particular than the Cincinnati in all matters relating to the rank and titles of its members.

This list of names, which is given below as matter of much interest, has never before, so far as is known, been published. The rank mentioned of the officers is that held by each in the Continental army, and in many instances is not the same as that by which the officer was most commonly known. Thus Major William Polk, of the Ninth Regiment, was called Colonel and General, ranks conferred upon him in the militia service and in the war of 1812–'15. Lieutenant Thomas Pasteur, of the First Regiment, had the title of Colonel, he having attained the grade of Lieutenant-Colonel in the United States army after the Revolution. Captain John Daves, of the Second and Third

* "Letters to Washington," MS. Book 98, pp. 298, 310.

Regiments, was always known as Major, and so with many others. The names of the line officers are printed alphabetically, but the dates of their commissions and their several regiments are known. Only the original members —sixty in number—are mentioned in the list. Others became members during the Society's brief existence.

ORIGINAL MEMBERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

Major-General Robert Howe, Brigadier-General Jethro Sumner, Colonel, and Brigadier-General by Brevet, Thomas Clark; Colonel Archibald Lytle; Lieutenant-Colonels John Baptista Ashe, Hardy Murfree; Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, Thomas Hogg; Majors Griffith John McRee, Reading Blount, William Polk.

Captains and Majors by Brevet: Thomas Armstrong, Kedar Ballard, Benjamin Coleman, Robert Fenner, Clement Hall, Robert Raiford, James Read, Joseph T. Rhodes, Anthony Sharpe, Howell Tatum.

Captains: Samuel Ashe, Jr., Peter Bacot, George Bradley, Alexander Brevard, Thomas Callender, John Daves, Samuel Denny, Joshua Hadley, William Lytle, Joseph Montfort, John Slaughter, William Williams, Edward Yarborough.

Lieutenant, and Captain by Brevet: James Campen.

Lieutenants: William Alexander, Robert Bell, Joseph Brevard, William Bush, John Campbell, Thomas Clark, Wynne Dixon, Richard Fenner, Thomas Finney, John Ford, Charles Gerard, Francis Graves, Robert Hayes, John Hill, Hardy Holmes, Curtis Ivey, Abner Lamb, James Moore, Thomas Pasteur, William Sanders, Jesse Stead.

Cornet: James McDougall; Surgeon's Mates: James Fergus, William McLane; Brigade Chaplain: Rev. Adam Boyd; Deputy Paymaster-General: Jacob Blount—60.

In a former article (UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE, No. 1, 1892, Vol. XII) it was mentioned that the records of the State Society of the Cincinnati were lost, and that Major Howell Tatum was the last Secretary of the Society. If there are descendants or relatives of his still living, possibly these papers may be in the possession of some of them. If so, the fortunate possessors will contribute much of interest to our historical material by making known the whereabouts of the records and authorizing the use of them.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CONTINENTAL TROOPS.

A Morning Report of the North Carolina Infantry Brigade at Valley Forge for December 20th, 1777, then under the command of General Lacklan McIntosh, shows that at that time it was made up of nine regiments. These, having been greatly reduced by the losses and exigencies of war, were, by a resolution of Congress passed May 29th, 1778, consolidated into four regiments, and an official return made in June, 1778, specifies that the First, Second, Third and Tenth Regiments composed this newly organized brigade, which was commanded by Colonel Thomas Clark as senior officer. On duty with the command were nine field officers, twenty staff and one hundred and seven line officers, and one thousand two hundred and fifty-two enlisted men.

The supernumerary officers, caused by the reduction of the brigade, were transferred to four other regiments to be levied in North Carolina, or honorably retired. Several of them served afterwards at Stono and elsewhere in South Carolina, and at Savannah, in the campaign of 1779. General James Hogun succeeded to the command of the brigade in January, 1779, with whom it was sent South the next November, as already stated, for duty with General Lincoln, who surrendered it at Charleston in May,

1780. To remedy as far as possible the almost irreparable loss of these tried veterans at so critical a period, the Provincial Congress ordered six battalions to be raised for the Continental service. The number was reduced to four by an act passed at Halifax in January, 1781, to "compleat" the said battalions, three of which constituted the brigade of General Sumner at Eutaw Springs in September following. In February, 1782, a new arrangement of the Continental officers was ordered, and, as matter of much interest, the proceedings of the Board assigning them to their several regiments are given entire. It will be seen that some of the officers are transferred from regiments to which they originally belonged according to an earlier roster:

‡Camp Southern Army,
Ponpon, S. C., February 6th, 1782.

PROCEEDINGS OF A BOARD OF OFFICERS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA LINE, HELD BY ORDER OF THE HONORABLE BRIGADIER-GENERAL SUMNER, TO REGIMENT THE OFFICERS OF SAID LINE.

Major Henry Dixon, President.

Majors: John Armstrong, Reading Blount, Thomas Donoho. Captains: Robert Raiford, Tilman Dixon, Joseph T. Rhodes, Anthony Sharpe, Edward Yarborough, Alexander Brevard. Lieutenants: William Bush, Curtis Ivey, William Sanders, Thomas Clark. Ensigns: Wynne Dixon, Joseph Brevard, William Alexander, Robert Bell, James Scurlock.

The Board proceeded and made the following arrangement:

FIRST REGIMENT:

Names.	*Rank.*	*Dates of Commissions.*
*†Thomas Clark	Colonel	February 5, 1777.
Hardy Murfree	Lieutenant-Colonel	April 1, 1778.
*John Neilson	Major	February 3, 1778.
†Tilman Dixon	Captain	February 5, 1777.
†Howell Tatum	Captain	April 3, 1777.
*†James Read	Captain	July 8, 1777.
John Medaris	Captain	December 22, 1777.
*†John Summers	Captain	July 10, 1778.
Joshua Hadley	Captain	June 13, 1779.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Dates of Commissions.*
William Walton	Captain	August 1, 1781.
Thomas Callender	Captain	(No date), 1780.
Peter Bacot	Captain	September 8, 1781.
James Pearl	Lieutenant	November 26, 1777.
*Joseph Johnson	Lieutenant	February 1, 1779.
William Bush	Lieutenant	February 1, 1779.
Dixon Marshall	Lieutenant	July —, 1779.
*†Daniel Shaw	Lieutenant	October 1, 1779.
Thomas Pasteur	Lieutenant	November 20, 1779.
Robert Hayes	Lieutenant	February 16, 1780.
*William Hargrave	Lieutenant	March 30, 1780.
Abner Lamb	Lieutenant	June 1, 1781.
James Moore	Lieutenant	July 1, 1781.
Jesse Steed	Lieutenant	September 8, 1781.
*James W. Greene	Surgeon	December 7, 1779.

SECOND REGIMENT.

*†John Patton	Colonel	November 22, 1777.
Henry Dixon	Lieutenant-Colonel	May 12, 1778.
Reading Blount	Major	May 12, 1778.
Robert Raiford	Captain	November 28, 1776.
Clement Hall	Captain	April 19, 1777.
Benjamin Coleman	Captain	April 30, 1777.
Robert Fenner	Captain	May 20, 1777.
*John Ingles	Captain	October 24, 1777.
Thomas Armstrong	Captain	October 25, 1777.
*John Craddock	Captain	December 21, 1777.
Benjamin Carter	Captain	January 1, 1779.
*Charles Stewart	Captain	May 18, 1781.

Lieutenants: Samuel Budd, November 11, 1777 (*); James Campen, December 21, 1777; Arthur Cotgraves, March 26, 1778; Charles Gerrard, June 1, 1778; Richard Andrews, May 10, 1780; Thomas Finney, January 23, 1781; Stephen Slade, January 23, 1781; Nathan (?) Lawrence, January 23, 1781; Richard Fenner, May 12, 1781; Anthony Crutcher, May 18, 1781; Robert Bell, September 8, 1781. William McClure, Surgeon, May 1, 1776.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Dates of Commissions.*
*Selby Harney	Lieutenant-Colonel	November 22, 1777.
†Thomas Hogg	Major	October 19, 1777.
Griffith J. McRee	Major	September 11, 1781.

Captains: William Armstrong, October 1, 1777; Kedar Ballard, October 4, 1777 (* †); Gee Bradley, September 19, 1778 (* †); Joseph Montfort, January 9, 1779 (* †); Edward Yarborough, May 10, 1779 (* †); Alexander Brevard, October 20, 1780; John Daves, September 8, 1781; Benjamin Bradley, September 8, 1781; Jesse Reed, October 15, 1781.

Lieutenants: John McNees, November 20, 1777 (†); Anthony Hart, November 22, 1777 (†); John Clandennin, December 23, 1777 (* †); Reuben Wilkinson, January 9, 1779; Francis Graves, July 14, 1779 (*); James Tatum, December 14, 1779 (*); John Ford, January 23, 1781; Samuel Ashe, January 23, 1781; Thomas Dudley, March —, 1781; Joseph Brevard, August 1, 1781. Jonathan Lumos (Loomis?), Surgeon, November 26, 1776.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Names.	*Rank.*	*Dates of Commissions.*
*Archibald Lytle	Lieutenant-Colonel	January 26, 1777.
John Armstrong	Major	October 11, 1777.
Thomas Donoho	Major	October 13, 1781.‡

Captains: George Doherty (Dougherty?), October 28, 1776; Matt. Ramsay, November 28, 1776; Joseph T. Rhodes, August 1, 1777; Anthony Sharpe, August 24, 1777; William Lytle, January 28, 1779; Samuel Chapman, April 5, 1779; Thomas Evans, June 1, 1781; William Ferrebee, July 1, 1781; Elijah Moore, September 11, 1781.

(The following appear in the "Proceedings" also as "Captains." This is plainly a mistake in the original return, otherwise there would be nineteen Captains in this regiment. They must have been assigned as Lieutenants, and proof of this is that the names of some of them appear as members of the "Board" as Lieutenants and Ensigns):

Curtis Ivey, February 1, 1779; Charles Dixon, February 8, 1779; William Sanders, February 8, 1779; Thomas Clark, February 10, 1779; John Campbell, April 5, 1779; Nathaniel Williams, January 23, 1781; Wynne Dixon, July 5, 1781; John Hill, July 5, 1781; William Alexander, September 8, 1781; James Scurlock, September 11, 1781. Joseph Blyth, Surgeon (no date).

N. B.—*, Prisoners of war. †, Commissioned to the regiment they are annex (*sic*).

HENRY DIXON, Major,
President.

‡, MS. "Letters to Washington," Department of State, Washington, D. C. (Army Returns), Book 100, pp. 172–73.

GRAHAM DAVES.

Newbern, N. C.

THE DÉBUTANTE'S SOLILOQUY.

Scene: Christmas German, Capital Club, Raleigh, N. C.

"New customs, though they be never so ridiculous, yet are followed."
—Henry VIII., Act I, Scene 3.

To dance or not to dance,—that is the question:
Whether 'tis nobler at the ball to suffer
The slings and arrows of outrageous censure,
Or to lay aside this deprecated "*demi*,"
And end the flood of comment? To waltz, to sweep
The floor; and by this waltzing say we cause
A consternation and a thousand exclamations
That men are heir to,—'tis this humiliation
Destroys all my bliss. The crowd, the crush!
The crush? Perchance they'll crush my "*demi*"! Ay,
there's the rub;
For in that rush for "*leads*" what foot may come
And from me shuffle off this silken coil,
We call a "*demi*"? There's the disgust
That makes calamity of so long a train;
For who can bear to give up all the floor
So I can better flaunt this "*demi*" to their gaze
In strutting proudly through the promenade,
While he himself must his quietus make
'Gainst the frozen wall? And who can "*demies*" bear,
And groan and sweat under the weary waltz,
With direful dread that something under foot
May turn, and leaving on a sudden,—floor them?
The undiscovered country* down below is sought,
He cannot stay and bear these ills he has,

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*Giersch & Stonebanks.

But flies to "*others*," that *we* know not of.
So we must lay aside this "*demi*"-train,
Or else what future is there for our men,
Or what engagements can *we* after make?
Thus conscience does make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of resolution
To wear our "*demies*" 'gainst all common sense,
Is sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought;
And enterprises of great pith and moment,
(To dance in every figure of the "*german*")
With "*demies*" are their currents turned awry,
And loose the name of "*rushes.*"

PERRIN BUSBEE, '93.

University of North Carolina, December, 1890.

COMMODORE MAURY AND GENERAL PETTIGREW.

[Dr. Kemp P. Battle furnishes us the following letter, found in the "Swain Collection," from the world-famous Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury. At our request Dr. Battle gives some explanatory notes in regard to the writer and the persons mentioned.—EDITORS.]

NATIONAL OBSERVATORY,
WASHINGTON, June 23, 1853.

MY DEAR SIR:—A vacancy has occurred in the corps of Professors of Mathematics in the Navy; and though the appointment does not rest with me, yet I am trying to bring it about so that it may be given to the right sort of man. I therefore take the liberty of inquiring of you in the matter, and of asking you to name some one whom I can bring forward in case it be thought expedient.

Can you not let us have another Pettigrew, or his equal? We would like you to think of some one not over twenty-five, who is well grounded in Mathematics, is fond of study, and is not afraid of hard work.

What do you think of young Venable, who is now in Europe, and who has a chair at Hampden-Sidney? If I could procure the place to be offered to him, would he accept, do you think?

You will understand, I hope, that the appointment does not necessarily follow the nomination in the case. My object is to espouse the cause of the most meritorious young man that I can find, and I know not where I should be more likely to find such a young man as among the graduates of Chapel Hill.

Pray excuse me for troubling you a little further. I am looking about for a well educated and well qualified person to instruct ten boys, of ages from ten to sixteen or seventeen years, in the branches that American youths of that age generally require to be taught. We can make his salary from $1,200 to $1,500. Can you name a suitable person? With this salary we should expect him to lay himself out on our boys, and to remain with us some three or four years at least.

Pray excuse the liberty I take, the trouble I give, and do me the favor to let me hear from you as early as convenient. Very truly yours,

M. F. MAURY.

GOVERNOR SWAIN,
President University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill.

NOTES.—The commencement of 1847 was one of the most brilliant our University ever had. President Polk was here for the first time since his graduation in 1818. His Attorney General, John Y. Mason, of Virginia, of the class of 1816, delivered the address before the *alumni*. With them

was Commodore, then Captain, Maury, Superintendent of the National Observatory. Especial preparations were made for these distinguished visitors. The most worthy proprietor of the only hotel in the place, the old Eagle Hotel, Miss Nancy Hilliard, built a brick addition, the part containing the parlor, for their accommodation. Matt W. Ransom, now our Federal Senator, who was by his superior scholarship entitled to the Latin Salutatory, by request of the Faculty delivered instead a Salutatory, or Welcome, in English in the brilliant style which was even then remarkable. James Johnston Pettigrew, pronounced by Dr. James Phillips to be the best mathematical scholar he ever taught, spoke the Valedictory. The students were proud to observe that our Governor, and President of the Board of Trustees, William A. Graham, of the Class of 1824, had a more handsome face and more imposing figure than the President of the United States.

Captain Maury attracted our attention particularly for two reasons. In the first place he was already famous. He had written a text-book on navigation used at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was Superintendent of the National Observatory and was regarded as an able astronomer. He had prepared "Wind and Current Charts" which had revolutionized navigation, shortening ocean voyages from ten to twenty per cent. He had quickened the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country about forty days. Afterwards his reputation extended so rapidly throughout the world that the modest degree of Master of Arts conferred in 1847 by our University appears almost ludicrous.

In the second place we learned that he was looking for a young mathematician to be assistant professor in the Naval Academy, which had been founded in consequence of his powerful pamphlets. All eyes were turned to Pettigrew. The Professor of Mathematics strongly recommended him. Maury sent for him, talked with him and made him the offer. Pettigrew accepted it with reluctance, performed its duties for a short while most ably, and then turned to the study of the law, at first in Baltimore, and then in Charleston, his future home, under his eminent cousin, James L. Pettigru.

I saw Maury again in 1850 at the National Observatory. He was of stout build, though not tall, with a high forehead to start with, some hair above his ears, but none between the forehead and the back of the head. He was lame. When he was eleven years old he fell out of a tree forty-five feet and was nearly killed; was hurt so badly that his father concluded he could not work on the farm, and so sent him to school. When he was thirty-three years old he was upset in a stage-coach and suffered a dislocation of the knee-joint and fracture of the thigh-bone, laming him for

life. This forced him to give up active work in the Navy, and led to his spendid achievements in the application of science to navigation.

He had a most kindly expression, with clear, guileless blue eyes, and ready smile. He won our love at once. His manners were frank and genial. His politeness was instinctive, coming from a benevolent heart. No starchness about him. He was a hard student and a tireless worker, but when off duty the wrinkles of his brow were smoothed out, and he had the careless gaiety of the sailor. In a few hours he became a popular favorite.

His writings, mostly published after 1847, were of a high order. His "Physical Geography of the Sea and Its Meteorology" met with the unstinted praise of Humboldt. His "Letters on the Amazon and the Atlantic Slopes of South America," his "Relations Between Navigation and the Circulation of the Atmosphere," his "Astronomical Observations," his "Letters Concerning Lanes for Steamers Crossing the Atlantic," his "Manual of Geography," his "Complete Treatment of Mathematical, Civil and Physical Geography," besides other publications, were much praised by scientific and intelligent readers generally throughout the world. He was one of the projectors of the Transatlantic Telegraph. Cyrus W. Field said: "England furnished the money, Maury the brains, and I did the work." He likewise was the projector of the Weather Bureau, which afterwards General Myers ("Old Probability") and his successors, Hazen and Greeley, have made so efficient.

Honors were showered on him from all civilized nations. For example, Russia made him "Knight of the Order of St. Ann"; Denmark, "Knight of the Dannebrog"; Portugal, "Knight of the Tower and the Sword"; France, "Commander of the Legion of Honor"; Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Holland, Sardinia, Bremen and France struck gold medals in his honor. All learned societies created him an honorary member.

When the Civil War broke out and Virginia called her sons to her aid Maury gave up his splendid position, and, like General Lee, threw in his fortunes with his native State. The Federal Secretary of the Navy refused to accept his resignation, thus placing him in the position of a deserter, but he did not falter. The Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of Russia, offered him a home as guest of Russia, assuring him that ample means would be at his disposal for continuing his scientific pursuits, but he declined the splendid position. A similar offer from France was likewise declined.

He was soon made a Commodore of the Confederate States Navy and chief of the Sea-coast, Harbor and River Defenses of the South. The famous Merrimac, or Virginia, was built partly under his direction. He invented an electric torpedo, which caused much loss and still greater terror to the Federal Navy. He was ordered to England for the purchase

of torpedo material, and was on his way back after being successful in his mission when at St. Thomas he received tidings of the collapse of the Confederacy.

Maury then took service under Maximilian in Mexico. He was appointed Commissioner of Immigration at a salary of $5,000, projected a scheme of a settlement called "The Carlotta Colony" in honor of the Empress. Some progress was made, but the difficulties were too formidable, and the chivalrous but ill-fated Emperor was forced to give up the project. Maury, however, left in Mexico one permanent good. He introduced the cultivation of the cinchona (quinine) tree.

He then sailed for England, where his family was. There his admirers presented him with a purse of three thousand guineas (over $15,000). The University of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of LL. D., along with Tennyson, Max Müller and the Egyptologist, Wright.

The ceremony accompanying this honor is totally different from our dry mode. The candidates appear in person, arrayed in red gowns with mortar-boards on their heads. The students are in the galleries and custom allows them full license to jeer and cheer to their hearts' content. I do not know what hits were made on Maury, but one on Tennyson had wit. His hair was long and appeared not to have been intimately acquainted with a comb. A student shouted, followed by uproarious laughter, "Did your mother call you early, Tennyson dear?"

Maury declined the Directorship of the Imperial Observatory in France and the Superintendency of the University of the South at Sewanee, but accepted the chair of Physics in the Virginia Military Institute. As part of its duties he engaged in a meteorological survey of Virginia, and delivered lectures on weather forecasts for farmers.

Calhoun says of him: "He was a man of great thoughts." In his youth he may have had some vagaries to which sailors are so liable, but in his mature years he was an humble and faithful follower of Christ. The harmony between Religion and Science had no difficulty for him. The account of his death as told by his daughter, Diana (Mrs. Corbin), is most touching:

"After we had sung the last hymn he ever heard on earth, 'Christ is Risen'—the evening before his death, he extended both hands, and said slowly and distinctly, 'The peace of God which passeth all understanding be with you all—all!' As the supreme hour drew near, he said to his eldest son, Colonel Richard L. Maury, who had been his constant and devoted nurse, 'Are my feet growing cold? Do I drag my anchors?' On being answered in the affirmative, he faintly exclaimed, 'All's well!' About fifteen minutes before death he said he wished his wife and daughters to leave the room that they might not be needlessly distressed by witnessing his last struggle. Notwithstanding this, I lingered where I

could see and hear without being seen, and observed him in the last moments lift his hands towards heaven like a little child who wants to be taken up. He breathed his last at 12:40 P. M. on Saturday, February 1, 1873."

In the words of an English journal (*Temple Bar*), "This great pioneer of meteorological science passed away, in the calm dignity and faith of the Christian Philosopher, at the ripe age of sixty-seven."

This great man was one of the wisest and best husbands and fathers. When his eldest daughter was married he gave her a yellow jasmine to be planted at her new home. "It is the grand scion of the one I courted your mother under, and I wish it, or a slip from it, to be planted over my grave." He gave her until he died a love tender and chivalrous. She was sister of the gallant Captain William L. Herndon, who went down with the "South America," a martyr to duty, "adding a new glory to the annals of the sea." He was so fond of his children that he did most of his writing in the family room, where they were studying or playing. He punished only for two sins, untruthfulness and disobedience. He was ingenious in providing ways of making them happy. They all grew up in the likeness of their noble parents.

I do not think that Governor Swain furnished a teacher for Maury's children, along with others, as requested in his letter. They were, however, well taught. The two oldest sons, Richard, aged twenty, and John, aged eighteen, left the University of Virginia for the war. Richard became a Lieutenant-Colonel and was shot through the body at Drewry's Bluff. He lived, but always suffered from his wound. John was captured near Vicksburg and was never heard of afterwards. The capture was not reported to the proper authorities, so he was probably murdered.

I recommend "The Life of Matthew Fontaine Maury," by his daughter, Diana Fontaine Maury Corbin (Sampson, Low & Co.), as one of the most interesting and instructive biographies we have.

GENERAL PETTIGREW.

I will not give the details of Pettigrew's career, as they have recently been published in this MAGAZINE with a good portrait. (See October, 1886).

He was a peerless student. In mathematics at least his reports were always "excellent"; *i. e.*, he never missed a word while at the University. The only trouble the Professor had with him was that he dashed through theorems, corollaries, problems, so rapidly that nothing was left for other members of the class. He was very good in his other studies and debated strongly in his society (the Philanthropic), though not with the eloquence of Ransom. He was a leader on the bandy-field. When John W. Burton languished for weeks with the disease which carried him off, Pettigrew

was proved to be one of the most gentle and careful nurses in college. I admired him greatly. I think I have never seen any man with a more penetrating mind. He had every grace of a true gentleman. I predicted for him a great career. I still believe that when he was killed in 1863, at the early age of thirty-five, he was one of the ablest and best equipped men in the United States. His brilliant military achievements, his book of "Travels in Spain," printed only for a few friends, his "Minority Report on the Revival of the Slave Trade," when he was a member of the South Carolina Legislature, one of the ablest State papers I have read, are indiciæ of what he might have become if he had not been so disastrously cut off in the flower of manhood.

Governor Swain replied to Maury's letter by nominating to him a graduate of the Class of 1853, not the equal of Pettigrew, but a strong mathematician—Alexander W. Lawrence, of Raleigh. He performed the duties with ability until 1861, when he too resigned and entered the service of the Confederacy, in which he rose to the grade of Captain. He died soon after the war.

Afterwards another University of North Carolina man was employed in the United States Observatory, Thomas J. Robinson, of Fayetteville, of the Class of 1849, one of the highest honor men. He and I were class-mates, and we often hunted partridges together over the fields around Chapel Hill. I esteemed him greatly. He was the most popular man in our class; was a very good all-around scholar and possessed a handsome presence and fine oratorical powers. He had in 1861 just stocked a house with new furniture when he deemed it his duty to abandon all and come to the defense of the South. He was in the engineer service of the Confederacy, was afterwards Secretary of the Board of Agriculture. He died in 1879.

The "Young Venable," about whom Maury inquired, was Colonel Charles Scott Venable, the distinguished Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. He was born in 1827, graduated in 1842, when only fifteen years of age; was a graduate student for one year, and then was for two years Tutor of Mathematics. In 1845 he studied at the University of Virginia for one year and was elected Professor of Mathematics in Hampden-Sidney College. Obtaining a furlough for two years, he graduated in all the schools of the University of Virginia except Moral Philosophy. In 1848 he resumed his duties at Hampden-Sidney and continued there for four years. He then, obtaining a furlough, repaired to Germany and took courses in Astronomy under Encke, and Mathematics under Disishlet and Boschhardt. He then studied Practical Astronomy under Argelander, the Director of the Observatory in Bonn. After traveling for some months, visiting some of the leading Observato-

ries in Great Britain and on the Continent, he resumed his duties in Hampden-Sidney. In 1856 he accepted the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Georgia.

In the following year he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy in the South Carolina College in Columbia. He was one of the earliest to take up arms for the South, as Lieutenant in a volunteer company, assisting in the capture of Fort Sumter. He fought in the first battle of Manassas. He was then successively Aid to General Hampton, Lieutenant and then Captain of Artillery, as such assisting in the defense of New Orleans. From June, 1862, to the surrender at Appomattox he was with General Lee, at first as Major and Aid-de-Camp, and then as Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Adjutant-General.

In August, 1865, he was elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Virginia. He was for some years Chairman of the Faculty, as such being the chief executive officer. He has in addition to his other labors written a most valuable series of mathematical text-books.

The foregoing details indicate that he is not only remarkably well equipped for his department but that he is also a man of affairs. He was one of the most trusted coadjutors of the great Lee in his most important campaigns and enjoyed his full confidence.

Colonel Venable is not only a man of very strong intellect and extensive learning, in many directions, but he is a most genial and high-toned gentleman, and, like Maury, not ashamed to be an open and ardent Christian. He has visited Chapel Hill several times, once as the representative of his University at the celebration of our Charter Centennial in 1889. All were struck by the hearty manners of our accomplished guest. His dinner speech was one of the best.

Colonel Venable is connected with North Carolina in several ways. Firstly our University, in recognition of his eminent learning and public services, conferred on him by unanimous vote the degree of Doctor of Laws (LL. D.), secondly, one of our eminent citizens, Abram Venable, of Oxford, member of the Congress of the United States, and of the Confederacy, was his father's brother, and thirdly because one of his sons, a "chip of the old block," following *haud longo intervallo* in his father's footsteps, is our Professor of Chemistry.

KEMP P. BATTLE.

EDITORIALS.

The University Magazine urges the revival of the Society of the Cincinnati in North Carolina. Owing to their recent escape from the domination of aristocratic England our ancestors viewed with suspicion the organization of a body composed only of officers of the army and their lineal descendants. They feared the revival in this democratic America of the class distinctions of Europe. On this account the Cincinnati had only a short life in our State, although they have never failed to keep up their corporate life in several others. These fears and suspicions have long ago passed away, and we think the descendants of the old heroes should come together and give the society a new life. Now is a favorable time, because in these centennial days there is renewed interest in our past history and increased pride in our revolutionary sires. The worthy Governor Carr counts among his ancestors Colonel Jonas Johnston, who died of wounds received at Stono. We could name, if we had time and space, descendants of Governor Nash, Governor Caswell, Judge Alfred Moore, Edward Buncombe, General William Lenoir, Major John Daves, Colonel Joseph McDowell, of Quaker Meadows, Colonel Joseph McDowell, of Pleasant Gardens, General Charles McDowell, Governor and General W. R. Davie, General James Moore, Colonel William Polk, Colonel Alexander Lillington, General Joseph Gra-

ham, General Thomas Clark, Major John Walker, Captain David Vance, Dr. Robert Williams, General John Ashe, Governor Samuel Ashe, Colonel James Martin, Colonel Joseph Winston, and many other officers of the Revolution. Some of those named were not members of the Continental Line, and according to the original constitution of the Society their descendants would not be eligible. But different States have adopted different rules of membership, and possibly it might be deemed best to admit the descendants of officers of militia who saw service in the field. Such matters of detail could be adjusted after discussion. We hope that our suggestion will bear early fruit. Major Graham Daves, of Newbern, and Mr. William Polk McGehee, of Raleigh, might take the initiative, the former being a grandson of Major John Daves and the latter a great-grandson of Colonel William Polk, both of the North Carolina Regulars.

BOOK NOTICES.

Division and Reunion. 1829–1889. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph. D., LL. D. 16-mo., pp. 345, $1.25. New York: *Longmans, Green & Co.*

This is the third and last volume of the Epoch of American History, edited by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart. Its accomplished author maintains the high reputation acquired by his two previous works and makes us all the more proud that he is Southern born. His father is an eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church; born in Virginia; in charge for ten years of a church in Wilmington, North Carolina, and now professor of a college in Tennessee. Dr. Woodrow Wilson has spent his mature years mainly in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. We are glad to see that he has been successful in viewing all sides of the questions which arose in the epoch of which he writes with the eye of the philosophic seeker of truth. While in all probability he will not satisfy extremists North or South, he has come as near to the Right as any writer has done or, in our opinion, will be able to do. He refrains from impeaching the motives of public men. He assumes their honesty and endeavors to look at the political issues through their eyes. He sums up the arguments on both sides with the impartiality of an upright judge charging a jury. Take for example his conclusion as to the conduct of Georgia towards the Cherokees: "Those who would judge for themselves between Georgia and the Cherokees must resolve this point of law: If the power of the Federal Executive to negotiate treaties be added to the power of Congress to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes, do they together furnish a sanction for the erection of a permanent independent State within the territory of one of the members of the Union, and so override that other provision of the Constitution which declares that 'no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State' without the express consent of the Legislature of that State and of Congress. Judgment was

passed upon the law of the case by the Supreme Court and Jackson should unquestionably have yielded obedience to that judgment; but the point of law is a nice one."

Again, take his conclusions as to the treatment of slaves: "Scarcely any generalization that could be formed would be true for the whole South, or even for all periods alike in any one section of it. Slavery showed at its worst where it was most seen by observers from the North —upon its edges." * * "In the heart of the South conditions were different, were more normal. Domestic slaves were almost uniformly dealt with indulgently, even affectionately, by their masters." * * * "The negroes suffered most upon the larger properties, where they were under the sole direction of hired overseers." * * * "Books like Mrs. Stowe's 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' which stirred the pity and deep indignation of Northern readers, certainly depicted possible cases of inhuman conduct towards slaves. Such cases there may have been; they may have been frequent, but they were in every sense exceptional, showing what the system could produce, rather than what it did produce as its characteristic spirit and method. For public opinion in the South, while it recognized the necessity for maintaining the discipline of subordination among the hosts of slaves, was as intolerant of the graver forms of cruelty as was the opinion of the best people in the North." * * * "Even in the ruder communities public opinion demanded that when negroes were sold families should be kept together, particularly mothers and their children."

We know that these statements are true as to North Carolina, and we venture the assertion with confidence that, judging from the reports of cruelty to wives and children by drunken husbands in the slums of great cities, there is as much physical suffering there as was inflicted by the worst of masters. Even such masters protected their dependents from cruelty to one another.

We regret that we have not space for more quotations from this uncommonly strong, impartial, interesting book. Giving only enough facts to elucidate the matters discussed, it omits no important questions. It furnishes the reader

clear-cut views of the right and the wrong of them all. It gives admirable pen-portraits of the great personages of the period with as much freedom from bias and as much pains to be just as if the author were delineating Pericles or Alcibiades, Sulla or Cæsar. Dr. Wilson has earned the gratitude of seekers after truth by his masterly production.

MARYLAND AND NORTH CAROLINA IN THE CAMPAIGN OF 1780–1781, WITH A PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF THE EARLIER BATTLES OF THE REVOLUTION IN WHICH THE TROOPS OF THE TWO STATES WON DISTINCTION. A paper read before the Maryland Historical Society, November 14th, 1892, by Edward Graham Daves, a member of the Society. Baltimore, 1893.

This valuable monograph is by a native of our State, who was born and raised in Newbern and has made his home in Baltimore. It was originally delivered as an address before the Guilford Battle Ground Company and a large concourse of people, on the occasion of unveiling a monument erected by the Maryland Historical Society in honor of the Maryland Line, which fought so gallantly in the struggle between Greene and Cornwallis. The spoken address was afterwards considerably enlarged and is published by the Maryland Historical Society in elegant style in an octavo pamphlet of one hundred pages.

Professor Daves, who, by the bye, is a grandson of Major John Daves, of the Second Battalion of the North Carolina Regulars in the Continental Army, desperately wounded in the capture of Stony Point, has done his work remarkably well. He has given a most interesting, accurate and luminous narrative of the principal battles in which the Maryland Line was engaged, from Long Island to Eutaw Springs, together with a general outline of the movements leading to those battles. He has besides shown how the fortunes of the North Carolina Continentals, fighting with equal bravery, were linked with their gallant brethren from Maryland. No citizen of either State can read this history without feeling a glow of pride for the deeds of our Revolutionary forefathers, and gratitude to one who has contributed so much to keep alive their remembrance.

The pamphlet has an excellent map of the battle-field of Guilford Court-house, and an accurate photograph of the monument to the Maryland Line, including full length figures of Professor Daves, Hon. David Schenck, President of the Battle Ground Company, Professor E. A. Alderman, and a handsome lady with whom we are not acquainted.

We close our review by thanking Judge Schenck for his arduous and successful labors in purchasing the site of a battle which, "though tactically a defeat for the Americans, was strategically a decisive victory," and converting it into a beautiful park, marking the points of the most important struggles and erecting monuments to the old heroes. Besides these object-lessons of history, his own valuable book on North Carolina in 1780 and 1781, and an address by him giving a description of the Guilford Court House battle, his urgency has caused to be prepared and published not only this Daves pamphlet, but two others, on Revolutionary subjects, viz., Dr. Kemp P. Battle's on General Jethro Sumner and Judge Walter Clark's on General William Richardson Davie. It is refreshing in these days of feverish struggles for money and office to see a man working, "without reward or hope of reward," so enthusiastically and intelligently for the honor and good name of his State.

THE FRENCH WAR AND THE REVOLUTION. By William Milligan Sloane, Ph. D., L. H. D. Professor in Princeton History. With maps; pp. 409. New York: *Charles Scribner's Sons.* 1893.

This volume is one of "The American History Series"—the second of a series of four, forming a connected history of the United States to our own time. It begins with the year 1756 and ends with 1783. It has two appendices (I, Chronological; II, Bibliography) and an index. On the whole, we are pleased with Dr. Sloane's work. It has a great deal of valuable information. Its spirit is impartial. Its eminent author evidently is an earnest seeker of the truth of history, and portrays it in attractive style. We regret to notice some slips in regard to North Carolina. On page 151 "the extortionate and venal judge" was really the Superior Court Clerk, Colonel, afterwards General, Edward

Fanning. On page 162 the statement that justice was not administered in North Carolina, except in Watauga, is exaggerated. The stoppage was only in the Superior Courts. The inferior courts were not affected by the deadlock. On page 332 we read "Guilford Court House, now Greensboro." These places are five miles apart. In the account of the battle, Dr. Sloane shows that he has not read Judge Schenck's book, "North Carolina, 1780–'81," in which he proves, we think, that the North Carolina militia behaved much better than has been commonly supposed. The second line was not composed of "Continentals from Virginia and Maryland," but of Virginia militia. The "last reserve," *i. e.*, the third line, the Continentals, the author states, did not fight at all, whereas it fought gallantly and desperately, and came near winning the battle. In the Bibliography the only North Carolina histories mentioned are those of Cooke, Jones and Martin. Cooke wrote no history; he merely compiled lectures by Dr. Hawks, Governor Swain and Governor Graham in a book called "Revolutionary History of North Carolina." To this list should be added Volumes V to X of the "Colonial Records of North Carolina," including the "Prefatory Notes" of Colonel Saunders, Schenck's "North Carolina, 1780–'81," Draper's "King's Mountain and its Heroes," Waddell's "Colonial Officers," McRee's "Life and Correspondence of James Iredell," Hunter's "Sketches of Western North Carolina," Caruther's "Old North State in 1776." The second part of Wheeler's History contains much valuable Revolutionary matter, and the NORTH CAROLINA UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE of 1852 to 1860 has many important minor biographies, and also Governor Swain's "War of the Regulation," and General Joseph Graham's "Memoirs," all of which are of great value.

Many of our readers will be pleased to know that Dr. Sloane gives our State the credit of the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775.

CURRENT COMMENT.

DR. EBEN ALEXANDER was born in Knoxville, Tenn., March 9th, 1851. In 1868 he entered the University of Tennessee, and after completing the Freshman year, entered Yale, from which he graduated in 1873. Being elected Instructor in Ancient Languages at the University of Tennessee, he held this position for four years, when he was elected to the full professorship in that department. During 1885–'86 he was acting President of the Tennessee University; the same year he was called to the chair of Greek in the University of North Carolina, which he has occupied up to the present time. Recently he was appointed Minister to Greece, Mr. Cleveland selecting him out of the many applicants, all eminent Greek scholars. Therefore the honor is all the greater, especially so since the President selected Dr. Alexander for his varied scholarship, love of the Greek language and interest in its people. The Greek mission affords splendid opportunities for investigation in the antiquities of Athens and in Greek civilization.

We all rejoice, therefore, at the honor so worthily bestowed upon our beloved Professor. Yet we regret his leaving us, even for this short while; for all have learned to love one who is so faithful a teacher and so firm a friend, whose actions are the outcome of a big, noble heart. As a token of their great regard, the student-body has presented an elegant gold watch to our honored friend and master, whose teaching has ennobled so many minds and whose constant efforts have been for the uplifting of the University.

The University has in the past furnished a President, Vice-President, twelve Cabinet officers, about twenty Governors and as many United States Senators. Her latest contribution has been Hon. Hannis Taylor as Minister to Spain and Eben Alexander as Minister to Greece. And we feel sure that no one of her many sons who have become eminent in all the walks of life will contribute more to the interests of this institution and to the credit of our country than Hannis Taylor and Eben Alexander.

THE CONTEST for the prize offered by the MAGAZINE for the best short story by an undergraduate student in the University called forth the power of our students in this kind of writing. Several stories were handed in and were sent to a recognized reader of stories for his decision of their respective merits. To the surprise of many, his reply was sharp and direct: "None of the stories handed in are worthy of the MAGAZINE." More time being given, some satisfactory stories were at last received.

Now what do these facts teach us? They show that our students do not write strong, healthy and vigorous English. Still we have some among us who have learned the art, as the articles in this volume of the MAGAZINE will testify. But the students as a body must plead guilty to the indictment recorded above.

Why, then, this lack of true literary work in the University? There are many causes, but we mention only three general reasons. First, our men do not have time to think artistically. College-life here is too much of a grind; too much routine work is required of the students. Even the opportunity for university methods of study is lessened by the lack of preparatory training in our new men. At any rate, the higher methods of educational labor have not yet been reached. Secondly, somehow, perhaps from this want of time for literary effort, or from an "inherited tendency," or other reasons, we lack an appreciation of a true literary style. Too often, having got hold of an idea, we are content with simply speaking it forth, paying little heed to the *form* of expression. Only a feeble effort at most is made to acquire a style which shall convey our thought in the clearest and most attractive manner. The form of the thesis, on the one hand, confronts us with its thoughtful plainness, and flowery, ephemeral productions, on the other, tire us with their thoughtless imagery. We either load our pages with thought, without regard for literary form, or look to form alone, regarding lightly the thought. Yet some have learned to strike the golden mean between the two extremes. And such should be the aim of us all, and indeed would be if things were changed. Our own views first need to be changed, and our minds stirred. We must remember that writing is an art; that while some are born writers, the majority of men have to acquire the art by long and patiently persistent effort; and that in all cases practice in composition is necessary for developing and perfecting the power we have. We must write much, if we would write well. And the personal attention of a teacher is needed to inspire and encourage the student in all such efforts at self-development. At present, however, this attention cannot be given to the pupils; and here arises the third cause of our general literary disability. Let this be cured and the other ailments will gradually disappear. We refer to theme-writing, which is not, nor indeed can it be, sufficiently taught as *now provided for*. True we have good training as far as it goes; our "Essays and Orations" course is well taught. But this boon is open to the Seniors only, while *all* need this drill. Especially do our new students need to employ in practice the principles so well given them in theory. It is too much to expect that one man can attend to all these things; it takes time and strength, and our able teacher in English has too many hours already; his assistant teaches only a section of the Freshman class, so that the Professor is as pushed as ever. Both are working

faithfully, but more help is needed in the English department. A permanent, well-paid assistant is absolutely demanded; one who shall devote his time to themes and to elocution. For few of us can either write or read or speak in the best manner. We have no right to expect one man to teach all that he has to teach now. And even if he toils on faithfully, it is not right, nor is it expedient, to work a willing horse to death.

Give us, then, gentlemen of the Trustees, more means of learning to *express* in fitting words what is so well taught us here. *Then* will our literary societies put on renewed vigor, and the MAGAZINE will feel and show the new order of things; above all, the students in their lives will declare its good results, and our State thus advanced will recognize and graciously reward your efforts; so that the University will thus make a grand step forward to the fruition of our largest hopes.

SOME TIME since, a bill was introduced in the United States Senate providing for the establishment of a National University at Washington, D. C. It is intended to bring the Smithsonian Institute and the National Museum into close relations with the new University.

Nearly a century ago, Washington proposed a similar measure, which was favored by several prominent men. Yet the idea failed of success. However it still comes up for discussion. Ex-President White, of Cornell, is quite enthusiastic over the project; but the majority of our educators, we believe, do not favor such a plan. While all are willing for the several States to foster their respective universities, only a very few approve of a university supported by the general government. Even efforts for *popular* education, as the "Blair Bill," have failed of fruitage.

There is a growing tendency to disfavor all national support of institutions. We have no established church; neither do we want an established school. Let the *States* sustain their universities; but the United States cannot give support to a *pan-American* university. Already we see the onward tendencies towards centralization in different branches of human effort. We must check it. Further, a national institution would fail of its own ends. For education to-day has become practical; we are trained for service as citizens, and the study of the science of government is growing daily. Thus Social and Political Science would fill a large part in the new university.

But how could *Politics* be taught there? What policy—Democratic, Republican, Populist or what not—could be adhered to? For the political party in power would want its principles perpetuated by this national school. Therefore the professors in charge would change every four years. The instruction would thus become desultory and for political ends only. It would soon fade away, and the National University would only have added more place-seekers to our now over-large number.

It seems to us best that our higher universities be encouraged by private bequests so that instruction may not be hampered in any way. Only by this means can there be full freedom of thought and opinion on the important economic questions of the day, which will grow in moment as the nation expands in power and influence.

THE CURRENT NUMBER of the *Century Magazine* contains a sonnet, "Some Verses Carol," by Mr. Stockard, our able instructor in English. We have read with great interest this elegant sonnet; for that it is of great merit, the simple fact of its acceptance by the *Century* when poems were overnumerous would in itself testify. And the sonnet itself speaks its own praises. In every line we can see the delicate touch of a master hand, turning and polishing every word. In form it is nearly perfect; and for such difficult work it is very well done indeed. A true literary instinct is shown in the conception and execution; we find no fault with it in any way. We hope that our gifted poet will continue his studies in this department of literary work. It is a rich mine not often successfully worked; but a poetic nature and cultured mind prepared by special studies will lead to success.

We are glad that another of our "Tar-Heels" is thus making a reputation for himself. It speaks well, too, for the University to have such a person connected with it.

THE UNIVERSITY has wisely established a Summer School of Geology at King's Mountain, N. C. It will continue five or six weeks, the whole time being given to one study and counting as college work. Thus an opportunity is given to geologists for a pleasant jaunt in our mountains while doing profitable work, and to students to anticipate some of their college work.

The Summer School is an important factor in modern education. Many leading universities have these summer courses in some form. At Harvard they began in 1868 with a class of about six students in geology; but this school has grown until just five hundred names were enrolled last year. Cornell also has its summer schools, and so with other colleges.

We feel sure of the success of this summer class, and we trust that the idea may be extended until we have a School of Biology, say at Beaufort, and a general summer course of lectures here at Chapel Hill. For we know that numbers of persons will thus be reached who cannot take a regular course; the public also will feel in touch with their University; and we believe that many coming for this short while will be induced to pursue their studies further.

It is our duty to put education in the reach of the great body of our people; and such plans as this will tend to this result.

IT HAS BEEN suggested that each class, on graduation, leave a class album in the Library. This seems to us a good idea. We began this in 1854, when the graduating class left lithographic portraits of its members. Again the Class of '79 left an album at their reunion in '89.

The Class of '93 might begin anew. These albums would be interesting for future classes, besides being of value. Such collections are in existence; the Harvard Library has class pictures dating from 1752.

We trust, then, that this suggestion will be considered.

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

WITH THE May number *The Cosmopolitan* enters upon its fifteenth volume. This number contains Chapters IV and V of "Omega: the Last Days of the World," by Flammarion, which was begun in the April issue. In this story, so far as it has appeared, are set forth in a peculiarly entertaining and strikingly effective way the various possible methods by which the earth, or rather life upon the earth, may be destroyed. The author has admirably succeeded in bringing together many very interesting scientific truths in a popular form, a form which makes them readily grasped and easily understood by the average magazine reader. The story promises to prove very entertaining to all who are interested in such semi-scientific productions. To the many admiring readers of the greatest of English novelists the article, "In the Footsteps of Dickens," cannot fail to be of interest. Many buildings, many localities, which have been made famous by the pen of the great "Boz," are here described as they exist at present. As one reads of the places with which he has become familiar through the pages of "Pickwick Papers," "Dombey and Son," "Old Curiosity Shop," and others of Dickens's novels, he recalls with renewed interest, and pictures to himself with increased enjoyment, the scenes which have occurred there. The skill of the artist, too, is brought to the aid of the author in the profuse illustrations which accompany the article. Among the other articles in the magazine the ones most deserving of notice are probably "Lumbering in the Northwest," "English Postal Reformers," and "Contemporary French Playwrights."

AMONG MANY other good things the *Atlantic Monthly* for May contains a very cleverly written sketch of Chicago sixty years ago. It is quite interesting, as well as instructive, to read of the life of the early settlers of what is now one of the most important cities on the continent.

It is hard to realize that Chicago, prosperous and thriving as it now is, the city chosen as the seat of what will be the greatest exhibition the world has ever seen, was sixty years ago but little more than a mere settlement; and harder still to realize that the whole West, which is now becoming such an important factor in American politics and American industries, was then practically uninhabited except by savages. In the article on "European Peasants as Immigrants" the student of the immigration question and its bearing on American politics will find a valuable addition to the literature already extant upon the subject. The author, Professor N. S. Shaler, shows the result of a careful and intimate study of the European peasant classes, and, more than this, in his few allusions to

the status of the negro, political or otherwise, in the South, he shows a far deeper insight into the true causes and conditions of affairs than is usually exhibited in the average magazine article. The account of "Hawthorne at North Adams" gives us quite an entertaining story of his life and surroundings there and shows how certain of his literary productions were influenced by these surroundings.

THE MAY *Century* contains two well-written and finely illustrated articles, "At the Fair" and "Decorative Painting at the World's Fair." One would suppose that there had been enough already written about the World's Fair to satisfy even the most insatiable, but the subject is so vast and so many-sided that it appears inexhaustible. At any rate, these two articles are very readable, and the illustrations accompanying them very attractive. "Recollections of Lord Tennyson," by John Addington Symonds, gives us a delightful glimpse of Tennyson as a private man in the account of an evening spent by the author with the Laureate and Gladstone in a social meeting at the house of a friend. Such photographs, as they may be styled, of the man in his unguarded moments, tell us really more about him than all the so-called lives which can be published. "Joseph Bonaparte in Bordentown" is also of much interest. In fact, the story of the ex-King's life in his retirement in America is to most readers of much greater interest than the tale of his political fortunes. The *Century* also contains this month a charming sonnet by Mr. Henry Jerome Stockard, the instructor in English here. It is a perfect little gem of verse.

IT REALLY seems as if everybody and everything must do something special in honor of Columbus. This time it is *Scribner's* which comes out for May in an "Exhibition Number." It is indeed an exhibition number. The array of talent which is brought together in the contributors to this number seems to challenge criticism. The article which is first in order in the magazine, and which would be the most likely to attract the notice of the casual reader, is "The Braddock Campaign," a hitherto "Unpublished Autograph Narrative by Washington," with an introductory note by Henry C. Pickering. The "narrative" was written, not for publication, but in answer to certain inquiries made by a Colonel Humphreys, who intended writing the life of Washington. Consequently it makes no pretensions to literary form, and throughout shows a shocking disregard for the simplest rules of rhetoric, and in some places even of grammar. Its chief attraction, then, lies not in its literary excellence, for it has none, but in the fact that it was written by George Washington, and the very fact that it was not intended for publication tends to increase this attraction. "The Country Printer," a clever sketch by W. D. Howells, depicting some of the lights and shadows in the life of a country editor forty years ago, is also of interest. In fact, the whole magazine is exceptionally good this

month, the superiority of the illustrations according well with the excellence of the other contents.

THE *Harvard Graduate's Magazine* for April is fully up to what we expect of this best representative of our greatest institution. The frontispiece is a strong portrait of Phillips Brooks, by Kruell, and an estitimate of the great preacher is furnished by Dr. C. C. Everett, of the Divinity School. Mr. C. J. Bonaparte's paper, entitled "A Serious Question," discusses the use of certain college societies in making good the loss of the old class feeling consequent upon the adoption of the elective system, and the great increase in the number of the students. Mr. C. H. Moore writes of the study of fine arts in universities and colleges. The bits of anecdote and reminiscence by Dr. Andrew P. Peabody (who died about the time this number was printed) and Mr. L. Hayward's account of the first Pudding Play must prove of great interest to Harvard men. What the Headmasters say on secondary education is of peculiar interest to us just now when our Freshman Class is larger than at any other time since the war, and seemingly worse prepared in some of those things which we all regard as essentials. Mr. Ware's second list of Harvard graduates in the public service reminds us of our list in President Winston's little pamphlet of hints to young men. Mr. F. G. Caffey discusses Harvard's political preferences since 1860, and shows that she has grown steadily towards Democracy. Surely every Harvard man should take this magazine, and college men generally will find it of interest and of value.

PERSONAL AND COLLEGE RECORD.

THE RECORD of the base-ball team for the present season is as follows: University *vs.* Durham Athletic Association, Chapel Hill, 17—5; University of Vermont *vs.* North Carolina, Raleigh, 2—1; Chapel Hill, 5—2; University *vs.* Oak Ridge, Chapel Hill, 14—0; University of Virginia *vs.* North Carolina, Lynchburg, 5—2; University *vs.* Washington and Lee, Lexington, 9—3.

W. J. BATTLE, A. B. '88, A. M. '89, Ph. D. '90, has been tendered and has accepted a position in the Latin department of Chicago University. Dr. Battle has been for three years fellow in classical philology at Harvard.

ON APRIL 14th Dr. Winston lectured before the Patria Club of New York City on the subject of the "Negro."

WE ARE pleased to note the formation of a *Journal Club*, composed of advanced students in chemistry. Its object is a weekly review of the various journals of science, especially chemical periodicals. Among these journals reviewed are: Journal of the London Chemical Society, Proceedings of the Royal and Edinburgh Societies, Berichte der Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft, and Zeitschift für Anorganische Chemie.

IN THE Dialectic Society the Debater's Medal was awarded to E. M. Wilson, '93; Declaimer's to M. B. Aston, '95. In the Philanthropic, Debater's to W. P. Wooten, '93; Declaimer's to H. H. Horne, '94.

THE FOLLOWING have been elected editors of the MAGAZINE: Di. Society, Smith, '94; Shannonhouse, '95; Carmichael, '96. Phi., Ellis, '94; F. Carr, '95; Grady, '96. To them we extend a hearty welcome.

THE CATALOGUE for 1892–'93 shows a large increase in the number of graduate students, as well as undergraduates. With the increased development of graduate study the institution is coming to fulfil in larger measure the promise of its name. There is also a gratifying increase in the number of instructors and students. The geological department has been put on an equal footing with the other departments. The year which is now drawing to a close has been a year of quiet prosperity and earnest work.

THE LAST of the monthly sermons, under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., was preached May 7th by Rev. Robert Strange, '79, of Wilmington. His subject was "The Power of the Gospel." He is an earnest and effective speaker, and was heard with marked attention and interest by a large audience.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF recent gifts of books and pamphlets to Library of North Carolina Historical Society: Messrs. Joel Munsell's Sons, one book;

Leland Stanford, Jr., University, five books; Washington and Lee University, six pamphlets; Essex Institute, Salem, Mass., one book, forty-four pamphlets; American Antiquarian Society, two books, six pamphlets; Professor Ed. Graham Daves, ten volumes Archive of Maryland, and other books; American Historical Association, one book; State Historical Society of Wisconsin, one book; North Carolina Experiment Station, one pamphlet; North Carolina Board of Agriculture, one book; Hon. Kemp P. Battle, eighteen pamphlets; Buffalo Historical Society, one pamphlet; John B. Neathery, twenty-two books, eighteen pamphlets; Mrs. Susan F. Stanley; *Statesville Landmark*, *Chatham Record*, *Youth's Companion*, *Sampson Democrat*, *Charlotte Democrat;* Miss Margaret Mitchell, MSS. and pamphlets; Mr. Francis D. Winston, MSS. and pamphlets; R. H. Battle and Walter Clark, executors, the Swain MSS., including letters from Governor Abner Nash, General Jethro Sumner, Governors Thomas Bragg, Richard Caswell, Generals LaFayette, Steuben, Steele, Greene, Davie, etc., etc., besides the correspondence of Governor Swain for thirty years; Mark Majette, MS.; Will L. Welch, Esq., Boston, sundry pamphlets.

Y. M. C. A. AND MISSIONS.

The third of the Series of Conferences on Foreign Missions, arranged by the Missionary Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, was held in the hall Sunday afternoon, April 2d, Mr. H. Horne presiding. The exercises were opened by an interesting paper from Mr. Boyce on the Mission of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at Tampico, Mexico, in which he discussed the methods successfully employed to meet the degrading superstitions and dead formalism that distinguish the people of that country. He was followed by Mr. F. C. Harding in a striking address on the opportunity in the foreign mission field which now confronts and attracts the faithful Christian. The crisis in Japan was impressively described, as it affects a people themselves intelligent and progressive, very near to the Chinese, and having a great influence over certain sections of that great empire. How necessary for so susceptible a people is that true Christianity which alone contains the vital element without which there cannot be the highest form of civilization!

All are invited to these meetings, and they are interesting a growing number of our best students.

Dr. Thomas Hume has just delivered one of the literary lectures in the special course provided this season for the people of Wilmington by the Entertainment Committee of their prosperous Young Men's Christian Association. We note that Charlotte, Asheville, Wilmington have not had their intellectual fires frozen and quenched this hard winter and spring.

THE SHAKSPERE CLUB.

The Club held its monthly meeting March 28th. The subject was Dramatic Methods of Treating Moral and Spiritual Questions.

Rev. Frederic Towers, rector of the Episcopal Church in Chapel Hill, read an elaborate and thoughtful paper on the Ethical Conceptions of the Ancient and Modern Drama Compared. It gave every evidence of careful and accurate research and was eloquent and inspiring. This report professes to give a mere summary of a paper which we may hope to present in full to our readers at a latter date. Dramatic art is distinctly religious and ethical in its tendency. Its object is to give a working theory of life. Its aim is not mere amusement, but instruction also. Aristotle shows that tragedy, which is in his view the highest art, is serious and practical and is concerned with the supreme good. The popular misconception of the drama degrades it. Dramatic art is, however, never openly didactic. Its purpose is concealed under the æsthetic form of an action addressed to sense-perception. Aristotle shows, too, that it is imitation; that is to say, it is a picture of human destiny as a whole, a dramatic representation of a life in its growth and completeness. There must be nothing capricious or accidental about it. It must be organic in its unity. We must perceive the influence of environment on character and destiny. In the antique play we witness the main crisis with the causal connection of actions leading up to it. We are admitted to a view of the inner laws which govern the springs of man's activity and bring it into harmony with the one Divine purpose in the universe of being. We see how the drama will express the general ideas and ethical tendencies of different ages and nations. The main difference in the ancient and modern drama is in the conception of Fate. Destiny with the Greek seems to have been the recognition of a fact that is unusual in experience. Each individual was viewed as part of an organic system. Circumstances, inheritance, uncontrollable influences, shape us. This is not to be confounded with fatalism. For Greek philosophy softened the early hard conception to which some of Æschylus's plays seem to tend. The Greek drama did give man's self-determining power some scope and play and show that his deliberate evil deeds would find him out. Herakleitos said, "Man's character is his destiny." No doubt in that old literature the effects of sin followed by retribution extend over a wider range. This was due to their conception of the solidarity of the family and the state. Something of the same idea is seen in the earlier books of the Bible, the crimes of remote ancestors descending as a legacy of woe from generation to generation. This conception is modified in an interesting form in Euripides, who makes a nearer approach to the idea of personal responsibility seen in modern tragedy. In Shakspere the

actual facts of life are always regarded, there is a more varied play of emotional elements than in the antique tragedians, a richer inner life is opened to us, which is not so miraculously broken in upon by an absolute, transcendent power.

The President of the Club, Dr. Hume, presented a paper on Shakspere's Practical Method of Dealing with Spiritual Questions. A stern old critic expressed surprise that moral principles seemed to be unintentionally dropping from him in all the plays, and could have paid him no finer tribute. Whatever of proverbial truth and wise saws he utters, springs from the character represented and the special occasion, and is never lugged in in sermonizing fashion. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap" is a lesson continually repeated. Self-indulgence is seen to be irrational. Falstaff may, like a cat, fall on his feet for most of his sensual, selfish career, but in him, as in others, the law holds good that lust will at least weaken intellectual as well as physical power, and the wise and merry wives of Windsor foil his once matchless wit, and he goes down amidst inextinguishable laughter. The sweet reasonableness of Christian ideals pervades this dramatist's work. Your imagination and feeling are thrilled into a happy submission to their claims. There may seem to be an irresistible Fate dogging a Lear or a Macbeth, but read well and you perceive the secret passion or willful humor that makes him an easy prey to what a Banquo or an Edgar could never yield himself. He depicts the extremes of superstition and rationalistic scepticism. He loves a sociable jester like Touchstone more than a dry-as-dust cynic like Jaques. He leaves you standing in tearful dismay over the dead Cordelia, and does not pretend to explain her end, but you feel better for knowing her, and come away somehow purified and lifted above your ordinary mood. There are sudden conversions like Oliver's, and also gradual development of character like Hal's. His manner of dealing with the excesses of love, the influence of solitude and society on character, the stimulus given to national spirit, and other subjects, were handled suggestively and practically.

Mr. Perrin Busbee, Jr., gave much pleasure by his original parody of Hamlet's soliloquy. "To Dance or Not to Dance," the modern belle's dilemma, a most entertaining statement of her difficulties seeking enjoyment under the fire of public opinion, under the necessity of managing the mysteries of her ball costume, and of adapting herself to the peculiarities of her partners while they are diverted by counter-attractions. Thus the Club, passing from "grave to gay," had a most enjoyable evening.

We make this addition to our notes on the Club. A very large attendance showed the interest in the last meeting. The Examining Committee of the Board of Trustees were present and other visitors. Dr. Hume spoke on the Influence of the Bible on Literature, on Oratory, and the

special signs of its impression on the ethics and the figures of Shakspere. President Winston gave a practical and interesting discussion of the simplicity, the sublimity, the power of the Bible, and compared its essential quality of thought and style with other masterpieces.

The "Reflections of the Life of Old England" were presented by Mr. J. C. Biggs, Mr. Aston, and Mr. H. Horne.

Mr. Biggs said in substance:

Shakspere did not adhere to chronological exactness, nor did he follow the old chroniclers in his development of Prince Hal's character. His great power of characterization is shown in making Hotspur, the ambitious and hot-headed knight, a contrast to Hal, the thoughtless and witty prince, though historically Hotspur was contemporary with Hal's father. But a drama is not a history.

The character of Hal, strongly drawn, may be Shakspere's ideal of manhood. The poet shows great power and originality in making Falstaff the fool to Hal. His inner life is not stained by contact with the low and base. He was averse to the cold conventionalisms of his father's court, craved freedom. The seemingly sudden change in the prince's character could be accounted for by old chroniclers only by the interposition of superhuman agencies, but Shakspere represents it not as a sudden supernatural conversion, but the natural result of one passing from the buoyancy of boyhood and the thoughtless follies of youth to the maturer and soberer period of manhood, when one fully realizes the great responsibilities of life.

By his soliloquies and in his conversations with his father an inside view of Hal's true character is obtained. In his deliverance of his father, in his encounter with Douglass and Hotspur and in his treatment of dead Hotspur and the prisoner Douglass, his noble, unrevengeful, chivalrous spirit is shown. He can recognize and reward valor even in his enemy.

The germs of a noble and almost sublime nature are discernible in him, which will spring forth despite evil circumstances and unwholesome environments.

Mr. H. Horne stated as his subject "Certain Suggestions on Falstaff, with Special Reference to His Literary Culture."

The origin of the character was glanced at. Falstaff is the result of a combination of two historical personages, Sir John Oldcastle, a Puritan martyr, and a Sir John Fastolfe, accused of cowardice in the French wars of Henry VI.

The dramatic necessity of Falstaff having literary culture, and the dramatic method of showing his influence over the prince, were brought out.

References were given in successive order to show that Falstaff knew the medicinal customs of the day, the old ballads, the letter of the law, and the Bible.

The paper closed with the writer's probable view of this character.

Mr. M. B. Aston on Prince Hal's Transformation of Character showed that the author's special interest in its development causes him to depart from Holinshed's account. The will of the individual is recognized against divine interposition. Refuge from formal court-life is sought among questionable companions. Self-respect never lost. Remorse and repentance follow wrongs. Guilelessness of youth leads him into trouble. Sins are of omission, not willful, and only on surface. On occasion he springs from mirth to inactivity at a bound. Free from the graver vices of his age. Life pure, modest and frank in the main. His old companions, the misleaders of his youth, are provided for when he can no longer admit them into his confidence. Once fully himself, he remains so. It is too firm to be a sudden reformation. He was too simple and honest to have struck an attitude. The explanation is that the germs of real character were always present, though at times obscured. He seems to have assisted in keeping up the delusion for a while.

The subject of Mr. Rondthaler's paper was "Shakspere and the Bible." After a brief introduction, in which was shown the marvellous manner in which the Bible has interwoven itself through all literature, the speaker endeavored to defend the great Bard against the double charge of ignorance and irreverent use of the Bible. By carefully chosen passages the evident fact was shown that Shakspere had an intimate knowledge of Holy Writ, and that his use of this knowledge was, in the main, far from irreverent.

PHILOLOGICAL CLUB.

The regular meeting of the Philological Club was held Friday evening, March 31st, Professor Alexander in the chair.

Professor Toy introduced an interesting discussion of methods in language-teaching by commenting on the method described in a recent number of the *Review of Reviews.* He did not consider the results there described as remarkable, considering the age of the children, the time given to the work, and the surroundings. He believed the "natural method" practicable in schools, but not in colleges.

Dr. Hume gave a syllabus of a course in the grammar and rhetoric of the English Bible now being tried in the University.

Professor Harrington reviewed the *Berliner Philologische Wochenschift.* He also gave an account of the *Acolastus* of Gulielmus Gnapheus, a Latin play founded on the story of the prodigal son, produced at the Hague in the early part of the sixteenth century, and recently edited in the series, "*Lateinische Denkmader des XVten und XVIten Jahrhunderts.*" This play had a wide influence on the immediately succeeding

drama of England, France and Germany. The author was successful in combining the untarnished beauty and purity of the Scripture parable with a forceful and interesting dramatic arrangement.

The form of the play is modelled upon the Roman classic drama, though there is a *peroratio* at the close, which reminds one of the Greek chorus, which had no counterpart on the Roman stage. Not only the names of the characters, but their words are largely drawn from the conventional drama of antiquity. A list of passages in classic Latin used by the author is prefixed to this edition, showing that he drew from a dozen or so especially, more than all from Plautus and Terence. Other places might be shown as dependent on a classic Latin original besides those collated by the editor.

Otherwise the diction is mediæval in character, with many reminiscences of the Greek and of the ecclesiastical Latin.

The metrical treatment of the matter is mostly ordinary, but a striking novelty is seen in the introduction into the mouth of Acolastus of a song of delight in the Lesser Sapphic stanza.

Professor Alexander introduced a discussion of the best form of Herodotus text for younger students. The general opinion favored the retention of all dialectic forms.

Regular meeting of the Club Friday evening, May 5; Dr. Hume in the chair.

Professor Toy offered some notes on old French as compared with modern forms, mentioning as examples: 1. In old French the genitive case precedes its noun as often as it follows it, and has no article of its own. 2. Old French *destre* (Latin *dextra*) is supplanted in modern French by *droit* (Latin *directum*), *droit* being now used for "right" in every sense, moral as well as physical. 3. The past participle in old French usually agrees with the direct object; in modern French, only when the direct object precedes the auxiliary verb.

He also called attention to a present discussion as to whether Lessing's *Nathan der Weise* was intended as a didactic poem or as a drama. Many older critics called it a poem. Lowell called it an essay on toleration. There certainly is in it a development of character. Professor Calkins, of Iowa College, thinks it both poem and play, showing that Lessing himself considered it a drama, but not well adapted to the stage. This consideration was sustained by a study of the character of Lessing's genius and of the circumstances of the genesis of the play.

Dr. Hume presented some comments on the "Exodus" attributed to Cædmon, mentioning the frequency of peculiar poetic forms, the remarkable compound-word formations, and the number of words there found that the Scotch have preserved in their dialects.

Professor Harrington discussed the growing tendency to teach conversational Latin, Latin for the ear, and Latin untranslated, and gave an account of the new attempt now being made in this line by the Rugby Society in Philadelphia, and their periodical, *Tusculum*, which begins such instruction in both Latin and Greek.

Various periodicals were reviewed by Professor Alexander and others.

ELISHA MITCHELL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The April meeting was presided over by Professor Gore.

The President, Professor Gore, discussed the new storage cell for electric street-railways. This was organized at Harvard and bids fair to supersede the dangerous overhead wires. The trouble about the great weight of storage cells is obviated for the first time in this cell.

Doctor Wilson presented a paper on "Marine Biology."

Mr. Baskerville then explained a new and shorter process he originated for examining iron ores. After some remarks on the Sphere of Democritus, an ancient dividing table, the meeting adjourned.

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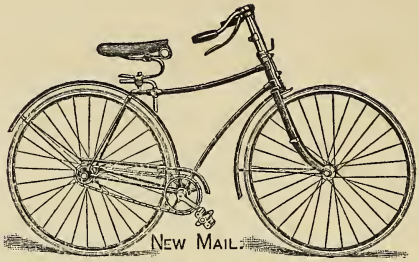

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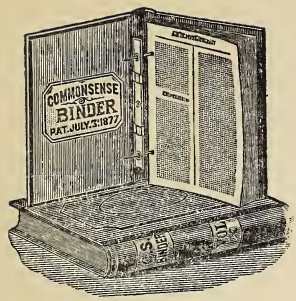

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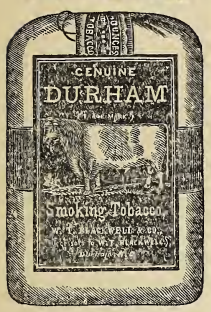

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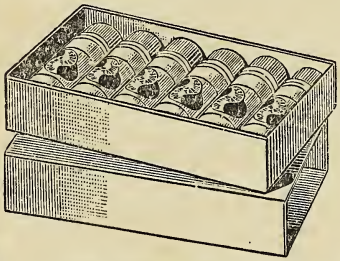

Disease commonly comes on with slight symptoms, which when neglected increase in extent and gradually grow dangerous.

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If you are Bilious, Constipated, or have a Disordered Liver, ... TAKE RIPANS TABULES

If your Complexion is Sallow, or you suffer Distress after Eating, . . TAKE RIPANS TABULES

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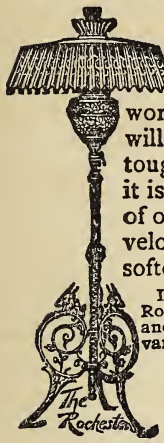

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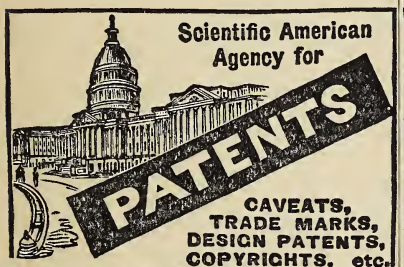

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